OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

SOUVENIR PUBLISHED ON THE OCCASION OF
THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF
THE ORISSA STATE MUSEUM 1984

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SOUVENIR

1984

Editor

Subas Pani

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Dr. H. C Das
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RAJ BHAVAN
Bhubaneswar
Dt. 25. 10. 1984

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Orissa State Museum will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee on the 30th of October, 84 and a commemorative Souvenir is proposed to be published on the occasion. Museum plays an important role in the educational and cultural development of the Nation. So far as the Orissa State Museum is concerned, a significant progress has already been achieved during the last fifty years and presently it has an enviable collection of rare exhibits comprising of palm-leaf manuscripts, ancient sculptures, inscriptions, paintings, handicrafts and tribal objects. I am sure the Golden Jubilee celebrations will evoke renewed interest in the study of Orissa's glorious cultural heritage.

I wish the celebrations all success

B. N. PANDE
Governor, Orissa

SHRI JANAKI BALLAV PATNAIK
Chief Minister

सत्यमेव जयते
ORISSA STATE

MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that a Souvenir is being brought out by the Orissa State Museum on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations beginning on the 30th of October, 1984. The Museum is the repository of the rich cultural heritage of the State It has a rich and varied collection of exhibits including palmleaf manuscripts, sculptures, copper plates, ancient coins, handicrafts and tribal arts and artefacts. These are invaluable mementos of our glorious past. I am happy to learn that a special exhibition styled 'The Heritage of Orissa' is being organised on this occasion.

I wish the Celebrations all success.

J. B. PATNAIK

SHRI A. N. TIWARI I.A.S
Commissioner-cum
Secretary to Government
Tourism and Culture Department.

Bhubaneswar

Dt 22. 10. 84

MESSAGE

The State Museum at Bhubaneswar has completed 50 eventful years and is currently celebrating its Golden Jubilee. It is our unique privilege that the inauguration of the Golden Jubilee is being done at the hands of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This Museum is known for some superb specimen of Orissan architecture, palm-leaf manuscripts of rare antiquity, rich collection of bronzes and paintings Some of our sculptures found ample appreciation at the Festival of India held in U. K.

The Golden Jubilee wing of this State Museum was put up at the inspiration of our Chief Minister, Sri J. B. Patnaik which depicts the rich cultural heritage of Orissa. I have reasons to believe that this Museum will continue to create an enlightened interest not only in the State but in the country in general as a beacon light of the multi-dimensional cultural traditions of ancient Orissa. We are indebted to Dr. H. K Mahtab, President of the Museum Advisory Committee for the guidance that he has given from time to time for the progressive blossoming of this Museum.

I am happy that a Souvenir is being released on this momentous occasion. I wish this laudable venture godspeed.

A. N TIWARI

EDITORIAL

The Orissa State Museum is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year. This institution had its birth in the precincts of the Ravenshaw College and was nurtured in its childhood by late Prof. Ghanashyam Das and late Prof. Nirmal Chandra Banerjee. In due course the Museum was taken over by the State Government and was converted into the Provincial Museum of Orissa and subsequently was renamed the Orissa State Museum. Since 1960 the Museum has been housed in its own building in a sprawling campus with an administrative block, a small auditorium and a guest house

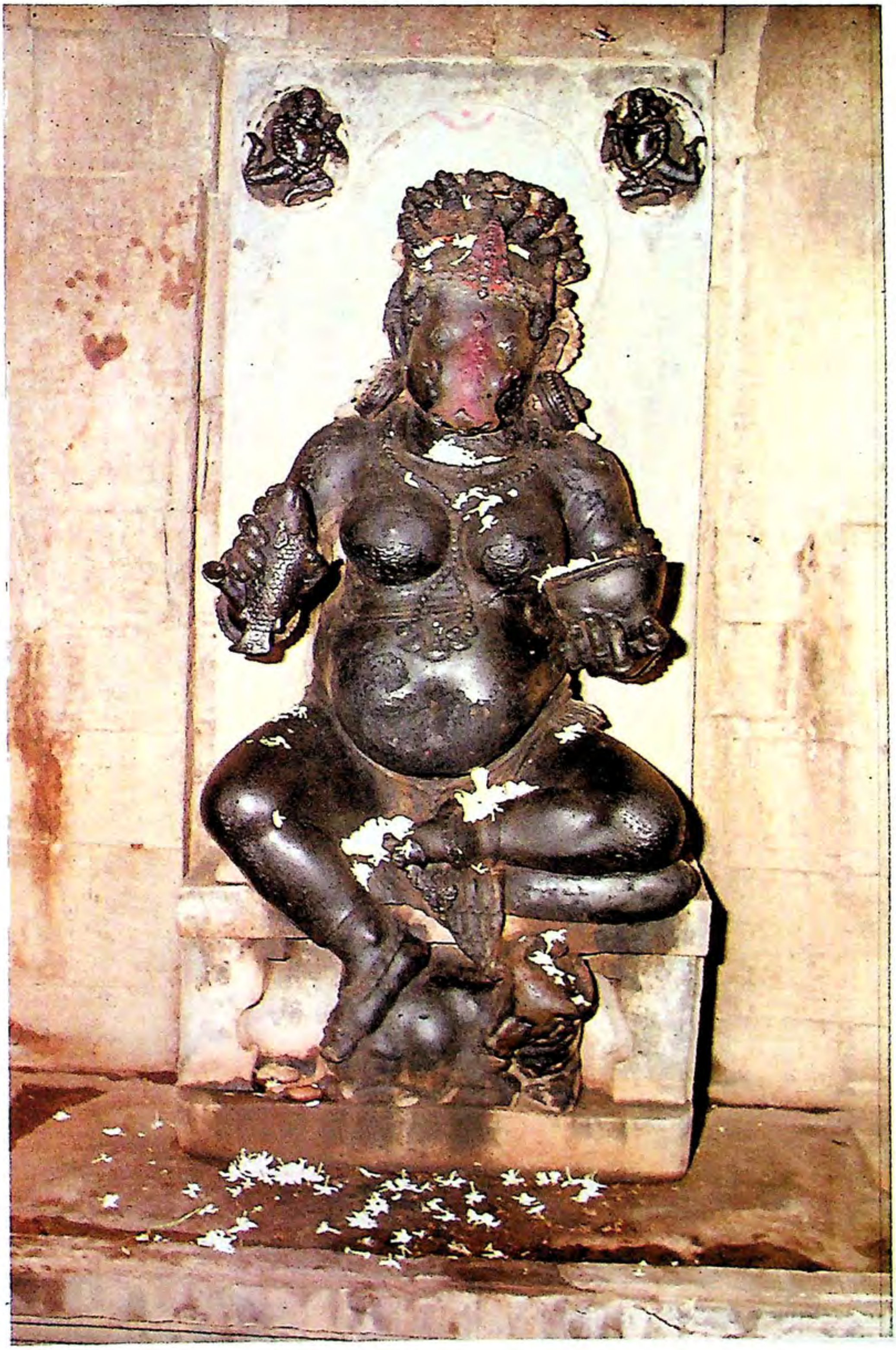
The collections of the Museum have grown many fold in the last five decades. The exhibits of the Museum have been grouped into archaeology, epigraphy, numismatics, armoury, mining & geology, natural history, art & crafts, contemporary paintings, pre-history, anthropology, palmleaf manuscripts and personnalia sections. The rare treasures housed in the museum include sculptures dating from the period of emperor Ashoka with specimens of the Hindu, Buddhist, Jain iconography. Some have inscriptions as the famous Ashanpat Natraj image. A set of bronze images from Achutarajpur near Banpur is another major collection incorporating the Jaina traditions and exemplifying the fine workmanship of the metal casters of Orissa. The paintings and handicrafts are a feast for the eyes with numerous specimens of the myriad varieties of exquisite handicrafts items like silver filigree, handlooms, painted wooden toys, horn works, patta-paintings, applique, brass and bell metal items and stone carvings. There are also a large number of copper plates and coins of great antiquity providing an excellent source for research on Orissa's history. The natural wealth of the state, its minerals, its flora and fauna and above all its colourful tribes is well represented in the museum through dioramas, models and specimens. The collection of palmleaf manuscripts, which is perhaps the largest in the country, includes more than 50,000 exhibits covering 15,000 titles.

These exhibits truly embody the rich heritage of Orissa and are a quintessential representation of Orissa's history and culture. An attempt has been made in the Souvenir to present a brief account of the growth of the museum movement in Orissa and its present set up. Brief accounts of the archaeological and archival activities are also presented although these two wings have been organised as independent units growing out of the Orissa State Museum in recent years. A very important document Related to the museum movement in Orissa i.e. the first Printed Annual report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Orissa under the chairmanship of late Prof. P. Parija has been reproduced, as luckily a copy was available in the State Archives. A list of the archaeological monuments declared as nationally and State protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and the State Government respectively has also been included as these are very valuable references for studying the heritage of Orissa through its temples and sculptures. Selected photographs of the exhibits of the Orissa State Museum and some site Museums of the archaeology wing as well as of conserved monuments and photographs of the activities of the museum, archaeology and archives wings of the Directorate of Culture have been appended. These would give some idea of Orissa's rich heritage and it is hoped that these will arouse greater interest in the culture and history of Orissa among the readers. This volume is a companion volume to the special issue of the Orissa Historical Research Journal in which a number of scholarly articles covering all aspects of Orissan culture has been presented. Together with its companion volume and other important publications of the Golden Jubilee, i.e. Illustrated Palmleaf Manuscripts of Orissa, a selection from the State Museum and A Guide to Orissa State Museum, the current volume will constitute a useful set of literature covering a wide range of Orissa's culture and history.

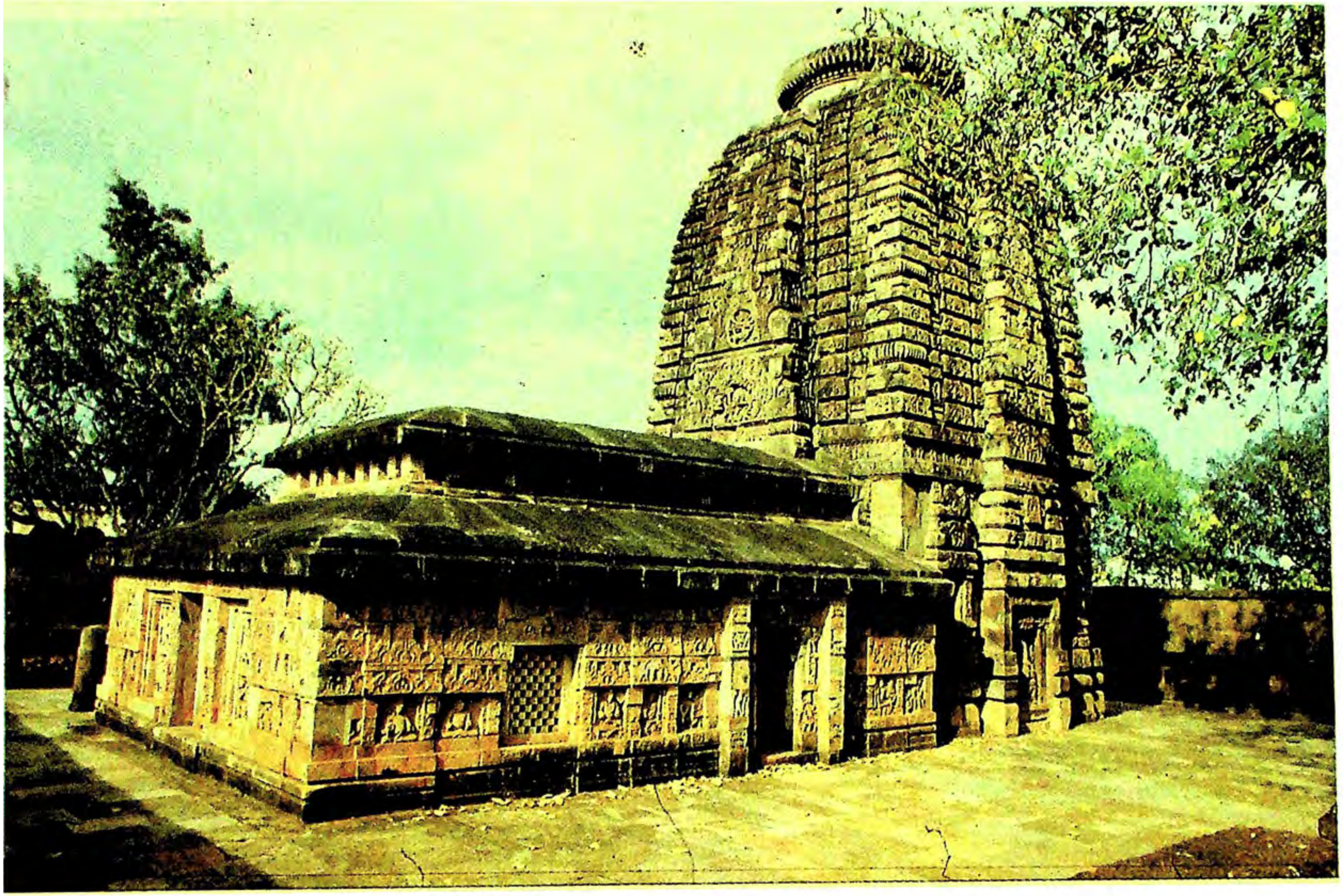
During the Golden Jubilee celebrations, apart from the publications, a number of other programmes have also been taken up. These include the opening of four new galleries in the new block and the organisation of a major exhibition titled 'The Heritage of Orissa' in this Golden Jubilee Block. This Exhibition will have four parts i.e. 'The Evolution of Orissan Sculpture through the ages', 'Orissan Paintings', 'Handicrafts of Orissa' and 'The Tribes of Orissa.' A Dance Festival, the first of its kind in the State, is scheduled to be organised in the hallowed precincts of the Mukteswar-Parasurameswar temples. The Dance Festival which will span over six days will feature noted artistes from all over the country representing various classical modes of Indian dance. A seminar on the evolution of art and architecture in Orissa and the All India Museum Conference is also proposed to be organised during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations. On this occasion the Manuscript Gallery of the Museum is being air-conditioned and a separate Micro-film Unit is being set up and commissioned in the Museum.

At this juncture, it would be appropriate to record the yeomen's service rendered by scholars and historians like late Prof. Ghanashyam Das, Prof. N. C. Banerjee, Dr. K. C. Panigrahi, late Paramananda Acharya, Sri S. C. Dey, late B. V. Nath and late K. N. Mahapatra. We are grateful to Dr. H. K. Mahtab for his great interest in the publications of the Museum on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee and his encouragement in the matter. These publications as well as the opening of a new block and the exhibition could not have been possible but for the dynamic leadership of our Minister for Culture and Chief Minister Shri J. B. Patnaik whose personal initiative and interest in the matter at every stage has been a source of strength and encouragement for all of us. I would be failing in my duties if I do not bring on record my deep gratitude and thanks to my Commissioner-cum-Secretary Shri A. N. Tiwari, I.A.S. who has guided us at every step in bringing out this publication as well as all other publications of the Golden Jubilee. I also thank the three Superintendents – Dr. H. C. Das, Shri P. K. Ray and Dr. M. P. Das for their excellent articles. Dr. D. N. Pathi, Principal of B. K. College of Art & Crafts who has taken great pains to plan the lay-out and design of this publication as of the other, being brought out for the Golden Jubilee deserves a special mention. I thank Shri Jagadish Pani of Kwality Press (P) Ltd. who has taken keen interest and has brought a set of new type faces for this publication to make it attractive.

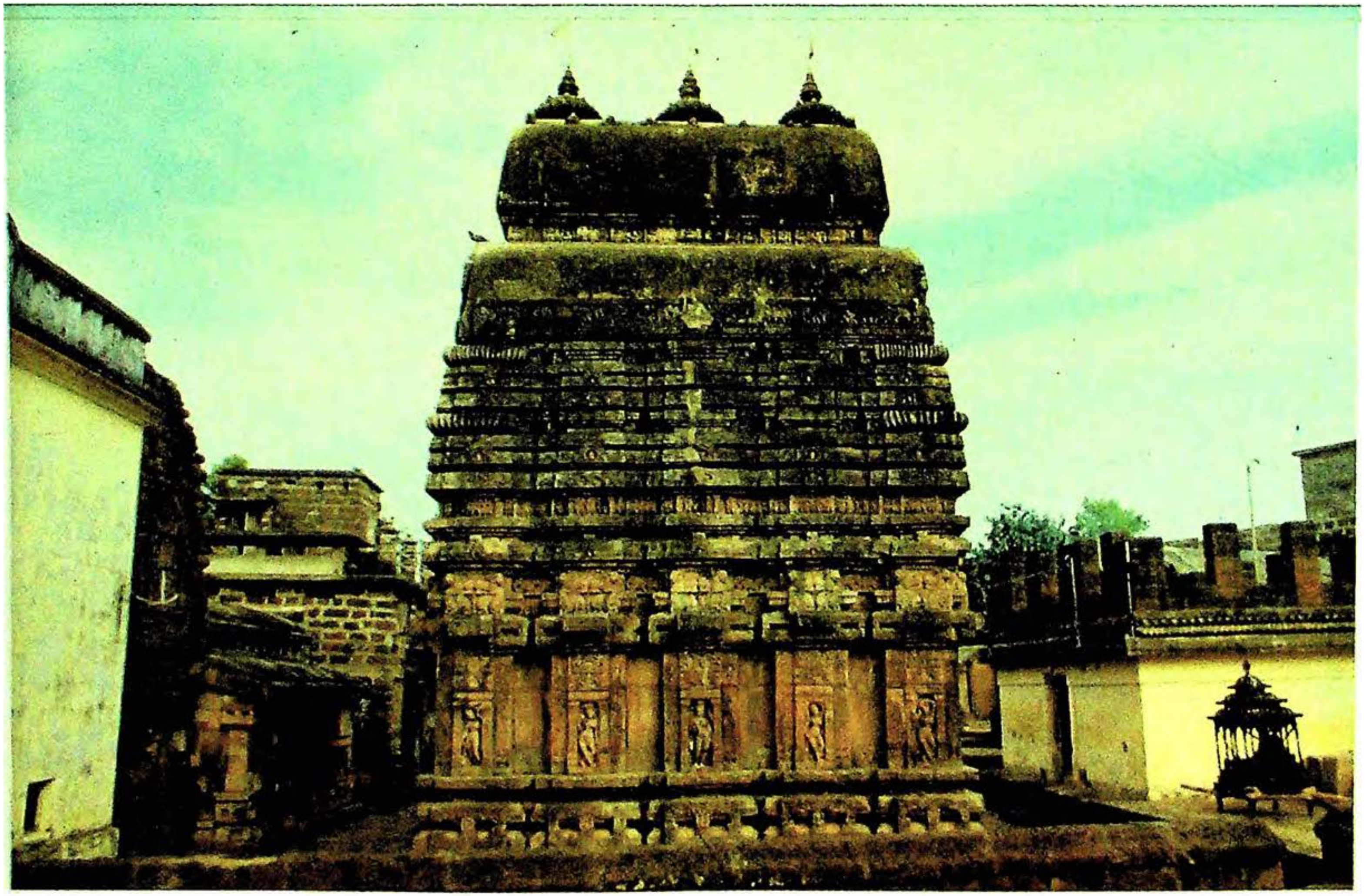
SUBAS PANI



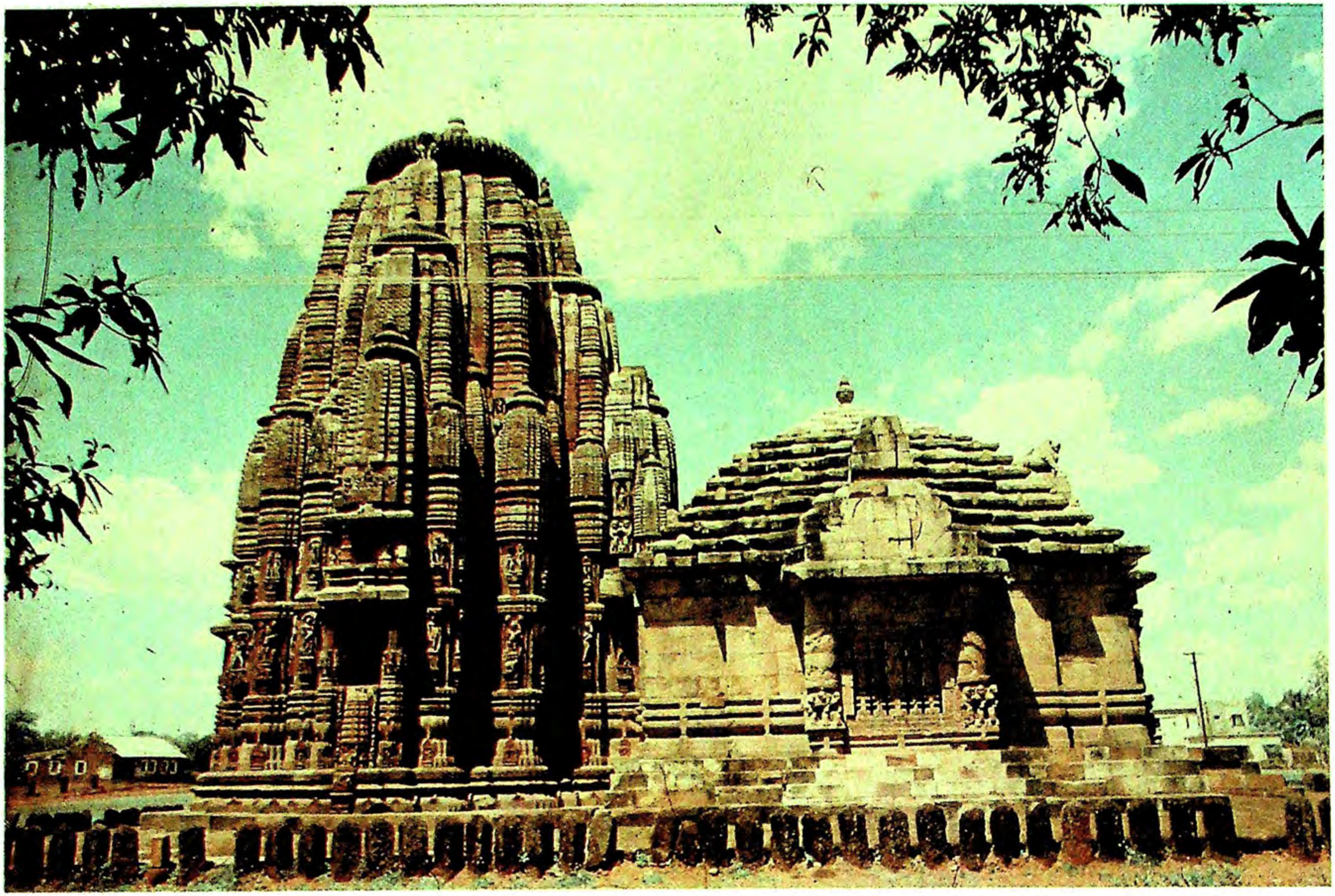
1. Varahi, Chaurasi Temple



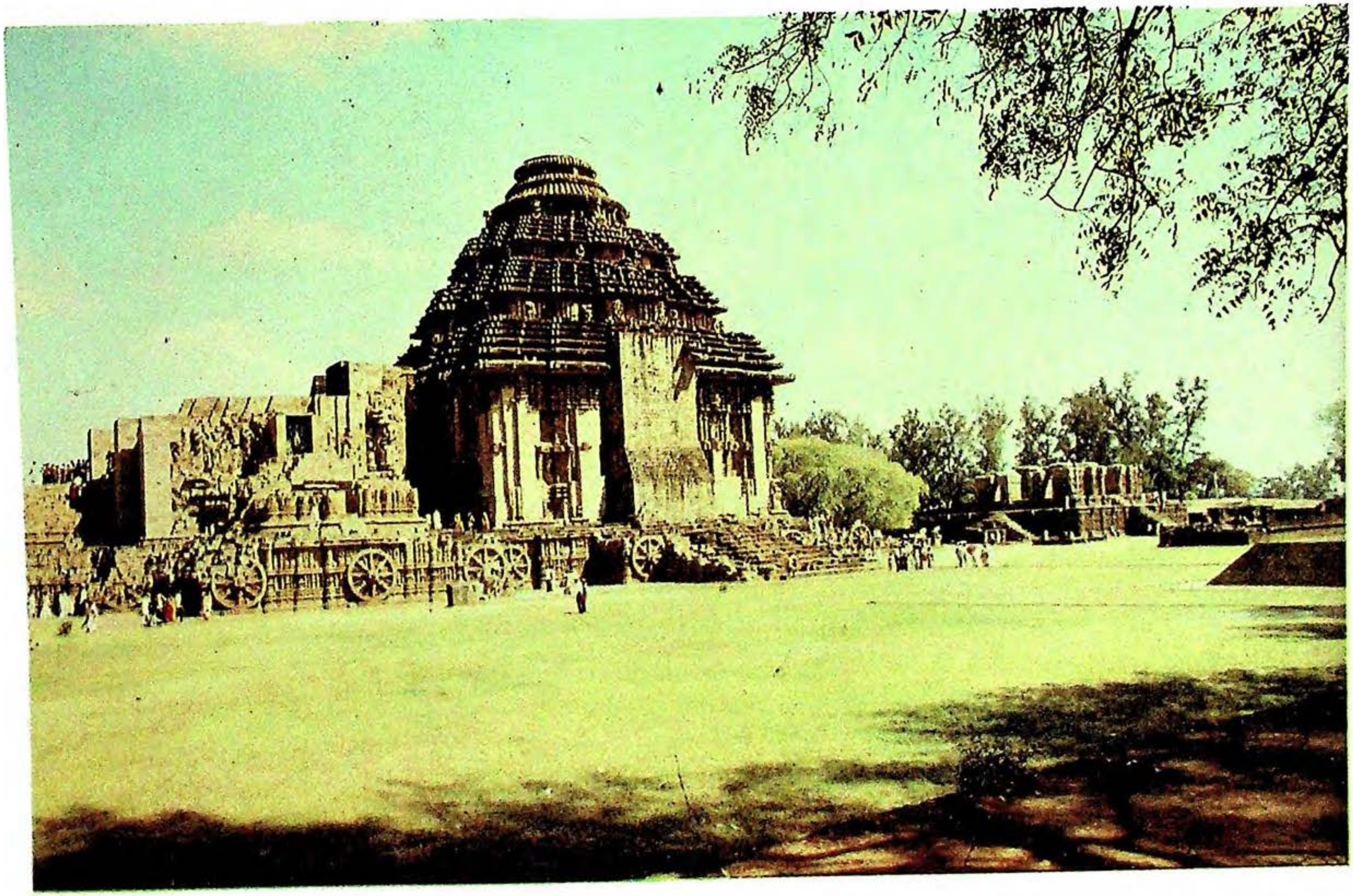
2. Parasuramesvara Temple, Bhubaneswar



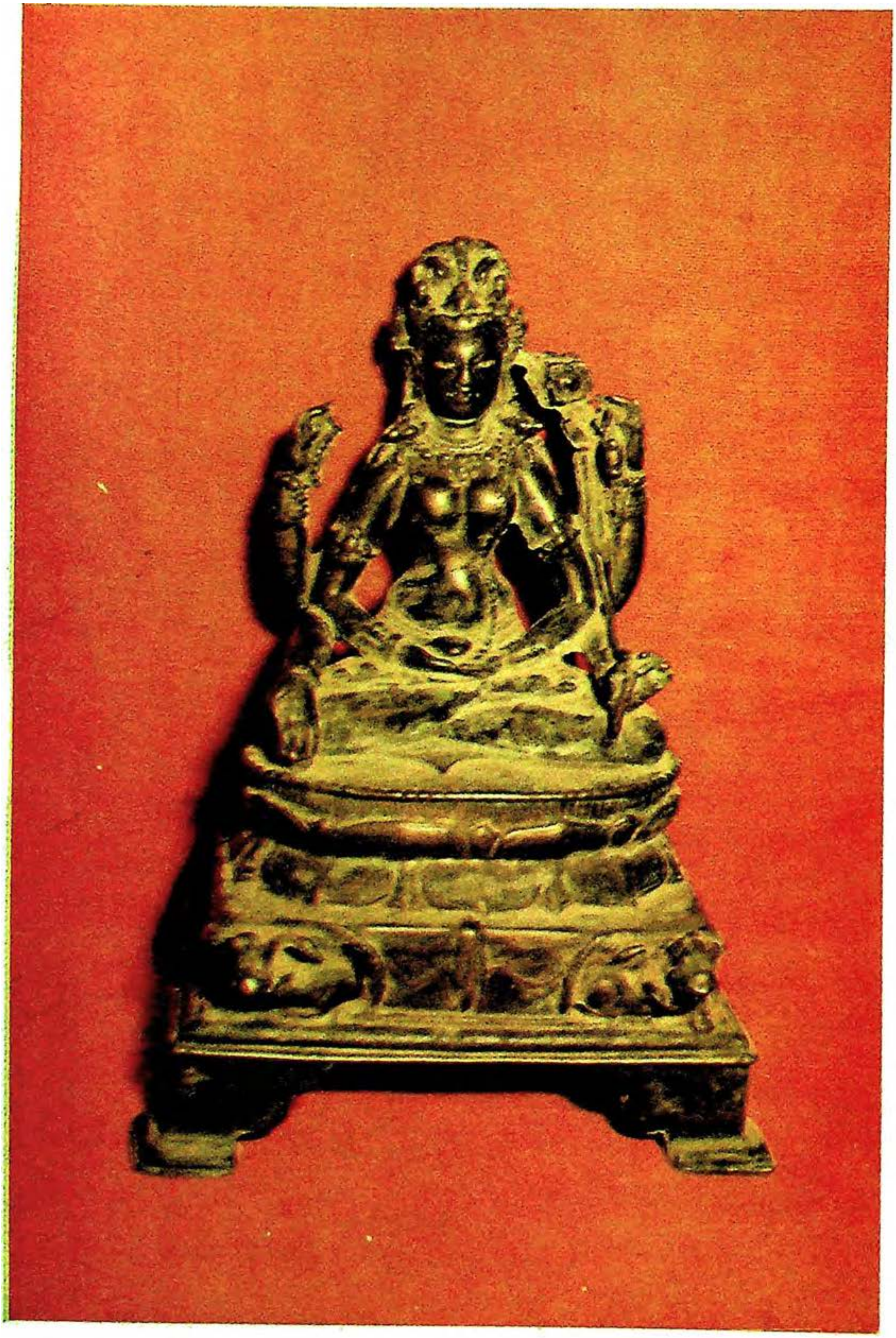
3. Vaital Temple, Bhubaneswar



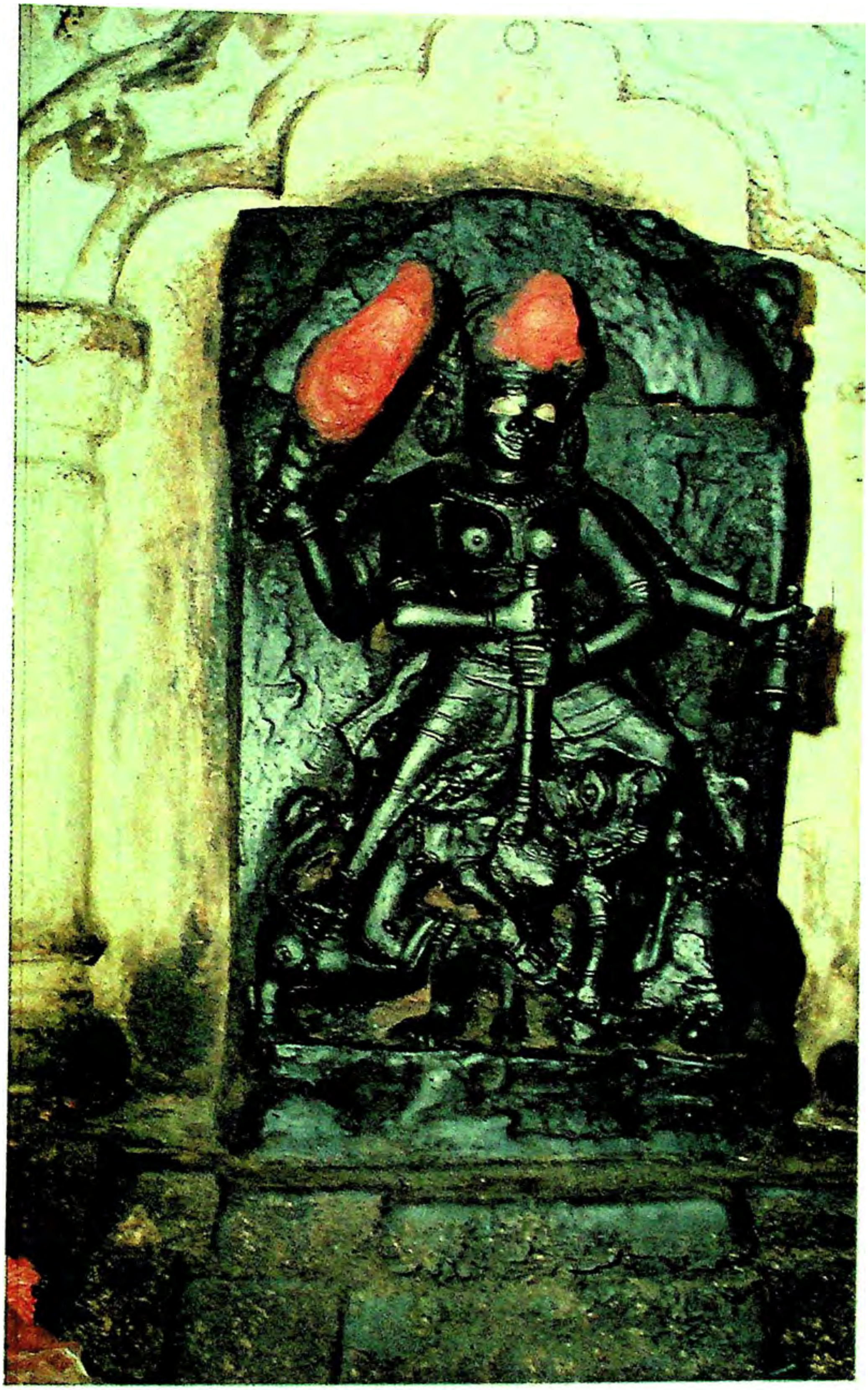
4. Rajarani Temple, Bhubaneswar



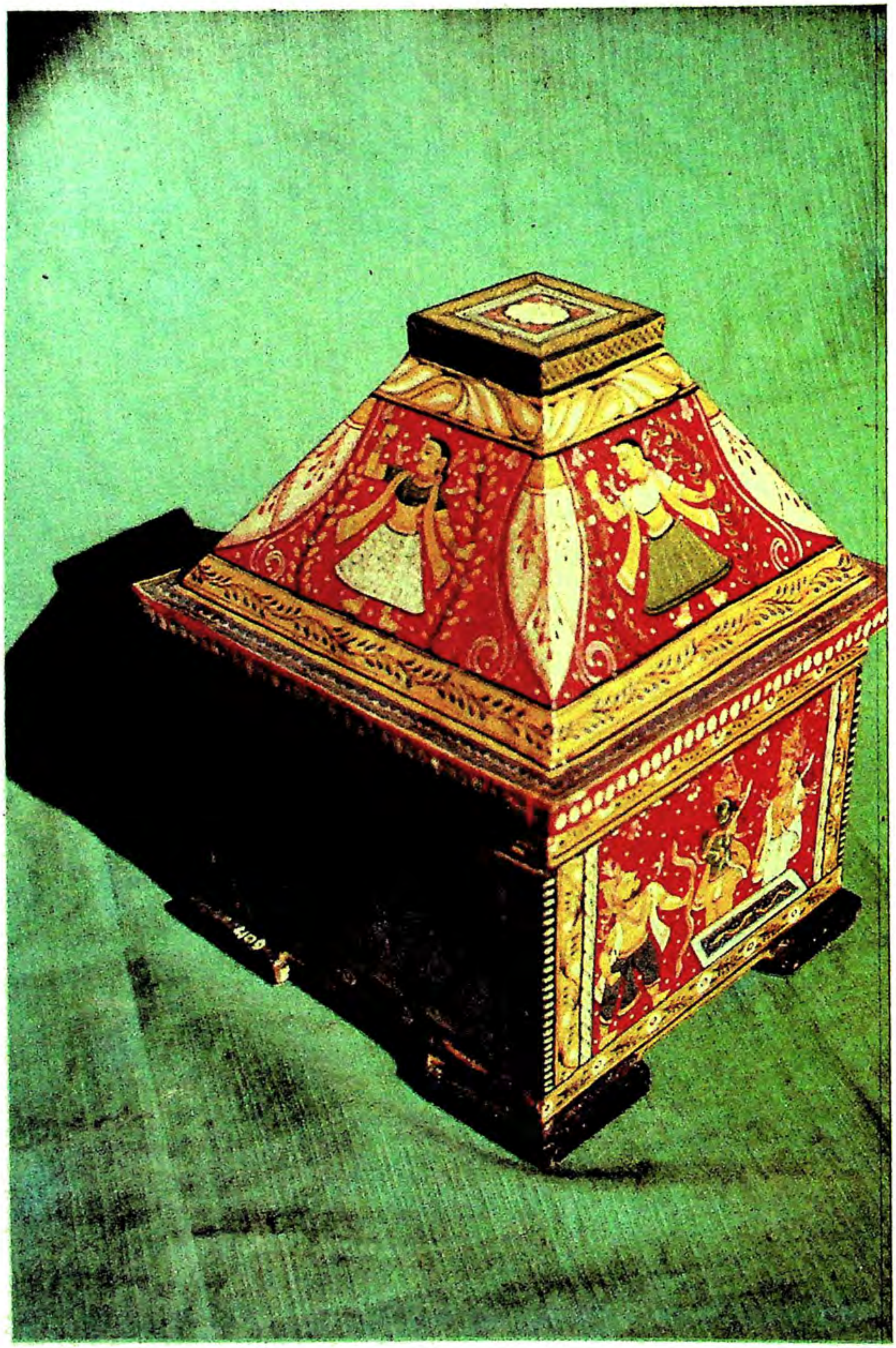
5. Sun Temple, Konark



Chunda (bronze), Orissa State Museum



7. Mahisamardini, Motian, Prachi Valley



8. Painted dowry Box

MUSEUMS IN ORISSA

DR. H. C. DAS

History of museums in Orissa is virtually interlinked with the history of museums of India, the beginning of which goes back to the eighteenth century. A pair of enlightened English and Danish savants, Sir William Jones and Nathanial Wallich, associated with the Asiatic Society of Bengal, pioneered the museum movement of the country as early as 1784. In fact, their collection formed the nucleus of the present Indian museum at Calcutta, perhaps the oldest and the greatest multipurpose meseum in Asia. This was opened in 1814. In course of time the enlightened Indians, who wanted to have a greater understanding of this glorious heritage of the past covering a period of almost five thousand years, preserved in India's magnificent archaeological treasures and the still continuing traditional arts and crafts, took initiative in the establishment of more museums in different parts of the country.

The East India Company made an attempt to retrieve the archaeological treasures and to house them in museums. As a result, the museums at Madras, Bangalore, Trichinapalli, Bellary, Coimbatore, Ootcamund, Sicunderabad, Mathura, Raipur, Srinagar etc came up with local collection of antiquities. The Queen Victoria Jubilee Celebration in 1887 also synchronised with the starting of several new museums including those at Rajkot. Jaipur, Udaypur, Vijaywada, Victoria Technical Institute at Madras, Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta etc.

The museums created during the 19th and 20th centuries till the end of British rule, were mostly of archaeological nature. By and large, the development was to a great extent handicapped by non-availability of technical personnel, lack of initiative on the part of Government and application of scientific techniques. However, the museum movement gained momentum during the time of Lord Curzon, who evinced keen interest in exploration and conservation of archaeological monuments and establishment of museums and Sri John Marshall, the Director General of Archaeology during the time of Lord Curzon rendered yeomen's service in uncovering the archaeological wealth of the country. It was under his initiative that the museums at Ajmir, Baripada (Orissa), Chamba, Jodhpur, Khajuraho, Gwalior, Bijapur, Sarnath, Agra, Malda and Nalanda were created and the earlier museums were further enriched with more collection of cultural exhibits. The formation of the Museums

Association of India in 1944 as an adjunct of the Indian History Congress, the establishment of National Museum at New Delhi in 1949 and the formation of Central Advisory Board of Museums by the Government of India were the immediate gains for the museum movement after independence. The other factor of far-reaching consequences of the post-independent era is the implementation of two year comprehensive post-graduate diploma course in museology at the University of Baroda in 1959. The movement grew to greater strength soon after the country's independence in 1947 and the museum movement in India took the character of a natonal project. The establishment of museums on Science and Technology by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Children's Museums and also the establishment of planetarium in Calcutta and other places were important steps forward The organisation of Annual Museums Camp since 1963 by the Central Government for intensive study of specific museological problems was another step in the right direction. These institutions have now accepted international styles of display. Increasing attention to conservation and preservation of cultural objects, the development of mass media emphasizing visual communication have fostered the public familiarity with museology. Museums everywhere in India have substantially modernised their exhibitions and embarked upon programmes of educational and cultural activities. Archaeological and historical sites have been explored and the archaeological remains retrieved through excavations and chance finds are housed in site museums. As a result of Governmental encouragement to the museum movement and growing awareness among the people, a number of specialised museums have also come up in the country. Today we have in the country around four hundred museums covering a wide range of subjects like Archaeology, History, Natural history, Science, Art, Industry, Astronomy and Anthropology etc. With the diversification of activities, the old concept of the museum as the repository of *"Cureos"* or *"Muses"* has undergone a radical change. It is now an active socio-cultural institution for the preservation and attractive presentation of all aspects of human and natural heritage for the benefit of the present generation and posterity. The museums of India, some covering a large variety of specialized fields and others with a multipurpose collection of exhibits are not only among the best in the world but contain some of the most important and colourful records of the heritage of mankind.

The museums of Orissa have a special place among the museums of India. As has been noted earlier the first museum of Orissa was established at Baripada in 1903 by the late Maharaja Sri Rama Chandra Bhanjedeva of Mayurbhanj and at present it is housed in the Jubilee library of the Baripada town. Till the integration of the Mayurbhanj State, the Department of Archaeology and Museum at Baripada and Khiching were maintained by the Government of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj. These have since come under the control of the Orissa State museum. Baripada museum is an archaeological museum presenting paleolithic, neolithic and copper implements, sculptures, copper plate grants and stone inscriptions of the Bhanjas and other dynasties, gold, silver and copper coins of different periods of history, palmleaf manuscripts, seals etc. which provide historical source materials for study of culture. The present museum building though a monument by itself, is not adequate for its ever increasing collection and therefore, steps are being taken to provide a separate building in the central place of the Baripada town.

Khiching Museum second in the series was established by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj in 1922 under the supervision of R. P Chanda. the Superintendent of Archaeological section, Indian Museum, Calcutta and late P. Acharya, the then Archaeologist of Mayurbhanj State. After the merger, the museum came under the control of the Orissa State museum. It is an Archaeological museum preserving mostly specimens retrieved through excavation near the site which still has a number of well-preserved temples. The collection comprises sculptures of Brahmanical. Jaina and Buddhist pantheons, excavated materials from Viratgarh (located very near to the museum on the bank of the river Bhadan), coins and copper plate grants and stone inscriptions. The sculptures with exquisite workmanship speak of the art-tradition of the Bhanjas. The colossal image of Hara, originally worshipped as the presiding deity in the broken temple, associated with Chanda and Prachanda. the images of Saptamatrukas, Umamaheswar, Ardhanariswara, Mahisamardini, Naga, Buddha and Jaina Tirthankaras are considered to be the masterpieces of Orissan plastic art. The museum has its own building with two display halls. Kichakeswari, The tutelary deity of the Bhanjas, now enshrined in an elegent chlorite temple standing close by is an added attraction for visitors to the museum.

The Orissa State museum at Bhubaneswar is the third in the State from the point of age. The genesis of this museum dates back to the year 1931 when two professors of History of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Prof. Ghanashyam Das and Prof. N C. Banerjee collected archeological remains of the different places of the State in the premises of the College The museum was then housed in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack as an adjunct to the History Department. In 1938 the Government of Orissa transformed the collections in to the Provincial Museum of Orissa and let it be administered by a Managing Committee. The Provincial museum was shifted to Bhubaneswar in 1948-49 and housed temporarily in a Government building.

The head of the Provincial museum came to be known as the Superintendent, Research and Museum. The Archives and Archaeology wings also founctioned under the Museum

The foundation stone of the present State museum building was laid on the 29th December, 1957, by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then President of Indian Union on request of Dr H. K. Mahtab, the then Chief Minister of Orissa. The construction of the building alongwith its administrative block, and auditorium *(Kalamandap)* and a guest house was completed in 1960 and in the same year the museum was shifted to the new building. The nomenclature of the institution also changed and it came to be known as Orissa State Museum since then. The State Archives branched out as a separate institution in the same year. The Archaeology wing became an independent division in the year 1965.

The Orissa State Museum has assumed the status of multipurpose institution with a rich treasure of cultural objects including sculptures, decorative panels of temples, coins, copper-plates, stone inscriptions, armoury objects, palmleaf manuscripts, bronzes, lithic and bronze tools, natural history, anthropological specimens, geological remains as well as traditional folk and tribal ornaments, musical instruments and contemporary paintings. The exhibits of the State Museum are grouped and displayed in galleries on archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics, armoury, mining and geology, natural history, art and crafts, contemporary paintings, personalia galleries on Utkalmani Gopabandhu Dash and Kali Charan Pattnaik, pre-history, anthropology and palmleaf manuscripts. There are also technical sections such as modelling, carpentry, taxidermy laboratory, chemical laboratory, drawing and engineering and photography.

The archaeology gallery has a rich collection of scuptures from 3rd century B.C. to the late medieval period. Broken remains of an Asokan pillar, crude and massive Naga images, massive statues of Amoghasiddhi, sitting Buddha carved in pieces. Avalokiteswar, Jaina Tirthankaras, Sapta Matrukas, Gopinatha, composite image of Krishna-Visnu, panels depicting transportation of elephants in ships birth of Kartikeya, Kaliya Dalan and exquisite Dikapala sculptures are some of best representative specimens of the art treasures of the ancient Orissa.

The epigraphy and numismatics gallery preserves original copper plate grants, stone inscriptions and coins. The prize items in the collections of the section are the Asanpat stone inscriptions, copper plates of the Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, Somavamsis and Gangas, punchmarked coins, Puri Kusan coins (the largest hoard from Bont near Bhadrak weighing about 78 Kg.), Ganga fanums, Kalachuri coins and Muslim coins. The Armoury gallery depicting the ancient weapons like swords. shields, battle axes, guns, and cannons marks an important milestone on the march of civilisation.

The flora and fauna of Orissa have been of abiding interest to the tourists both in the past and at present. Orissa has large forests which shelter a variety of wild animals. The ferocity of the tiger, the majesty of the deer, and the colourful variety of Orissa's bird life have been artistically displayed in the natural history section of the museum and are a great draw for both the young and the old visitors to the museum.

In the Art and Craft gallery are displayed exquisite art pieces shaped with consummate skill at the hands of traditional painters, sculptors and craftsmen of Orissa. An item of considerable interest is the unique hoard of Buddhist bronze from Banapur. The giant brass bull, Radha, huge tree lamps, flexible brass fishes, *dhokra* dolls, traditional bell-metal utensils, ivory inlay works superb soap stone carvings, silver *Haudas* and *Tamzans* of rare variety, colourful lacquer-works, magificent *Kalamkari* Rama Lila paintings, intricate filigrees, wood carvings masks and terracotta embody the living tradition of Orissa's artistic tradition and remind the visitors that Orissa is Utkal, the land of the excellence of art.

The Anthropology gallery, one of the best in the country, has displayed the tribal life in colourful dioramas, tribal dances, costumes, ornaments, musical instruments set with the tunes, puppets, weights and measures, and other arts and artefacts of the tribal and folk culture.

The palmleaf manuscripts gallery preserves more than fifty thousand manuscripts covering as many as twentyeight subjects including religion, science of warfare, astrology, palmistry, mathematics, poetry and philosophy and has the distinction of possessing the largest collection of rare and valuable manuscripts in the country. There are writings on bamboo leaf, *Bhurja* bark, *Kumbhi* bark and hand made paper apart from palmleaf. The earliest manuscript *Abhinava Gitagobinda* by Kavi Chandra Ray Divakar Mishra dedicated in the name of Gajapati Purushottama Deva is about five centuries old. Other major manuscripts are *Bhakti Bhagabata, Paipallada Samhita, Vedarth Prakash Teeka* on *Kanva Samhita, Jnanavali Tantra, Angirasakalpa, Sangeeta Narayana* etc. The collection includes a large number of illustrated palmleaf manuscripts with typical Orissan style of paintings, *Ganjapas,* beautiful calligraphics and medieval miniature, Gopalila Paintings and epitomises the Orissan painting traditions, especially the exquisite Orissan miniature paintings. The museum also has a publication wing which has already published a number of important books and documents by utilising the collection of exhibits in the museum as well as by conducting original research. Among the more notable publications are the *Orissa Historical Reseaıch Journal* (30 volumes so far published), the *History of the Gangas, Descriptive catalogue of palmleaf manuscripts* (12 volumes) and a *Guide to Orissa State Museuum* besides a series of Oriya books. A complete list is given seperately

The museum also has a full-fledged library with an excellent collection of rare and valuable books on Orissa's history and culture as well as on indology. The number of title now exceeds forty thousand. It is now being extensively used by research scholars, research students and indologists including a number of research scholars from outside the State and abroad.

Next in chronology to the State museum comes the Belkhandi museum, an open air museum, established in 1946-47 with the archaeological remains excavated from the site. The excavation was conducted by late K. N. Mohapatra, the then Archaeologist in the ex-state of Kalahandi and notable historian. The museum is located at the confluence of the rivers Tel and Utei. Due to the inferior properties of rough sand stone, the images have been greatly defaced The collection consists of Sapta matrukas, Manasa, Umamahesvara, Hara, Kartikeya, Lakshmi-Narayan, Mahisasuramardini, Nataraja, Avalokitesvara, Parvati etc, Since the site has been greatly damaged, steps are being taken to shift the museum in to the Belkhandi village. In due course the museum came into the fold of the Orissa State museum.

In the year 1975 the then S. D. O. of Jeypore collected a large number of Jaina images from Kotpad, Boriguma and other adjourning areas and started the Jypore museum in a building constructed by the local municipality. In the same year the Government took steps to opon museums at Balasore, Salipur and Khariar. In the next year branch maseums were also opened at Dhenkanal, Berhampur and at Puri.

The museum at Balasore housed at Santikanan in the heart of Balasore town has a rich collection of archaeological exhibits, preserving Buddhist, Jaina and Brahmanical sculptures and a colossal Portugese anchor. Most of the sculptures were donated by late Raja Manoranjana Dev of Balasore town and some were collected from the locality. The museum is being shifted to the newly constructed Fakir Mohan memorial building located at the birth place of the illustrious poet and litterateur.

Considering cultural significance of the Chitrotpala valley the Government opened a museum at Salipur. This institution located in the central place of the town displays sculptures, armoury objects, Natural History and Anthropological specimens. The Orissa State museum is planning to convert it to a mini multipurpose museum with sections on Archaeology, Natural History, Anthropology and Art.

Housed in a private building of the Khariar Raja, the Khariar museum preserves archaeological objects of sar-

-vapuria and Panduvamsi dynasties like sculptures, epigraphs and coins, palm-leaf manuscripts, armoury objects and art and craft specimens. Most of the objects were donated by the Yuvaraja of Khariar and the rest were collected from the local sites. Government is planning to have a building of its own in a conspicuous place of the town and to display the archaeological treasures of the Maraguda valley which have recently come to light after excavation.

The Jeypore museum opened at the initiative of Sri Subas Pani the then S. D. O. of Jeypore in 1975, is housed in the Municipal building. The sculptures recovered from Bhairavasinghpur, Papdahandi, Choramala, Kotpad belonging to Jaina and Brahmanical pantheons find place in the museum Attempt is being made to collect other archaeological treasures of Koraput district through survey and explorations and bring them into the fold of this branch museum. Life size Jaina images, a monoblock Ganesh, early age stone carving and terracotta samples are among its treasured exhibits.

The Dhenkanal museum has a special place on account of its armoury collections acquired from the Dhenkanal palace. Important among these are cannons, *Jamadadha,* shield, swords, goad, *badau* instruments for preparation or bullets, battle axe, ceremonial swords, gauntlets, *kuntas, kataris,* guns etc. In addition to these anthropological specimens, *dhokra* objects and several other art and craft items find place in the gallaries. At present the institution functions in a private house.

Puri and Berhampur museums are multipurpose in nature and are also housed in private buildings displaying cultural objects relating to art and crafts, anthropology, archaeology and natural history.

It is relevant to mention here that a number of museums have also come up out-side the fold of the Orissa state museum. Of these, the handicrafts museum under the auspices of the State Department of Industries has a rich collection of Orissa's numerous handicrafts including specimens of filigree, horn-work, Patta-painting, wooden toys, papier-achie, metal craft, stone carving, palmleaf-etchings and sea shell items. A specialised museum on Tribal arts and artefacts under the auspices of the State Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department has also been set up The Anthropology Department in the Utkal University has a small but useful collection of exhibits of special interest pertaining to the field of anthropology. The Universities in the State have also started small museums with collections of manuscripts, sculptures and other items and the one at Sambalpur is well organised and is developing into a good institution. Mention must also be made of the excellent collection of loose sculptures from the precincts of the Sun Temples of Konark preserved and displayed in the site museum of the Archaeological Survey of India at Konark and their proposed site museum at Ratnagiri which will house the rare objects of Budhist architecture and sculptures recently excavated and discovered in the Buddhist complex of Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri and Udayagiri in Cuttack district

Together with the branch museums and other specialised museums the Orissa State Museum provides a panorama of the totality of Orissa's rich cultural heritage and has become a cultural institution par excellence with enviable collection of exhibits. Considering the cultural value of the specimens and antiquities of bewildering variety, there is no doubt that this collection will be further enriched in times to come.

The Orissa State Museum has since completed fifty years and its Golden Jubilee is being celebrated in the year 1984. A new Golden Jubilee block has been added to the museum with four large halls in which a new exhibition "The Heritage of Orissa" has been organised. The display which includes exhibits from the State Museum, branch museums and other departments comprises of the following sections, namely the volution of Orissan sculpture, Orissan paintings, handicrafts of Orissa and tribal and folk culture of Orissa.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TREASURES OF ORISSA

(Their excavation, conservation and preservation)

SRI P. K. RAY

Orissa State Archaeology was bifarcated from the Orissa State Museum in 1965 and since then has functioned as an independent organisation under the Department of Cultural Affairs. The-main activities of Orissa State Department of Archaeology centre round survey, exploration, excavation and conservation of ancient sites and monuments. The organisation is headed by a Superintendent who is assisted by two curators, one Technical Assistant, five Conservation Assistants, and one photographer.

Since most of the ancient civilisations flourished in the river valleys, this Department drew up a programme for survey and exploration of the river valleys of Orissa in a systematic way. The exploration and survey of the Prachi-valley was undertaken in the first stage. Traditions corroborated by the local chronicles reveal that most of the monuments of the Prachi valley which are now in different stages of decay were erected during C. 7th century A. D. to 15th century A. D. We have traced more than one hundred splendid monuments of architectural and historical importance A systematic survey of the Prachi valley civilisation creates an impression that Buddhism, Jainism, Saktism, Saivism and Vaisnavism flourished in the different periods. Almost all the religious communities of Orissa are known to have been attracted by the sanctity and importance of the Prachi valley. Thus the valley is so rich in antiquarian remains that it can be regarded today as a veritable museum of Orissa's history and culture through the ages. A report entitled Archaeological Survey Report of the Prachi valley has been published by the Department in the year 1975.

Subsequently survey and exploration of the Kushabhadra valley was undertaken in order to get interlinked pictures of the ancient civilisation in comparison to the Prachi valley. The exploration and survey of the Kushabhadra valley have brought to light the ruins and half builts monuments dating from C. 11th century A. D. to 17th century A. D. Most of the monuments are dedicated to Visnu in the form of Krishna and Gopinatha. We have also noticed that images of Krishna as well as Gopinatha datable to C. 12th-13th century A.D. are installed and worshipped inside the shrines of late period. Among the sites which flourished in this valley mention may be made of the large number of loose sculptures datable to C. 12th century A. D. lying scattered inside the ruined Somanath temple at Vishnupur near Nimapara, Dist-Puri, the triad images of Ananta-Vasudeva and Subhadra in the village Turintira, a beautiful Krishna image in the form of Gopinatha at Sarakana near Balianta and ancient brick monuments datable to C. 11th century A. D. known as Bhubaneswar near the village Basantamala. Simultaneously the survey and exploration of Bhargavi valley were also under taken. Most of the ruined and living monuments of this valley are contemporary with the monuments of the Kushabhadra valley The exploration and survey of both these valleys create an impression that Vaisnavism had flourished much longer than other religious cults.

The exploration and survey of Chitrotpala valley have been taken up since last three years. The river Chitrotpala branches off from the Mahanadi at a place called Autuda, about 10 Kms. from Cuttack and takes eastern course from Autuda upto Kendupatna. A distance of about 10 Kms. was surveyed on the north bank of the Chitrotpala river. The sites and monuments surveyed may be dated to C. 14th century A. D. It is an interesting fact to observe that dilapidated Buddhist monuments of the post-Ratnagiri period have been recovered during the course of our exploration. In the course of exploration this Department conducted trial digging inside the Bramhavana near Salipur, Dist-Cuttack on the eastern bank of the river Chitrotpala. The ancient brick structures recovered are datable to C. 10th-11th eentury A. D. alongwith engraved sculptures. Probably a Buddhist monastery was flourished on the sacred valley immediately after Ratnagiri group of Buddhist establishment. Large number of Buddhist sculptures datable from 9th-10th century A.D. are still to be found in places like Kendupatna, Nagaspur and Kolanpur. The ruined Siva temple at Lendura-Bhagabanpur on the southern bank of the river Chitrotpala and the Vateswar temple on the opposite side of the river can be dated to C. 8th-9th century A. D. Simultaneously the exploration and survey of the Daya valley have also been taken up. The sites and monuments so far explored can be dated from C. 8th century A. D to 17th century A. D. The monuments having architectural characteristics of the early period and late medieval period are found at Baraboi near Delanga, Ghoradia, Khellor, Kalyanapur, Aragada, Golabai, Kapileswarpur near Tangi and at Kantalabai. Most of these monuments are now in decaying conditions.

Apart from exploration and survey of the river vallyes, survey of other sites located in different districts were also taken into hand. In the district of Puri the following monuments have been found namely Siva temple (C. 13th century A.D.} at Barimunda, Siva temple (C. 11th century A. D.) at Garedipanchana near Balipatna, Siva temple (C. 11th century

A. D.) at Denua, P. S. Nimapara, Alaranath temple (C. 17th century A. D.) at Bramhagiri, Kosaleswar Siva temple (C. 11th century A. D.) at Badakanjia, Yakshya image at Panchagan; Gatiswara Siva temple (C. 9th century A. D.) at Algum, Somanath temple (C. 12th century A. D.) at Budhapada, Gopinath temple (C.13th century A.D.) at Kakudia. The sites and monuments surveyed in the district of Cuttack are at Kaduapada, Mudupur. Kalyanpur. Uttareswar Siva temple (C.11th century A.D) at Agrahat, Buddha Linga temple (C. 11th century A. D.) at Chowdwar, a unique Visnu image at Sasanpada, Bramha temple at Niali, loose sculptures at Tanara, P. S. Tirtol, Durga temple at Parahat, Panchupandava temple made of ancient brick (C. 10th century A.D.) at Dhanisha, ruined Saptamatrika temple and Ajaikapada Bhairava temple at Sathalapur, Trilochaneswar temple at Kundeswar (C. 9th century A. D.) Mallikeswar temple (C 8th century A. D.), at Sukleswar, and the Kuttama-Chandi temple at Debidola. In the district of Balasore we have surveyed the site of Annapala containing an early image of Ananta, early medieval sculptures at Kaupur, Buddhist and Jaina sculptures at Ayodhya, unique Siva Linga at Bhusundapur, the ancient site of Avana and Biranchinarayana temple at Pallia. In the district of Mayurbhanj we have come across late medieval brick temple at Rairangpur and loose sculptures at Pedagadi near Kaptipada. In the district of Dhenkanal mention may be made of the unique image of Buddha placed at a mound in front of the Paschimeswar temple at Talcher, largest Visnu images (49' in length) at Saranga and Bhimkand, early Siva temple at Vajrakote, early group of temples at Kualo, medieval Durga temple at Nadhara-Bhimanagari and Buddhist and Saiva antiquities at Jadiamba near Talcher. The district of Koraput though not fully surveyed, the exploration and survey of some limited areas have brought to light the existence of the monuments and sculptures from C. 8th century A. D. to 13th century A D Mention may be made of the Mallikeswar and Nilakantheswar temples at Padmapur, Pataleswar group of temples at Theruvali, Bhairavi temple at Boriguma; Bhairava temple at Bharbasingpur, Siva temple at Papadahandi, Batrisasihamsana at Nandapur and other loose sculptures at Nandapur, Jaina sculptures at Subai near Nandapur and the Gudari fort. Simultaneously we had taken up survey of the sites and monuments in Bolangir. Kalahandi districts. In course of our survey work inBolangir district a large number of ruined monuments datable from C. 8th century A D. to 13th century A. D. have been found in the village Ranipur Jharial under the Sub-Division of Titlagarh. It is a place which witnessed the chronological development of Jainism, Buddhism, Saktism, Saivism and lastly Vaisnavism. The notable ancient monuments are Kosaleswar temple (C. 8th-9th century A D.) at Baidyanath on the bank of the river Tel, Siva temple at Charda, ruined monument at Binika. loose sculptures at Saintala and late medieval temples in Sonepur town. In the district of Kalahandi we have come across early brick temple at Budhikomna under Komna Block, Dadhibaman temple at Khariar, the ancient site of Nehena, late medieval temple at Komna, the rock painting at Yogimath near Khariar, monuments at Pataleganga, and lastly the ancient sites of Maragoda on the Jonk valley. In the district of Sundargarh we have noticed places of archaeological and historical importance at Jamseragarh, and Ushakothi. In the district of Sambalpur mention may be made of the famous Nrusinghanath temple standing on the slope of Gandhamardana hill at Paikamala built during C.11th century A.D The inscriptional slab inside., reveals the fact that this monument was again built around 14th century A.D. In the district of Ganjam we have surveyed the site of Bramhana-Chhai on the bank of the river Risikulya containing monuments of C.17th century A.D., Ganjam Fort and monuments at Paralakhemundi. In the district of Phulbani among the monuments and sites surveyed mention may be made of the group of early monuments standing at the outskrit of Boudh town known as the Ramesvara group of temples datable to C.9th - 10th century A. D. Besides, a unique image of Buddha in Bhumisparsa mudra is to be seen in the heart of the town. The Prehistoric site of Asuragarh located at the confluence of the river Tel and Mahanadi at a place called Manmunda 40 Kms. from Boudh have yielded black-polished ware with symbols and black and red ware.

In the field of excavation first project was taken up in the year 1972 for trial excavation in a place called Sankarjenga, 16 Kms. from Angul on the basis of surface finds. This type of burial excavation was for the first time undertaken in Orissa. The following antiquities were recovered: (a) chisels of the size 5CM x 4CM x 1CM, (b) *Adge* of the size 50M x 40M x 1CM; (c) fragmentary pieces of bones. The digging of the trench upto one metre depth had brought to light two layers with bones in sections. The placing of chisels, copper bangles and fragmentary pieces of bones in one place, indicate the system of burial of the primitive people. We did not find any full size skeleton as was found in other parts of India, so far as burial diggings were concerned. Since the site is located just below the hill, there is every possibility that wild animals after the cremation might have disturbed the dead-bodies. The excavation of ancient sites of Kuruma about 8 Kms. to the south-east of Konark has brought to light the existence of Buddhist monastery of C. 10th-11th century A.D. Most probably this was a flourishing centre of Buddhism of the coastal area during that period.

The ancient site of Maragoda located on the Jonk valley is about 30 Kms. from Naupara in the district of Kalahandi. Exploration of the area led to discovery of loose sculptures made of red sad-stone lying scattered in the village. Accordingly the mounds adjoining the Ranimahala were selected for trial excavations. These mounds revealed the structural remains datable to C.11th-12th century A.D. Besides, the lower portion of a collapsed Siva temple made of sand stone was also brought to view. The beautiful image of Kartikeys recovered from the temple site may be dated to C. 12th century A.D. Subsequently the excavation of Ranimahala was undertaken which revealed structural remains of a double storied building with a drainage system. The finding of Kalachuri copper coin has helped us in dating tentatively the site to C.11th-12th century A. D. In the last year the excavation has been undertaken on a mound on the opposite bank of the river Jonk which has yielded structural remains datable tentatively to C. 6th century A.D.

It is interesting to note that we have been able to trace out the temple architecture of C. 6th-7th cenrury A,D. in course of our excavation at Bankadagarh of Salia valley near Banapur in Puri District, On the basis of Gupta pillars found in the site we conducted trial excavation of the concerned mound. In course of our work we have been able to bring to notice the existence of a collapsed Sive temple with double compound wall. It was a Panchayatna-Kshetra having four shrines in four directions with the central shrine housing the Siva Linga. The sculptural art depicted on the outer compound wall are contemporary with the Gupta Art of Eastern India. The Sculptures resemble closely to the Gupta sculptures so far discovered in different parts in India, Large number of sculptures including detached pannels of iconographical importance datable to C. 7th-8th century A.D, have been found in course of excavation of the site. Inscriptional slabs recovered during the course of our work can be dated to C,7th century A.D on the basis of palaeographical characteristics, Another notable feature is the discovery of the ruins of a Jagmohana attached to the sanctum, Most-probably this was a religious and political centre of the Sailodbhaba dynasty ruling Kangodamandale during C.7th century A,D.

Of the several hundred monuments still surviving, so far 145 have been declared as a State protected. Out of these, conservation and renovation of 56 monuments have been completed. The conservation of another 14 monuments are in progress.

In order to preserve loose sculptures this Department has taken up the construction of sculpture sheds in different rural areas of the State. So far three sculpture sheeds, such as Niali in the district of Cuttack, Kenduli and Vishnupur in the district of Puri have been opened by this department. The construction of sculpture sheds at Tirthamatha P.S. Tirtol, Kundeswar, P.S. Balikuda and Sukleswar, P.S. Mahanga in the district of Cuttack; Kaupur near Bhadrak and Ayodhya in the district of Balasore, have been taken up. Another major programme of the Archaeology wings is the Antiquities Registration Scheme sponsored and financed by Archaeological Survey of India (Govt of India) which aims at checking the theft and smuggling of the sculptures and antiquities of our State. The main aim of the scheme is to register the loose sculptures— epigraphs, painted manuscripts, coins, and wood sculptures in possession of private person both in rural and urban areas. Under the schems, Orissa has been divided into five zones with zonal Head-quarters at Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Baripada, and Bolangir. Each zone office is headed by a Registering officer. These Registering officers move from village-to village in their jurisdiction and convince the people about aim of the scheme. So far more than four thousands antiquities have been registered in different zones.

Orissa has been described rightly as the ancient cradle of the arts. In this land of excellence of the arts, archeological remains dating from more than two thousand years back are found in abundance. The efforts so far made have been useful and rewarding but much more remains to be done. It is hoped that in the coming four year the department of culture will be able to conserve and preserve all the archaeological remains that are on the surface and will discover more that is hidden below the earth

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ORISSA STATE ARCHIVES

DR. M. P. DASH

Orissa State Archives is the central repository meant for housing the non-current records of enduring value for administrative use as well as for historical research. The origin of the State Archives as an independent institution goes back to the year 1960 A separate building was constructed and made available to the State Archives in the year 1971. This building has a large stack area in five floors each measuring 100' x 50' and is insulated from the administrative block. It consists of spacious halls used as library and research room, committee room, and for housing photo-duplication unit, and repair and rehabilitation unit Besides there is a room for reception of records.

Archival policy of the State Government has been well defined and a Resolution to that effect has been issued with the approval of the cabinet.

The main functions of the State Archives are the collection, the preservation and the management of records. These functions are performed to serve the creators of records as well as to serve the bona fide users of records.

Archives contain the original and basic information in many important fields of study in humanities and social sciences. Though Archives are essentially instrumenfs of administrative bodies which created them to function efficiently, as time passes archives come to acquire greater values and are useful for histotians, economists, sociologists and geneologists, in short, for any enquirer into his country's past. The special value of archives to research has been realised from the very moment when archives keeping was started, But it is from the latter half of the 19th century, that the archives have been used as source materials for history.

Collection & Presservation :

As we have stated earlier, collection and preservation are the two main functions to serve the creators of records as well as the users of records. The Archivists not only collect the original materials by making intensive survey but preserve them scientifically and later on prepare various type of finding aids to help the administrative bodies which created them and to help the historians to write true history of the State, Most of the records are ill-kept and ill-cared for by the creating agencies. Some times they are tied in bundles and wrapped in cloth, It is often found that many important series of records are either missing or misplaced at different public offices, Records are found in a damaged condition due to the havoc wrought by white ants and other insects. In some cases the records are so hopelessly stored that much injury is inflicted on them by direct effect of sun rays, Sometimes humidity promotes the growth of mildew and various types of fungus. The alternate absorption of moisture during the cold weather and the drying up during intense heat of summer causes brittleness and deterioration of papers. The role of Orissa State Archives is to rescue the records from such deplorable condition of preservation and treat them in a scientific manner for the benefit of the genuine users. With limited resources attempts are being made to preserve the records in our custody in a scientific manner. Besides manual techniques, sophisticated equipments are used in reinforcing fragile records. Record repositories and libraries all over the State avail themselves of these services. For better preservation it is necessary that records are made dust free. Dust consists largely of small angular particles of silicon materials which get embedded between the fibres of paper. Subsequent flexing of the materials causes these hard particles to cut the fibres. The dust particles also act as nuclei for the condensation of acidic moisture in a polluted atmosphere, So dust particles are to be regularly removed from the records by the use of vaccum cleaners.

An optimum storage environment is provided in the stack areas by regular removal of dust and exclusion of direct sun light Equipments for fire fighting have been provided in the stack areas and safety measures in electric wiring have been ensured. To guard against insect attack naphthalene in the form of bricks are provided for use on open shelves and almirahs containing the collection.

Acidity in paper or the environment is one of the chief causes of deterioration of paper. It brings about discolouration, loss of flexibility and embrittlement in documents. The documents are therefore invariably de-acidified before they are repaired. The de-acidification is done by immersion of documents in an aqueous alkaline solution or by a spray of gaseous process.

Since insent and fungus infestation is a serious problem in any Archives, fumigation of records at regular interval is essential. Among the methods most frequently used for fumigation in the Orissa State Archives are paradichlorobenzene fumigation and Thymol fumigation.

Restoration of fragile, brittle and insect eaten documents is a delicate job and involves diverse processes. Considerations which govern the choice of a repair method in the Orissa State Archives are its durability, ease of application, economy, reversibility and minimum change in the bulk or legibility of the original materials. The antiquanian value of the document is always preserved. Thus we may conclude that Orissa State Archives has developed expertise in restoration and conservation of all types of archival materials.

Preparation of Finding Aids :-

The object of preparation of finding aids is to make records in the custody of archival institutions accessible for use. So for making the records known to the potential users we have taken up a project of printing a series of guides to records in the Orissa State Archives. So far six such volumes have been printed and the seventh of the series is now under print

Survey of Records in Private Possession :-

When we talk of private records as distinguished from public records many of us hardly realise the wide variety of materials the expression covers. They include the records of business concerns, banking houses, industrial organisations, religious institutions, Philanthropic societies etc. Besides these, there are the personal papers of eminent men in all walks of life, not merely politicians. Apart from correspondence and other business papers, they include travelogues, diaries, correspondence of personal nature with friends and relatives, and notes and memoranda kept for personal use. In respect of their location and surveys, appraisal and acquisition, each class of these records presents problems of its own and the role of an Archives Office is very important in this connection.

In order to compile data about these records and with the limited funds made available the National Register Scheme was launched in 1957. It has made some progress and a few cyclostyled Registers have been issued but so far the fringe of the problem only has been tackled.

In Orissa some important private records of Ex-Rajas of Parikud, Talcher Dhenkanal and Athmallik have been listed and collected. Besides, some important papers from Muslim and Hindu religious institutions have also been listed and collected. What is required is a systematic survey of all private papers, specially pre-1900 papers. It is happy to note that at our request the Government India have set up a special cell in Orissa for this purpose. The Cell is functioning well with close collaboration with Orissa State Archives and eminent historians of our State. The outstanding achievement of this Cell is the survey of records pertaining to the temple of Jagannath.

Oral Archives :-

The importance of preserving the re-collections of the men and women who have played important part in recent history as well as the reaction of those who have seen history made has been recently felt. We have now reached a stage in the history of our country where two-third of the Indians are those who were too young to remember any thing of the freedom struggle. It is our duty to act at once to locate and obtain personal accounts of the freedom struggle from people lest we lose it for ever. Besides, the personal accounts of eminent educationists, administrators, social and religious thinkers as well as reaction of those who have played some important part in the socio-cultural history of the region, should also be collected on tape and later on be transcribed for historical research. We have just made a beginning in this direction but we need the co-operation of the intellectual mass in locating and identifying such persons.

Now throughout India the general trend is to give more emphasis on local or regional research rather than on research on an all India level. The trend seems to be a healthy sign for such research brings forward new events, not known before and provides materials for the national history. So all our efforts are concentrated in centralising the archival source materials relating to the region only. But in a democratic set up like ours any new programme of collection and preservation without a sense of awareness among the people is not possible. The historians have a valuable role to play in creating archival consciousness and a consciousness of our true cultural heritage among the masses. The best way of making the people aware of our archival heritage is to undertake research and studies based on archival materials and to bring the results of research to the notice of the common people so that they can very well appreciate the value of archives and be aware of our cultural heritage. The historians should play their rightful role in this direction. It is happy to note that Archival Calls in the Uniuersities of Orissa are going to be re-organised soon Though the primary function of these re-organised Cells will be to preserve their own records of permanent value, still for locating and listing the records in private possessions and creating archival consciousness these cells will have to play a still more important function in close collaboration with State Archives of Orissa,

Main Series of Records Preserved in the Orissa State Archives :

The Orissa State Archives being the central repository meant for housing the nun-current records of the State Government is required to centralise all records which are over 30 years old. The earliest record of the Orissa State Archives is one important *sanad* issued by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The *Sanad* was transferred from the Cuttack Collectorate to the State Archives. After the British conquest of Orissa all holders of rent-free land were reqired to produce original *Sanads* in support of their claims for rent-free land. By the year 1808 more than one lakh of such documents affecting at least one-eighteenth of the land in the province had beed filed in Collector's Office under

Regulation XII of 1805. Of this huge mass only a very few documents have survived destruction at the hands of the authorities The document under reference is one of the few surviving mughal documents and it records the grant of two *Batis* of *Banjar* land in *pargana* Hariharpur. There are three other early documents out of which two are known as *Punjah Sanads*. The purpose for which the documents were issued cannot be ascertained in the present state of our knowledge. They were in all probability issued by Murshid Quli khan as *Diwan* or *Subadar* alongwith the imperial orders of appointment as token of his assurance and support to the *Sadar Kanungoe*. The third document is a *Sanad* of the time of Padmanava Deva recording the grant of a piece of land to Lord Jagannath. The grant is recorded in two sheets of paper, out of which the first sheet containing the details of the grant, viz, names of doner, donee, land granted, date of the grant etc., is in old persian script. The other sheet is written half in persian script and half in Oriya Script Many of the alphabets used in the Oriya portion belong to what is commonly known as *Karani* script or Oriya court script, which is still used in writing out official documents. The historical importance of the documents under reference lies in the fact that it dispels all doubts about Padmanava Deva's reign. The grant was made in the 5th *Anka* of the reign of Padmanava Deva. According to *Anka* system of calculation 1,6 and all numbers with 6&0 at the end excepting 10 are to be excluded. So, the 5th *Anka* of the Raja's reign means the 4th regnal year. Thus, it proves that Padmanava Dava ruled as the *Raja* of Khurda for atleast 4 years. If the date of accession of Padmanava Deva be 1735-36 the grant was made in 1738-39 A.D. There are many such important stray documents belonging to the Mughal and the Maratha periods in the collection of the Orissa State Archives.

Among these stray documents mention may be made of a private collection belonging to the Das-Mohapatra family of Pachetgarh. Before dealing with the records it is proper to allude briefly to the history of the family for appreciation of the contents of the records. The following facts regarding the history of the family are recorded in the judgement of a title suit (case No. 31 of 1936 in the session court of the Subordinate Judge at Midnapore) in which one Sri Satyendranandan Das Mohapatra was the Plaintiff. According to it, Kulu Murari Mohan Das Mohapatra was the earliest known member of the family. He was a resident of Athagarh in the district of Cuttack. He was in the service of the Mughal Emperor and he happened to come to Kalampur in the Pataspur pargana of the Midnapore district where he settled down permanently. He reclaimed the jungle and settled tenants in the area reclaimed. He was recognised as a *Zamindar* of that area and assigned *nankar* lands. Thus the hereditary zamindary of the family started from the time of Kulu Murari

Mohan Das Mohapatra. It may, however, be noted here that there is no reference to him in any of the family records available but he is taken as the founder of the family in the family tradition. The earliest records of the family belonging to the year 1706 in the reign of Aurangzeb is missing, but we get a reference of this *Sanad* from the case records referred to above. The next record in chronological order is a *Sanad* granted to Mangaraj Das Mohapatra by Sarbuland Khan in the 3rd regnal year of Emperor Shah Alam. According to this *Sanad*, *Taluqdari*, and *choudhuri* of the *pargana* Pataspur in *Sarkar* Jaleswar *Bander* Balasore were conferred on Mangaraj Das Mohapatra in place of Dinakar and Dibakar in conformity with the *Sanad* granted by the former *Diwan*. All Government Officers and the raiyats in the area were informed that they were to regard Mangaraj Das Mohapatra as the permanent *Zamindar, Taluqdar* of the *pargana*. In the enclosures to the *Sanad* the *pargana* of Pataspur is stated to contain 142 *moujas* and 7 *Mahals*. The *Sanad* was granted in the 3rd regnal year of the reign of Shah Alam, that is the year 1709 A.D. The third *Sanad* was granted to Choudharani Ganga Dei, daughter-in-law of Mangaraj Das Mohapatra after the death of her husband, Nityananda Das Mohapatra by *Nawab* Shujahuddin Mohammed Khan in the first regnal year of the reign of Muhammed Shah. The name of the *Nawab* is written at the top of the *Sanad*; below it there is a small seal of Abdul Latif. According to this Sanad, Ganga Dei was appointed as *Choudharani* of the *Pargana* Pataspur in *Sarkar* Jaleswar in *Chakla Bandar* Balasore on the death of her husband Nityanand Das Mohapatra. The *Taluqdari, Zamindari* and *Choudharani* of the said *Pargana* was registered in her name according to previous convention. The *Sanad* contains another date towards the end It is Amli year 1127 (1719-20 A. D,). From the next record it appears that Ganga Dei was unable to manage the estate and pay the revenue dues. An amount of Rs. 700/- only was due on her account of the Government revenue which she paid after borrowing the same from Jugal Kishore Das Mohapatra, the son of Govindaram Das Mohapatra. She relinguished *Zamindari* and *Choudharani* of the pargana in favour of Jugal Kishore Das Mohapatra in the Amli year 1128, that is, one year after she was appointed as *Choudharani* of Pataspur. In the record under discussion there is a copy of the deed executed by Ganga Dei in favour of Jugal Kishore Das Mohapatra. There is a true copy of another document relating to assignment of *nankar* lands with a revenue of Rs 2,250/- or a little more to Jugal Kishore in addition to land yielding a revenue of Rs 3,000/- already assigned. The additional grant was for the expenses of maintaining horses, camels and bearers of bells. This grant was made by Abdul Mansur Safdar Jang, the *wazir* in the first regnal year of Ahmmad Shah, i e., in 1748 A. D.

Though the above documents relate to the history of a particular family they are not without of general historical interest, specially relating to the Revenue history of Orissa. From the records the fiscal divisions in the Bengal *Subah* under the later Mughals appear to be existing in the following order :

(1)	Mouja	A village, the smallest unit
(2)	Mahal	Consisting of a group of villages corresponding to modern *thana*.
(3)	Pargana. .,,	Consisting of a number of mahals roughly corresponding to a modern subdivision.
(4)	Sarkar	Consisting of a number of parganas, large fiscal division corresponding to a modern District.
(5)	Chakla	A number of Sarkars constituted a Chakla, the largest fiscal division, corresponding to a modern Division.

From the records we get a reference to *Chakla Bandar* Balasore. It may be mentioned in this connection that under Akbar, Orissa consisted of 5 *Sarkars* and Bengal of 19 *Sarkars*. *Sarkar* was the largest fiscal unit. Under Murshid Quli Khan's revenue reforms Bengal was divided into 13 *Chakals* consisting of an equal number of separate civil aad military areas. The five *Sarkars* of Orissa under Akbar were Jaleswar, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Kalinga (Chicacole) and Rajmahendra. The last 2 *Sarkars* were not under direct Mughal administration. The first three *Sarkars* constituted *subah* Orissa which was again divided into *Mughalbandi*, the area under direct Mughal administration and the *Garjat* or the area under Orissan Chiefs acknowledging the Mughal supremacy and paying fixed tributes.

Originally Orissa *Sarkars* were included in the *Subah* of Bengal. But during the time of Shahjahan, Orissa was constituted into a separate *subah*. The area was divided into twelve *Sarkars* with 276 *Mahals* in place of the original 3 *Sarkars* with 99 *Mahals*. In the beginning of the reign of Aurangzeb the area of Bengal *Subah* was increased from 19 original *Sarkars* to 34 *Sarkars*. In the revenue reorganisation, a portion of *Sarkar* Jaleswar and Bhadrak was annexed to Bengal and was constitued into six *Sarkars* Under Murshid Quli Khan the revenue system of Bengal was again reorganised and the whole *Subah* of Bengal was divided into 13 *Chaklas* in place of 34 *Sarkars* *Bandar* Balasore was one of these *Chaklas*. It consisted of the port of Balasore and adjacent lands. The *pargana* of Pataspur was included under *Chakla Bandar* Balasore.

The words *Jamindari*, *Taluqdari* and Choudhuri have been used synonymously in these records. Zamindar under the Muhammadan system was an officer who was charged with the Superintendence of land and collection of Government revenue. He was allowed commission amounting to about ten per cent of the revenue. In course of time the *Zamindar* became hereditary proprietors of land. *Taluqdar* was a petty *Zamindar*. Some *taluqdars* paid rent through the *Zamindars* in whose jurisdiction the *Taluq* was included. *Chaudhuri* was a hereditary officer exercising the function of the Chief Police and revenue officer over certain specified tract of country and he was also responsible for revenue. *Chaudhuri* was a permanent Superintendent and a receiver of revenue under the Hindu system. His office was partly superseded by appointment of *Zamindars* in the Muhammedan period.

But the above three words have been used in the records synonymously. It appears that in the later part of the Muhammedan rule the original distinctive significances of the words, *Zamindar*, *Taluqdar* and *Chaudhuri* were lost and they were used synonymously.

In the records containing assignment of additional *nankar* land to Jugal Kishore (No. V), it is stated that the additional grant was made for enabling the assignee to defray the expenses of horse, camel, drum and bearers of bell which constituted the official insignia meant to raise the power and status of the assignee and proclaim him as the authorised official representative of the *Sultan* or the *Nawab* in the area. He was thus to be treated as invested with more executive authority than an ordinary *Zamindar* or *Taluqdar*

The duties of a *Zamindar* or *Taluqdar* as recorded in the documents under reference, were :

(1) to collect Government revenue in his area,

(2) not to impose unauthorised *abwabs* on the tenants;

(3) to treat the tenants leniently and to work for their progress and happiness ;

(4) to take steps for the improvement of agriculture and

(5) to stop murder, dacoities, etc., in the area and punish offenders in case of such crimes occurred and to submit an explanation to the Government in respect of such occurrances.

The office of the *Zamindar* or *Taluqdar* was hereditary but each succession had to be confirmed by a fresh *sanad*. The *Zamindar* and *Taluqdar*; could nominate their heirs in the absence of any issue and the Government generally honoured the nomination even when the successor was a female. In case of dispute in succession the action of the *Sultan* or *Nawab* was final. Thus for the study of revenue history of the later Mughal period these documents under reference are very important as primary source materials.

The continuous series of records begins from the year 1803 when Orissa was occupied by the East India Company. The records of the Cuttack, Balasore and the Board of Revenue pertain to subjects like land revenue administration, salt revenue administration, judicial administration, administrative relation with tributary mahals, etc. The records of the Sambalpur Collectorate pertain to subjects like general administration of the district, activities of Surendra Sai and other rebel heroes of Sambalpur.

Keonjhar was a princely State under British rule and a separate district was constituted after the merger of princely States in Orissa in the year 1948. The records transferred from Keonjhar Collectorate relate to the pre-merger period and are very important for the study of Keonjhar under the tributary chiefs of Keonjhar. Similarly, there are records of Mayurbhanj and Dasapalla tributary mahals also.

The Government policy regarding centralisation of records in Orissa State Archives is that all records which are over 30 years old should be centralised. Centralisation of records of post 1900 period is in progress. It is not possible to give a detailed description of records already centralised. Therefore, we have indicated in brief, the nature of correspondences available in the Orissa State Archives in the following paragraphs.

The records of the Cuttack Collectorate cover wide range of subjects pertaining to Land revenue, Salt revenue, Judicial, Police, Excise, Customs and administrative relations with *Tributary mahals*, etc.,

Correspondences between Collectors and the Commissioners are very important. They give an account of the engagements with the *Rajas* of *Killas* and other men of importance at the time of the occupation of the province by the British, accounts of settlement with the proprietors of estates attachment and sale of estates of defaulting proprietors, descriptions of several kinds of tenure, coinage and currency of the country. There are descriptions of the natural calamities, such as storm, inundation etc. and their effects on the people, accounts of the case of the Raja of Khurda and his management of the temple of Jagannath, etc.

The records of the Balasore Collectorate pertain to subjects like revenue matters and general administration of the district. Balasore was administered from Cuttack up to 1821 and a separate Collectorate was constituted in the year 1827 Therefore, all important records relating to the growth and organisation of this district including the policy and the programme of Government for the administration of this district are available in the correspondences of Cuttack Collectorate. The early correspondences pertain to subjects like movement of troops intelligence service and war instruction exchanged between Colonel Harcourt and Captain Morgan.

Besides, there are some interesting records which throw light on some little known subjects. Though the records, are of common interest, for a specialised study they would be of great help to the scholars. Some of these interesting records are indicated below

1. **Cuttack Jail in 1859 :-**

There is an interesting memorandum on Cuttack Jail by F. Maunt, I.G., Jails in Lower Provinces, who inspected the Jail on the 22nd January 1859 (Ms. Vol. 330 of O. S. A.) The memorandum contains many interesting facts and gives some idea about the Jail almost more than a century back.

2. Excavation or Vandalism at Barabati Fort :-

There are a few records in the Orissa State Archives which throw some light on the fort of Barabati From the records it appears that irregular excavations were being made inside the fort for pieces of stones to be utilised for constructing buildings, roads and repairing the rivetment of the Kathajori river by the Magistrate of Cuttack, Embankment Department and Building Department. Each of the above Departments was securing materials for its own requirments. The excavation and dismantling of the walls had almost ruined the ancient monument. Mr. Shore, the then Magistrate of Cuttack was struck with the amount of vandalism done and moved the Commissioner to stop excavation in the fort (vide his letter No. 159, dated the 16th April, 1850-Ms Vol. 330 - p. 55). The Commissioner accordingly moved the Lt. Governor of Bengal for orders. The Government in their letter No. 701, dated the 31st May, 1859 directed that "the work of demolition of the fort of Barabati should be stopped in consequence of remonstrance made by the Commissioner of the District on the subject" Thereupon Lt Harris, the Surveyer, Cuttack river wrote a strong letter to Captain Badly the Superintendent, Embankments urging him to move the Government to sanction systematic excavation. Capt. Badly in his letter no. 1627, dated the 19th November, 1856 moved Mr H. Godwyan, the then Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces for taking necessary steps for implementing the suggestion of Lt Harris. Mr. Godwyan in his letter No. 3796, dated the 13th December, 1856 referred the matter to the Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Cockburn who in consultation with the Magistrate, Cuttack, wrote in reply in his letter No. 274, dated the 10th April, 1857 that "systematic excavation of Barabati proposed by Lt. Harris may be adopted", whereupon the Chief Engineer urged the Government in his letter No. 5929, dated the 2nd April, 1857 to issue orders for systematic excavation of the fort. Government in their letter No. 2252, dated the 13th March, 1857 to the Chief Engineer conveyed their approval to the proposal subject to the condition that all excavation should be properly filled up and that the stone revetment and the gateway and mosque are not to be injured in any way. Then started the systematic vandalism in the name of systematic excavation and in consequence one of the most important monuments of Orissa was reduced to a mass of ruins Additional information on the subject is available in the records of the Board of Revenue which are now available in the Orissa State Archives

3 First Hartal at Cuttack :-

Organised agitation againgt payment of taxes through observing hartal became popular during the national struggle for freedom in the 20th century but there have been cases, though isolated. of similar agitation by the people of different parts of India even during the early British rule. The earliest instance of *Hartal* was one that took place in Banaras in August 1790 (Proceedings, I.H.R.C, Vol XXXIII-Part-II, p. 56). In Orissa two such instances were seen in the second decade of the 19th century; once on the occasion of the imposition of the House tax in 1810 and again when the *Choukidari* tax imposed in 1814. The details of the agitation of the people of Cuttack against the imposition of tax are not available in the records but fortunately accounts of all the agitations against the Choukidari tax are among the records preserved in the Orissa State Archives. The *Choukidari* tax was levied on the inhabitants of Cuttack town by Regulation-XIII and Regulation-III, 1814 relating to the subsidiary police establishment. The people of Cuttack were agitated over his imposition of tax and for this mode of collection. On the 20th September, 1814 all the shops were closed in the main *bazar*. This probably was the first *Hartal* in Orissa. The tax was ultimately abolished in 1818

4. Suttee :

The custom of *Suttee* was abolished by Lord Bentick. Before it was abolished, the custom was discouraged by Government. There are quite a good number of correspondences on this subject in the Orissa State Archives. The returns of the *Suttee* cases and their review by the *Sudder Nizamat Adalat* are available in the Judicial correspondences of the Cuttack Collectorate as well as in the correspondences of the Board of Revenue. In the year 1819 there were 13 cases in Cuttack province. In 1820 eighteen cases of Suttee were reported from the province of Cuttack. In 1824 a Suttee case was reported from Kujang. In 1825 three and in 1826 ten cases of *Suttees* were reported. In 1827 a woman of the *Yogi* caste burned herself alive with the dead body of her husband. In the year 1827 the number of *Suttee* cases increased from nine to twelve. There are reports about the occurance of *Suttee* in the Princely families of Mayurbhanja, Keonjhar, Bamra and Khandapara, etc.

For the study of the society and culture in the 19th century the correspondences of *Suttee* are important source materials-

5. Contemporary Newspapers :

The contemporary news papers like *Utkal Dipika, Sambalpur Hiteisini, Satya Samachar, Nabina,* etc. throw some light on society and culture, spread of education, religious movement and literary activities of this region in the 19th and the early part of the 20th century. The missionary newsletters like *Gnanaruna* and *Probodha Chandrika* started in 1855-56, are considered to be the earliest newsletters of Orissa. But prior to these there was another newsletter known as *"Kujibar Patra"* which was not printed but engraved on palm leaves and circulated by a saint named Sadhu Sundar Das. Sadhu Sundar Das's date of birth has been tentatively fixed at 1775 on the basis of observation of Rev, A, Satton in his book "Orissa and its Evangelisation". Sadhu Sundar Das died perhaps in the year 1838 and after that *Kujibar Patra* became defunct, We have not been able to locate even one leaf of *"Kujibar Patra."* The missionaries had collected and sent those to London at that time as recorded in contemporary volumes of reports on the activities of the Baptist Missionary Society (1872-1892) edited by John Brown Meyers. Intensive search may bring to light at least a few folios of this news letters in and around *Kujibar Math* for which we are sincerely trying. The next important news-paper of Orissa was "Utkal Dipika" which was started from the year 1866, Fortunately one set of this news-paper is now available in the Orissa State Archives. Besides, the following news papers are available in the Orissa State Archives alongwith the current news papers.

1. Sambalpur Hiteisini	1889-1923
2. Nabina	1930-1960
3 Satya Samachar	1930 & 1935
4. Star of Utkal	1906 & 1912

6. Private Records of Dasapalla :

These records related to the period from 1803-1885 and are kept in a bundle. The records are in Oriya Court Language of the 19th century. The courts are very important for the fact that they are primary source materials for the study of the History of Dasapalla during the British period. It is interesting to note that after the death of Krishna Chandra Bhanja sometime in 1846, his Ranis and concubines numbering eight attempted to commit Suttee. Madhusudan Bhanja, brother of the deceased who succeeded to the Gudi reported this matter to the Commissioner of Cuttack in a letter dated the 30th July, 1846 (No. 19 of the collection) and for this act he was praised by the Government. One letter of this collection (No. 22) throws some light about Chakra Bisoi's activity in Dasapalla area. The Rajas of Dasapalla used to impose a kind of super tax known as Tanda and Magana. Sometime during 1847 the Raiyats refused to pay such tax to the Raja as a result of which there were some disturbances in the State. The matter was finally settled in the court of John Campbell. The language of the letter is like that of the spoken language of the Southern Orissa and is an important document. While scrutinising the records of this collection it is interesting to note the system of putting a symbol, instead of signing on the body of the letter by the signatories. Document No. 40 of this collection is typical example in this regard. The document under reference requires a serious study as to whether the symbols used in the document represent the caste of the signatories or some other thing. The symbols are (1) *Jamki*, (2) Katari, (3) Kai, (4) *Kusabatu*, etc. Thus in many respects the Dasapalla records are very interesting and at the same time are important source materials for scholarly investigation.

7 Private Records of Mohuri :-

We have acquired some private documents from Sri P. K. Deb, Patayat of Ex-Mohuri estate of Ganjam district These are mostly case records but in this collection there is a true copy of a guide to the records of Mohuri which throw some light on the history of the estate of Mohuri. It is known that the estate of Mohuri in the Ganjam district became the scene of a rising towards the end of 1818. The estate fell into arrears and the Collector of Ganjam took over the management.

The servants of the estate who had been dispossessed of their Inam Land broke into rebellion under the leadership of Sarsungi Maharatha, who professed to espouse the cause of the old zamindar family. As it was suspected that the members of the family were secretly encouraging the servants to commit outrages, they were removed to Chicacole and kept there as prisoners.

After the suppression of the distirubances, Thackerey, a senior Madras Officer, was sent by Madras Government to make an enquiry regarding the cases of unrest in the estate of Mohuri. Thackerey was of the opinion that the outbreak of opposition was due to the unpopularity of the family of the Telegu adventurer Badham Chelamaya who died shortly after the purchase of the estate. Thackerey recommended that Chelamaya's family should be removed from Mohuri to tranquilise the country. In 1820 the zamindari was purchased by the Govenment and was made over to Krishna Chandra Deo. Additional information is also available from the case records of this collection. Thus, this private collection is an important source for the study of the history of the estate of Mohuri in the Ganjam district

There are many such new materials collected from public and private sources by the State Archives which the users of records can utilise for their scholarly investigations. They throw new light on some unknown aspects of Socio-Economic and Political History of Orissa. For example, there are records on some little known Oriya martyrs who fought bravely against the British for the cause of their mother land. Of them mention may be made of Madho Singh who organised and led the great revolt against British rule in Orissa in 1857-1858. He closed the singhara pass and prevented the British from crossing over to Eastern India trom the central India side. He fought several battles against the British forces and held them back for about a year. British troops were collected from all parts of India and a large army attacked the pass in January 1858. The rebels fought furiously and defeated the British One of the British Commanders named Woodbridge was killed in the battle. The British thereafter tried negotiations, treachery and many other stratagems but failed to subdue Madho Singh and his brave sons Kunjal Singh and Hatee Singh. After the revolt had been suppressed in the rest of India the British concentrated their offensive efforts in Orissa and captured the Zamindari of Ghess about the end of 1858. Madho Singh was also captured and executed by hanging. His son Hatee however, carried on the fight for several years in association with his brothers Kunjal Singh and Bairi Singh and his staunch friend Salig Ram Bariha. They fought several furious engagements in 1859-1860. The British failed to capture or subdue them and resorted to negotiation and conciliation. The British Government granted amnesty in February 1862 but later went back on their word and withdrew the amnesty. The three brothers and Salingram Singh Bariha were arrested in 1865 and sentenced to transportation for life in the Andamans where they died, The above five martyrs are still unknown to world of scholars and their is much scope for further investigation on them.

Similarly for the study of Hindu-Muslim cultural assimilation the sources preserved in the Orissa State Archives throw new light on the subject. The Hindu-Muslim cultural assimilation in Orissa can be traced back to the reign of Akbar when in 1565 A D. he sent Husan Khan Khajanchi and Bhatta Mohapatra as envoys to the court of Raja Mukunda Deva with a view to establishing an alliance with him against their common enemy Sulaiman Karni of Bengal. Of these two envoys Bhatta Mohapatra was a Oriya musician in the Mughal court. The two envoys remained in the court of Mukunda Deva for a long period of four months and could influence the Raja who in return sent an Ambassador named Paramananda to the Mughal court. Scholars belonging to different disciplines of Arts and Science had earned fame in the Mughal court of whom mention may be made of Viswonath Samantaray, the famous Oriya poet whose name finds mention in *Ain-I-Akbari* by Abul Fozal. This cultural exchange contributed significantly for the growth of Hindu-Islamic culture in Orissa. There are documents in the Orissa State Archives which throw new light on Hindu-Muslim cultural assimilation in Orissa. A *devottar Sanad* executed by Mirza Wali Baig, Zamindar of Lalit Giri records the grant of 4 *bighas* 6 *biswas* of land for the worship of Lord Gopinath. The Sanad was executed in 1119 *Amli* which corresponds to 1711-1712 A. D The document is now in the collection of Orissa State Archives. There are quite a good number of documents granting lands and money for the development of Muslim shrines by the Hindus also. For example, in the year 1755 one Gokulananda Choudhury had executed a *Khairat Sanad* granting 6 *batis* 15 *manas* of land in favour of Hazrat Zille subhani to utilise the income derived from the land for charitable purposes. Similarly another document datable to 1734 A. D. records that Choudhury Gopinath Mohapatra of pargana Soro had granted 35 *batis* 18 *bighas* 23 *gunthas* of land to Hazrat Zille Subhani for the same purpose. In the year 1832 one Shri Fakir Maharana executed a Sanad granting 2 *batis* of land for the construction of a boundary wall around the famous Muslim shrine Quadamrasol. Another document datable to 1721 A. D. records the grant of one *bati* of land by one Choudhury Chhaila Singh in favour of the Shrine of Hazrat Sayed Ahmed. Many such examples can be cited on the basis of archival documents now housed in the Orissa State Archives where by it can be convincingly proved that followers of Hinduism and followers of Islam have been living in this land as sons of the same soil through ages.

Orissa can be considered as a land of religious toleration on the basis of archival documents. Jagannath, the Lord of the universe is above all religions and castes. This is well reflected through archival documents preserved in the Orissa State Archives. The Jagannath temple enjoys the rare distinction of being the rallying point of all religious sects. It is significant to note that the followers of Sikh religion had their connection with the temple of Jagannath atleast from the 16th century A.D. when *Mangu Math* at Puri was established by them. This *Matha* which is still now in existence at Puri was allotted a central site near the Emar Math. Raja Vira Keshari Deva had bestowed the right of performing *Chamara Seva* in his 18th Anka which corresponds to the period from 2 Sept. 1750 to 22 Aug. 1751 to the *Mathadhari* of Mangu Math. The Raja in his 41 *Anka* which corresponds from September 1765 to 12 September, 1769 had granted the right of performing *Mayura Puchha seva* to Mahant Udasi Govinda Das of Mangu Math. The connection of Sikh community with the temple in the past and fame of Jagannath Temple influenced Maharaja Ranjit Singh who wished to send world famous diamond Koh-i-noor to the temple of Jagannath. The connection of Sikh community with temple of Jagannath could further be investigated on the basis of archival documents

These are but a few of the important records and documents preserved in the State Archives. The collection is much larger and is growing all the time. There is no doubt that this important repository of the cultural and historical heritage of Orissa will be of immense value to students, scholars, historians and common alike in the times to come.

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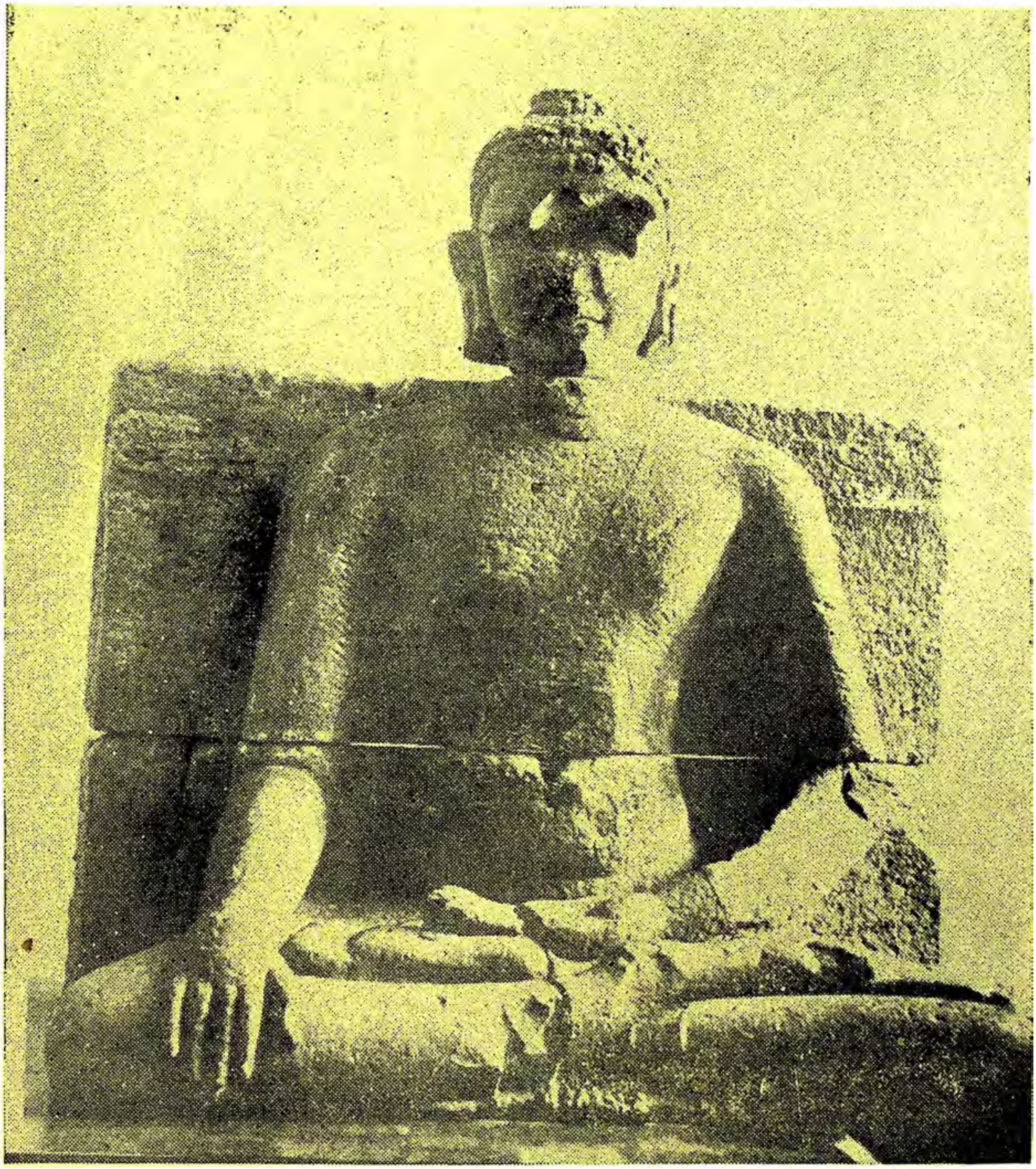
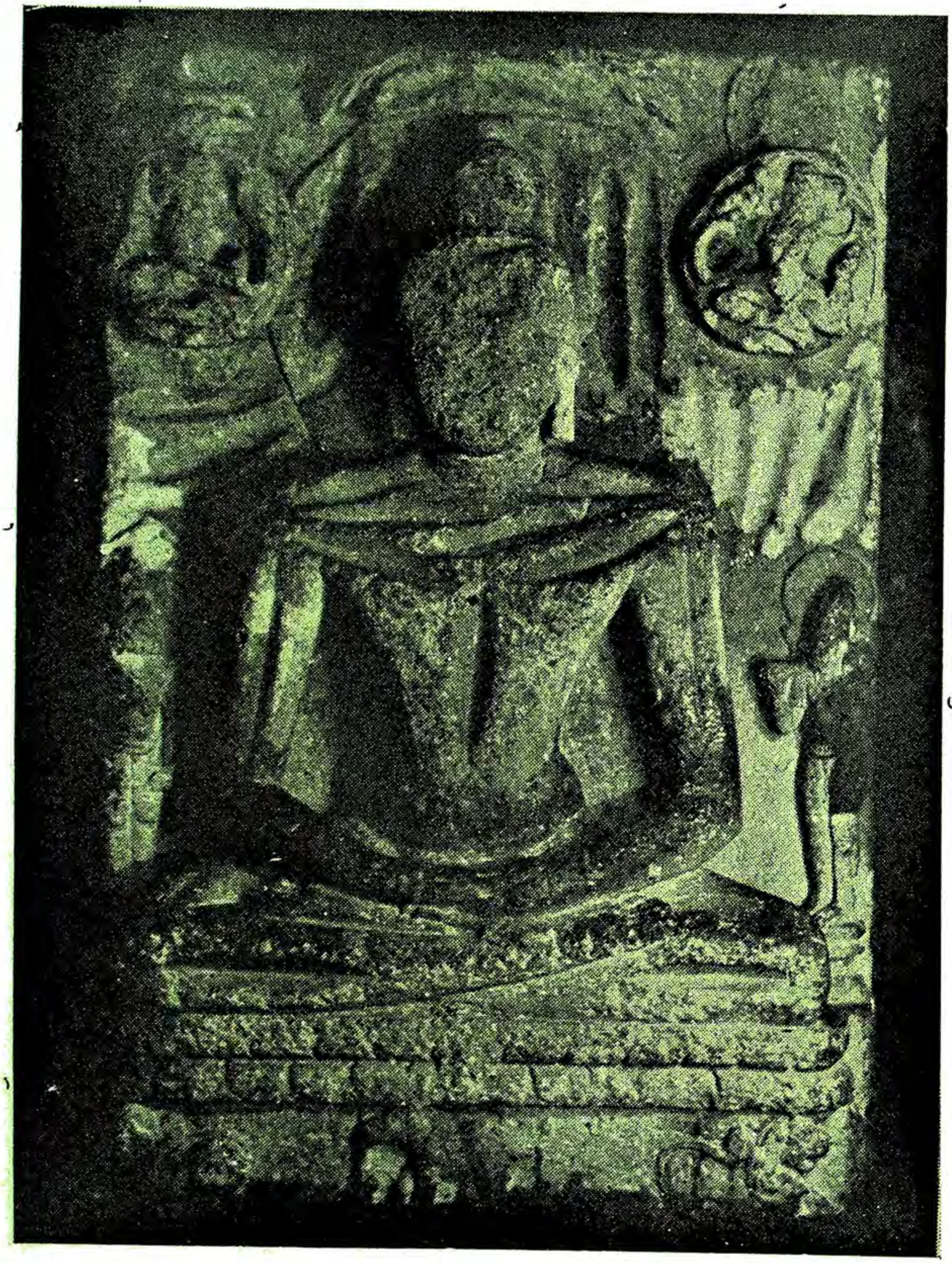
ILLUSTRATIONS

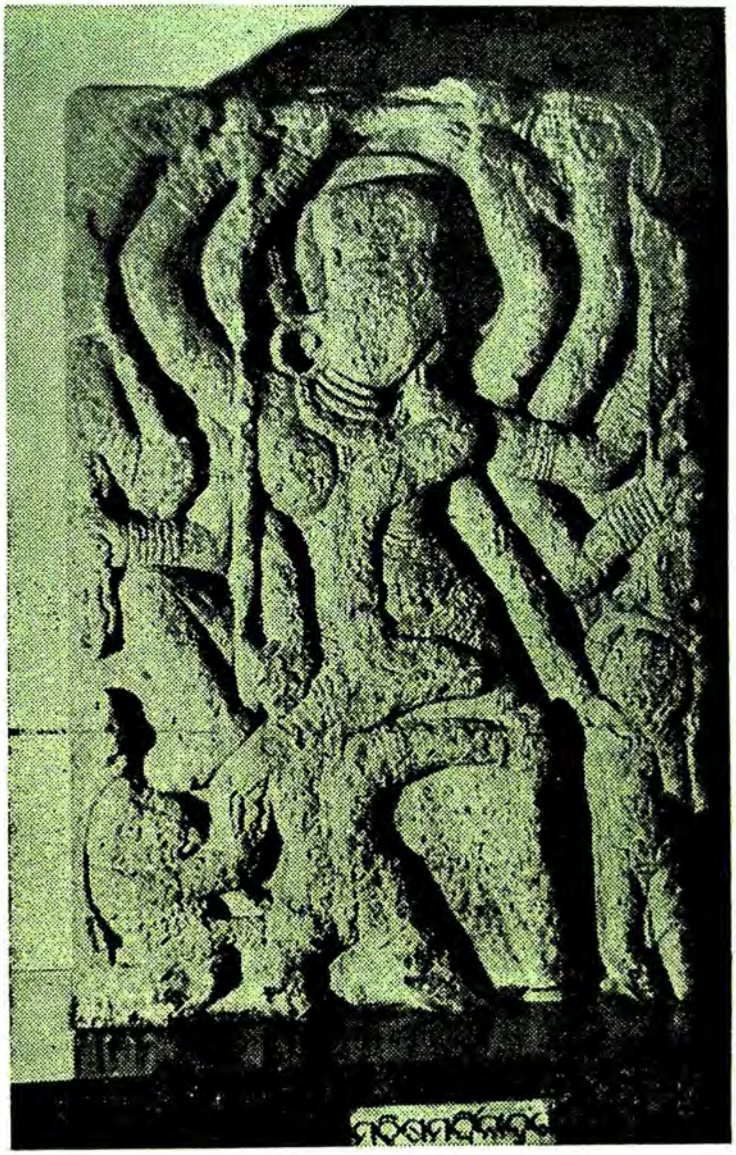
EXHIBITS FROM THE ORISSA STATE MUSEUM



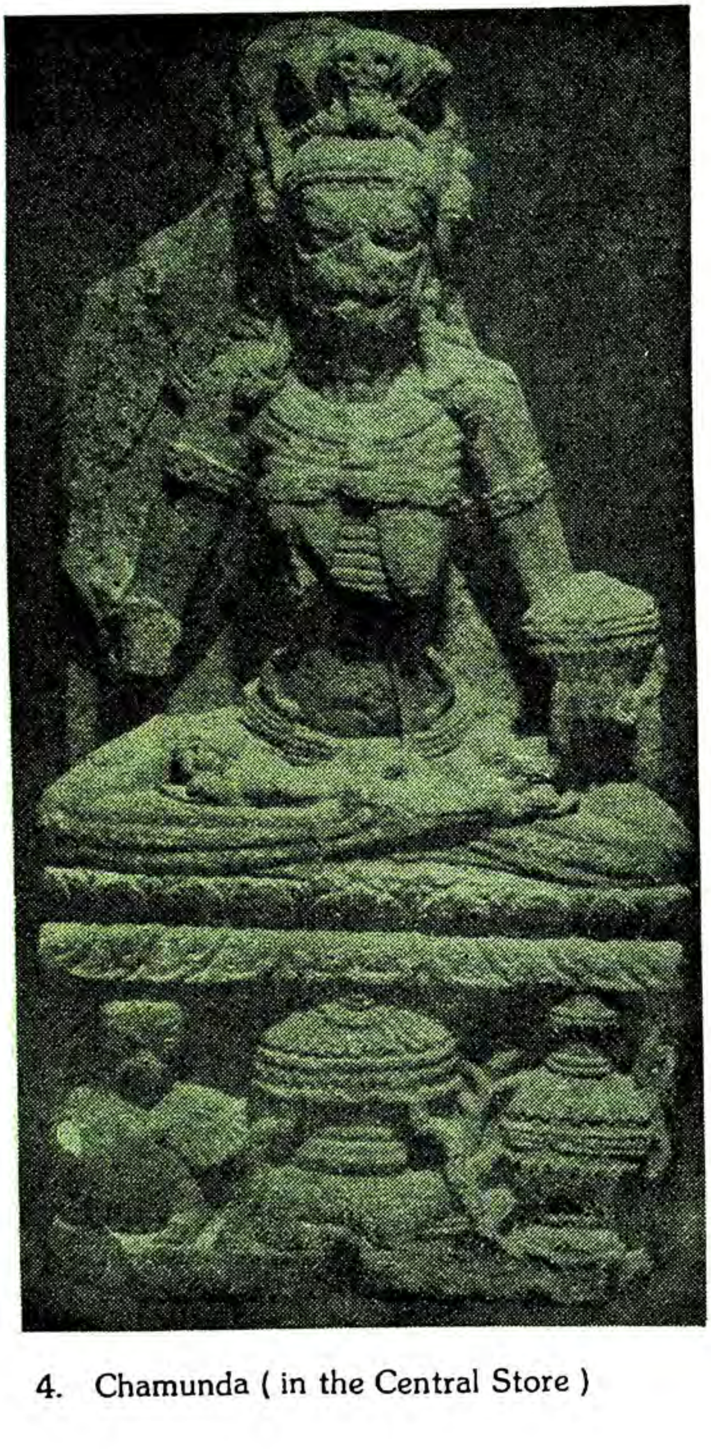
1. Buddha, Archaeology gallery



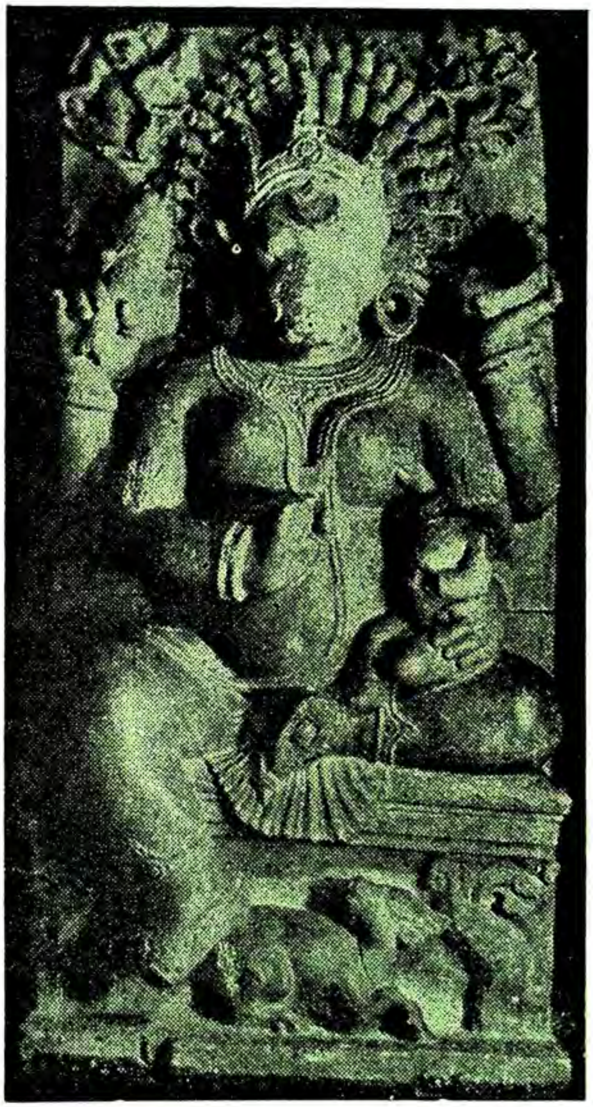
2. Ajitanatha, Archaeology gallery



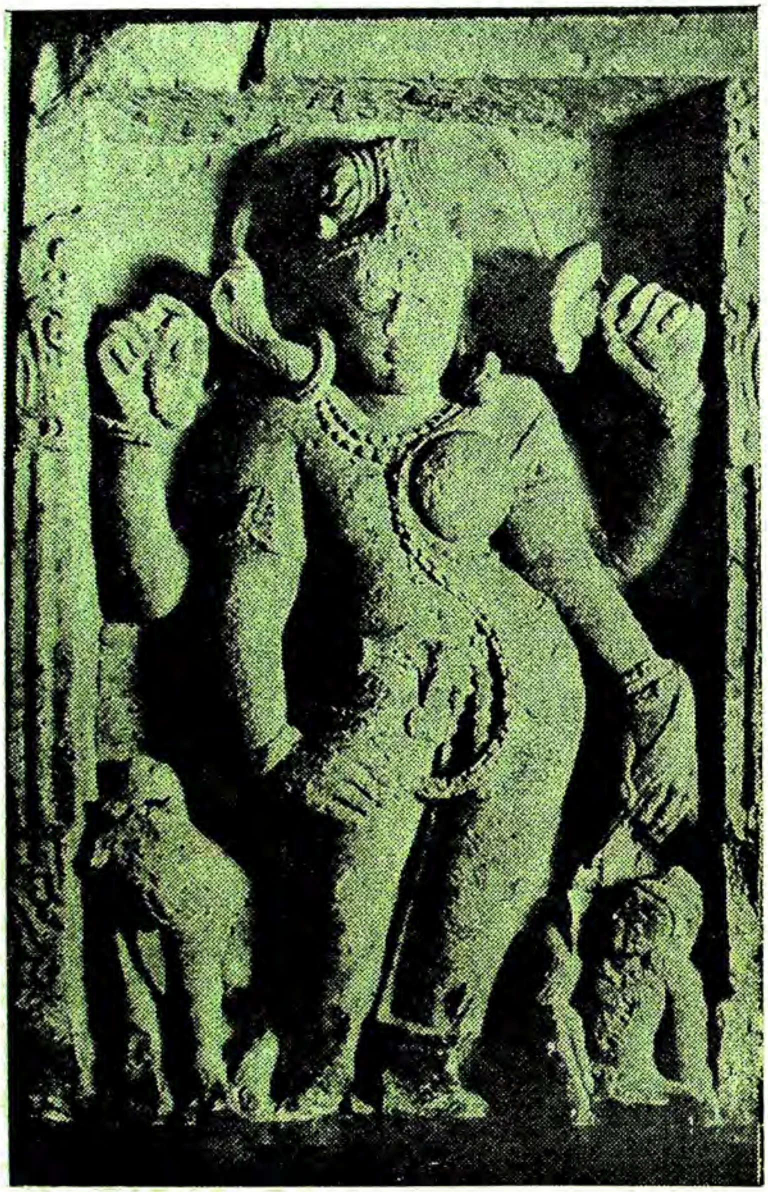
3. Mahisamardini, Archaeology gallery



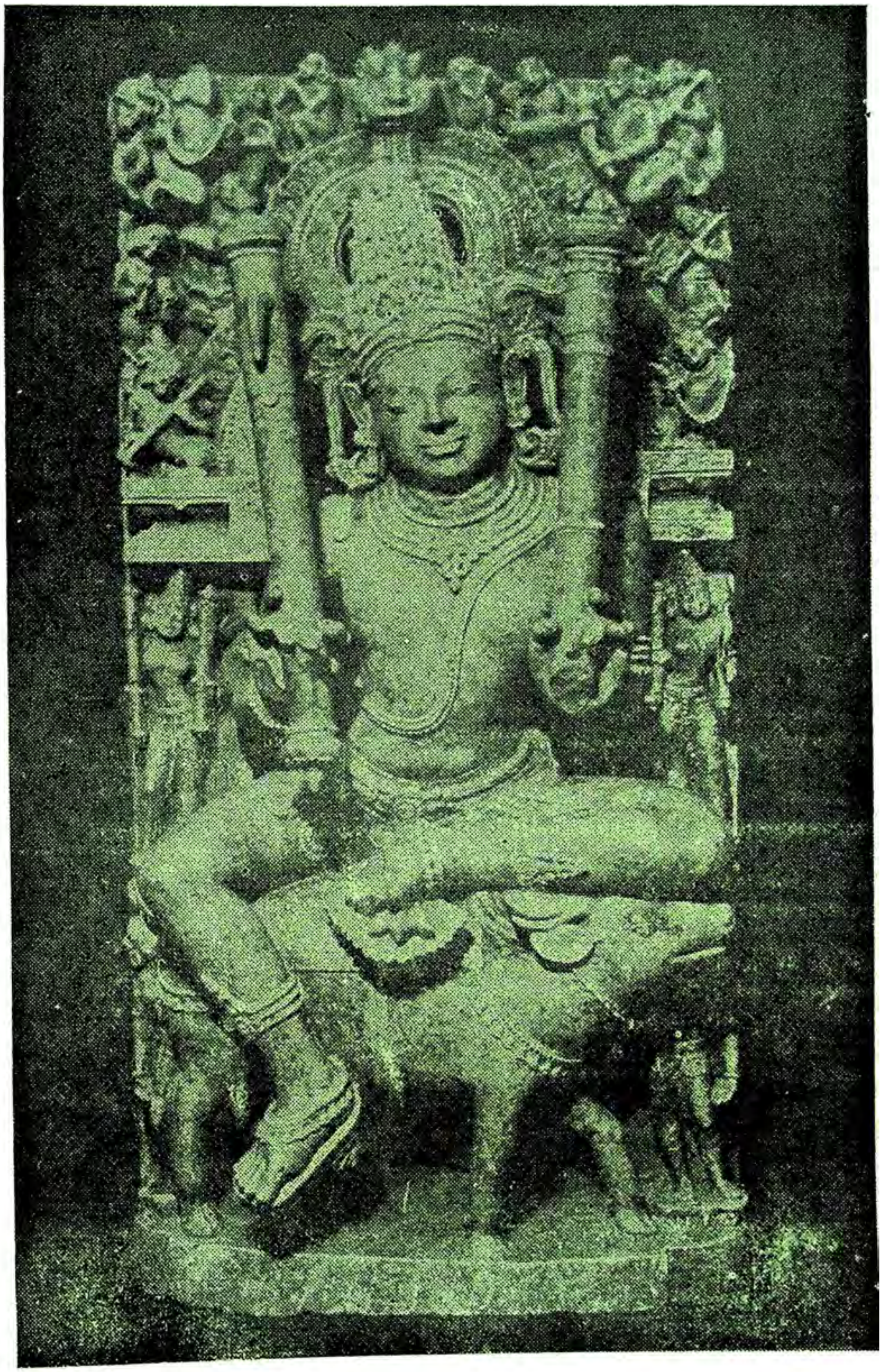
4. Chamunda (in the Central Store)



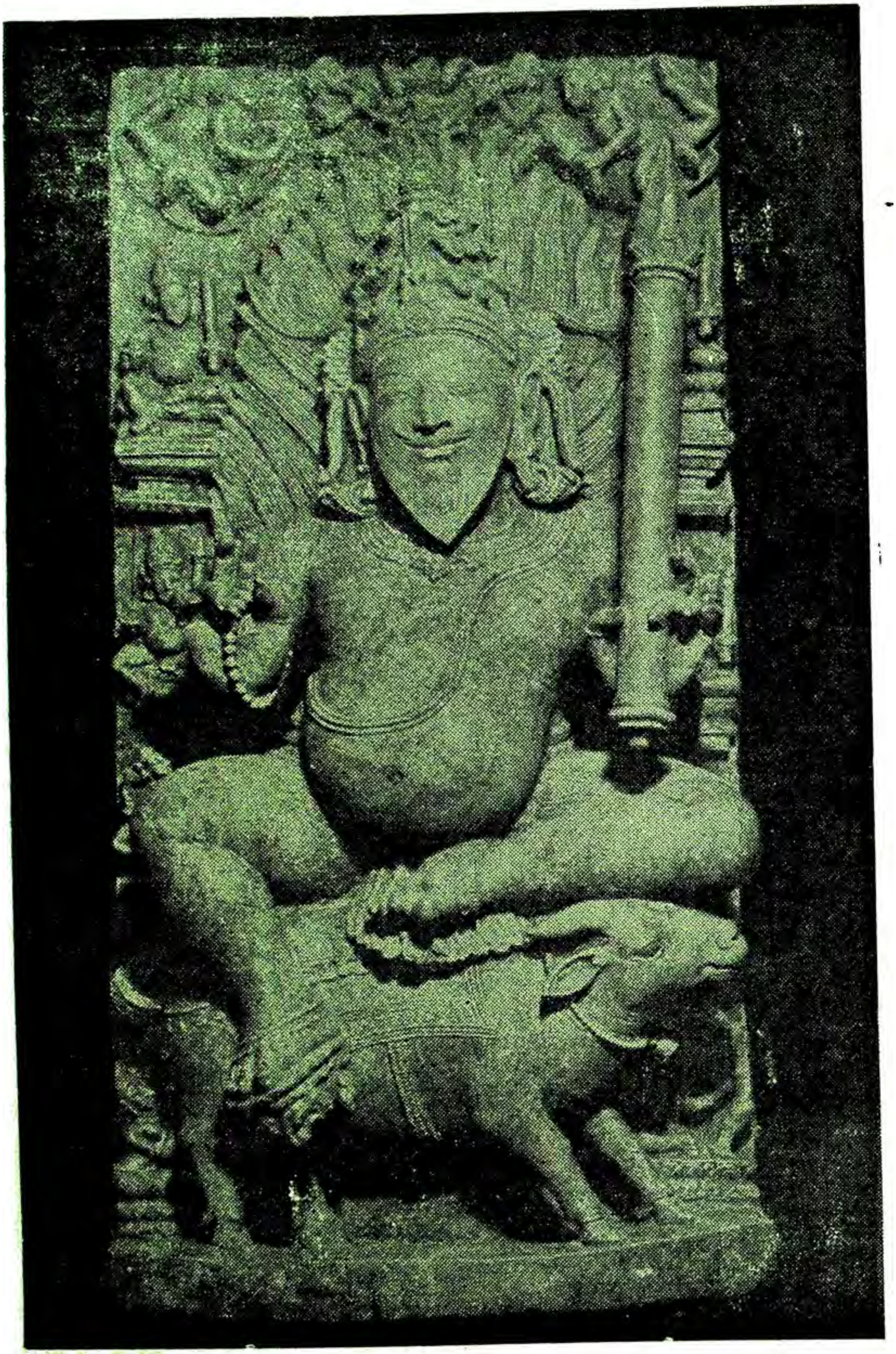
5 Varahi, Archaeology gallery



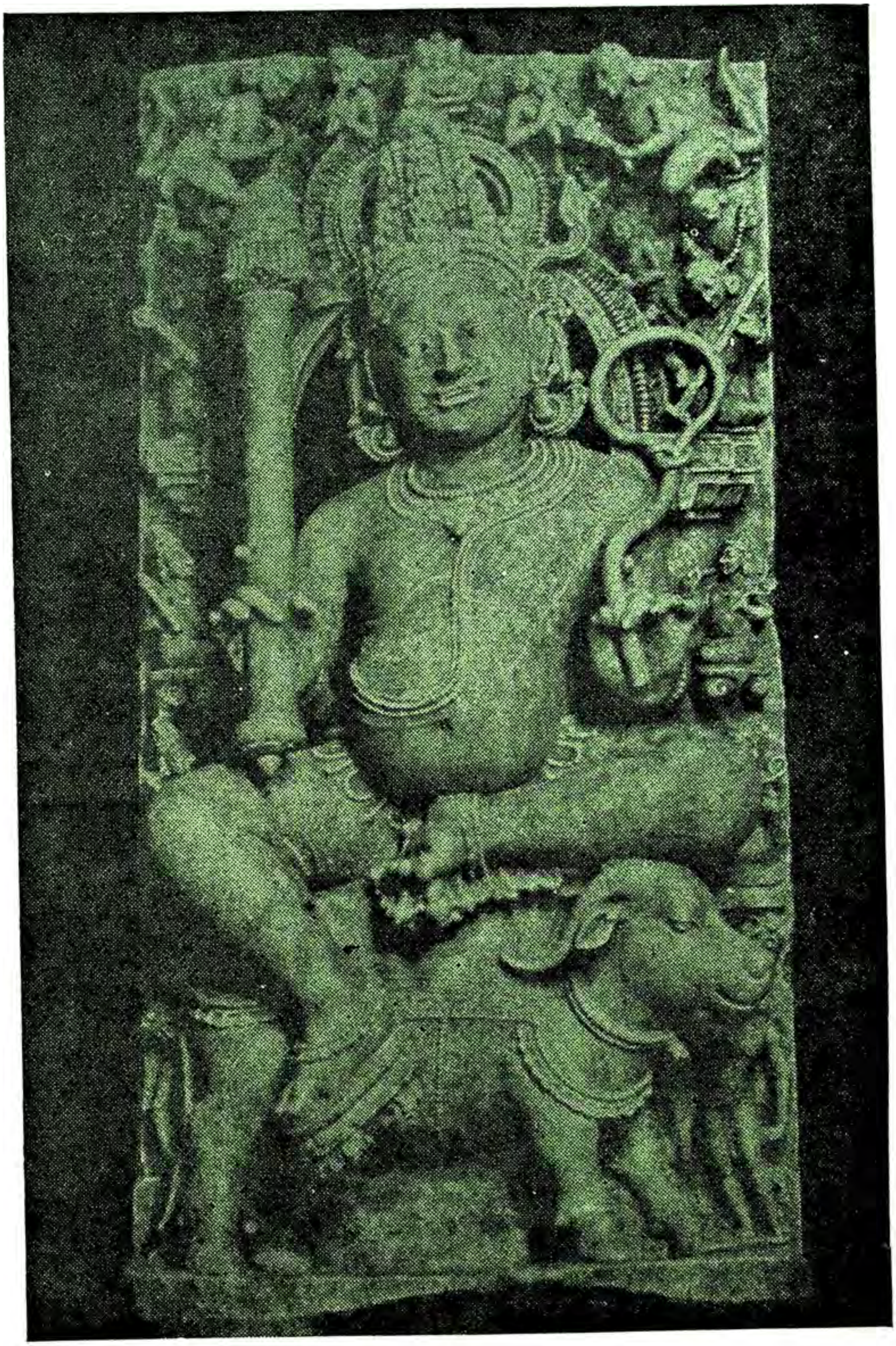
6. Ardhanarisvara, Archaeology gallery



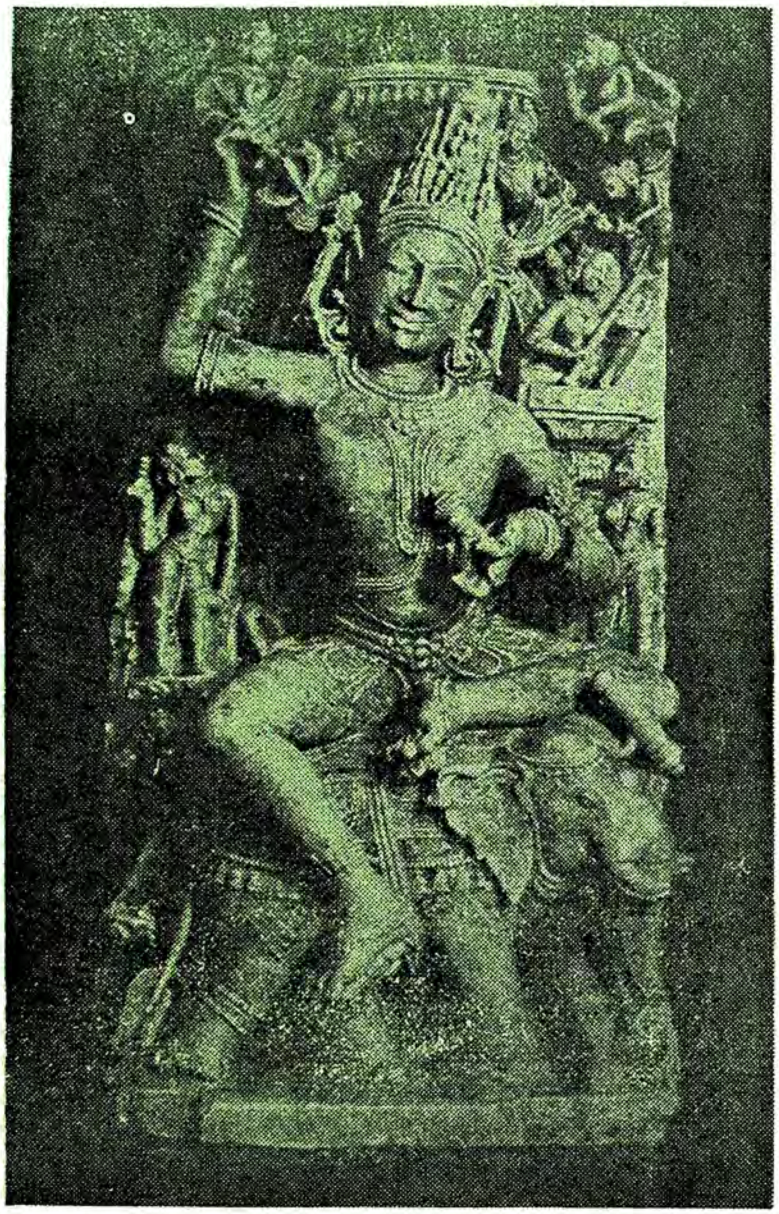
7 Vayu, Archaeology gallery



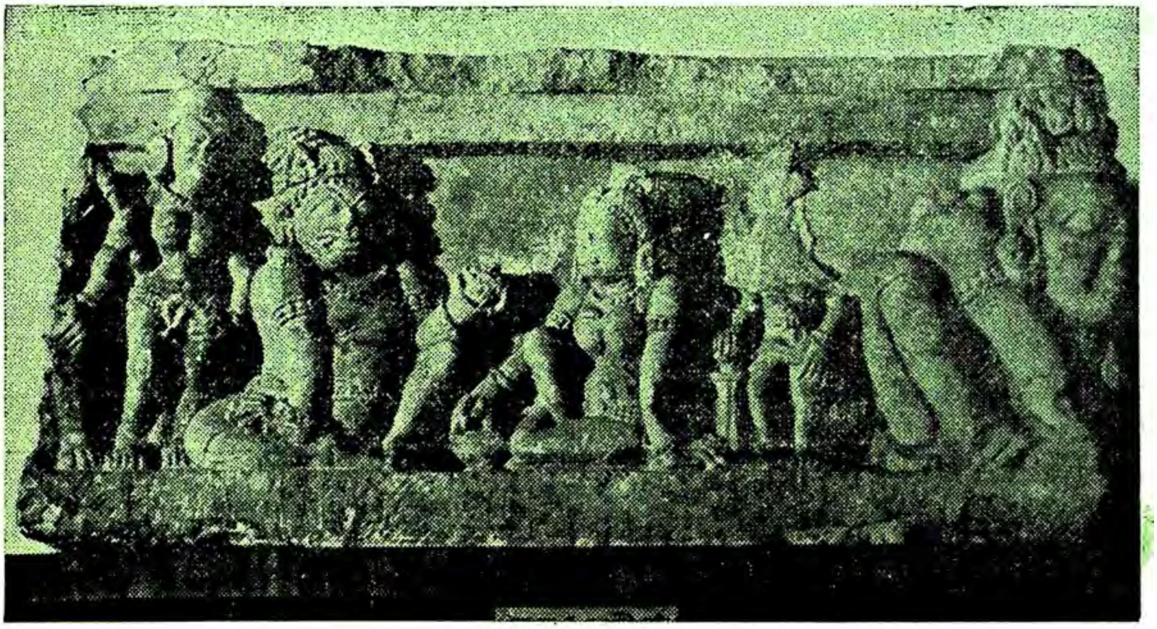
8 Agni, Archaeology gallery



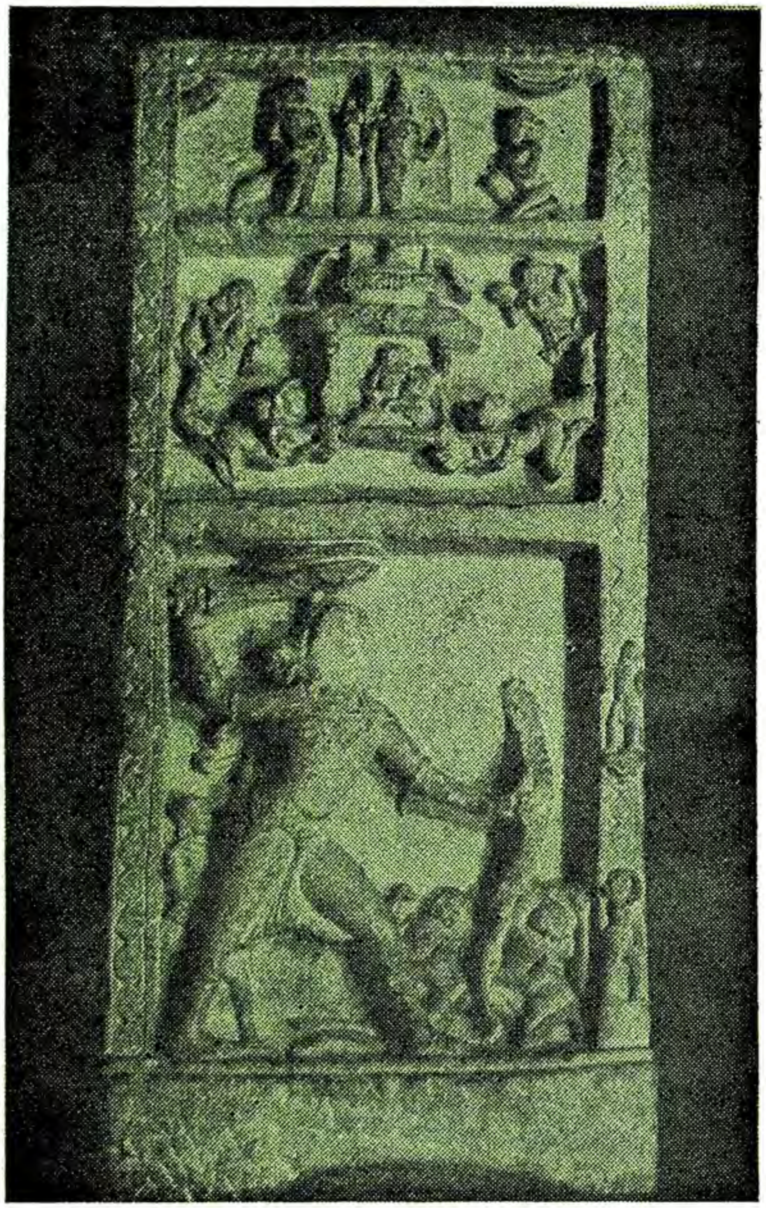
9. Yama, Archaeology gallery



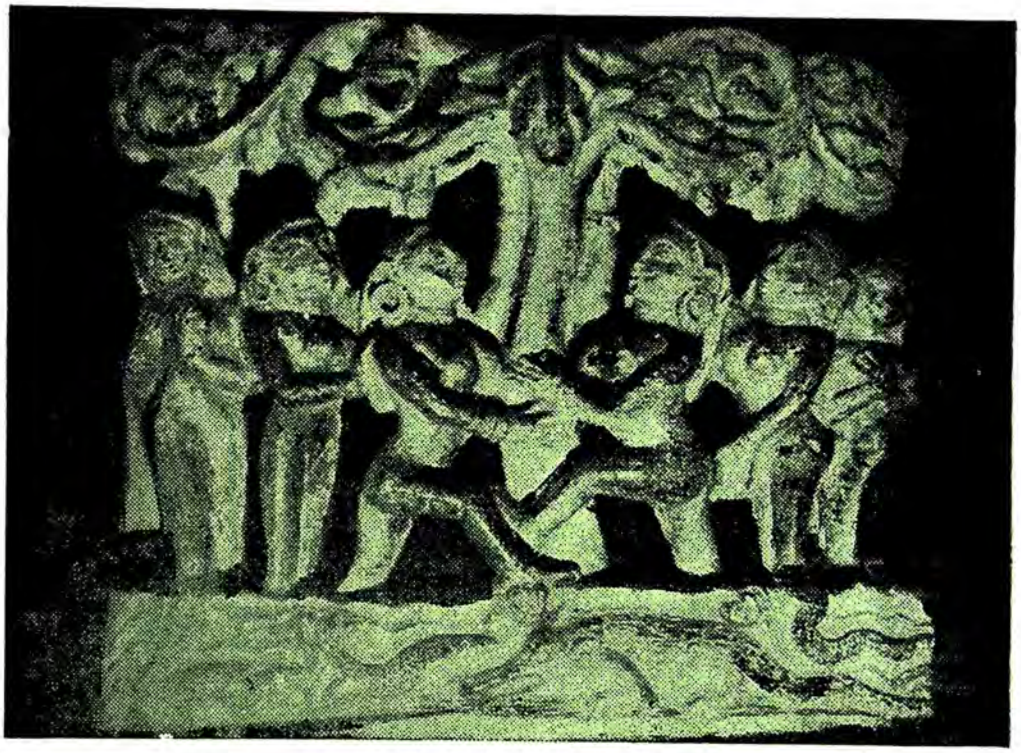
10 Indra, Archaeology gallery



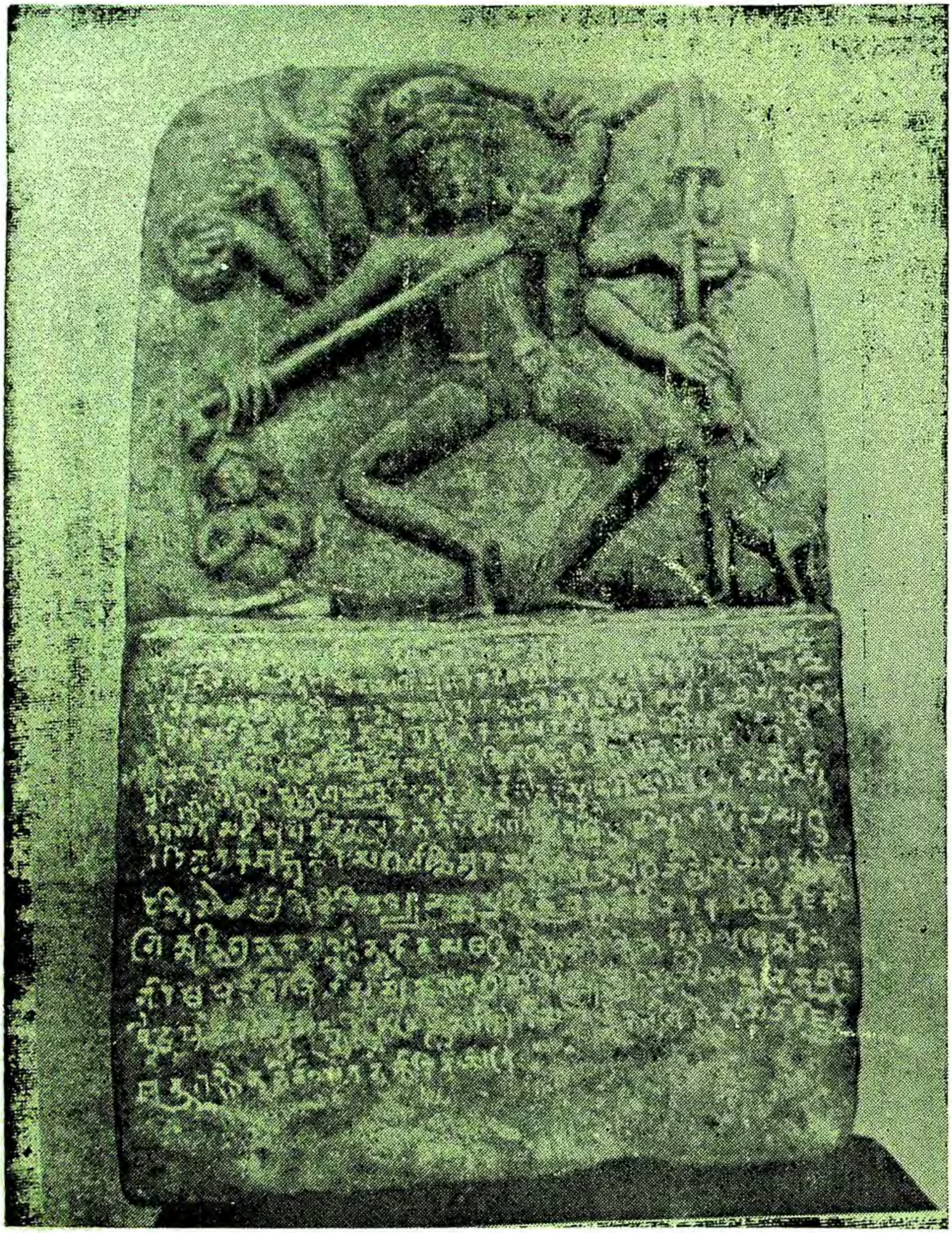
11 Yaksha and Yakshini, Archaeology gallery



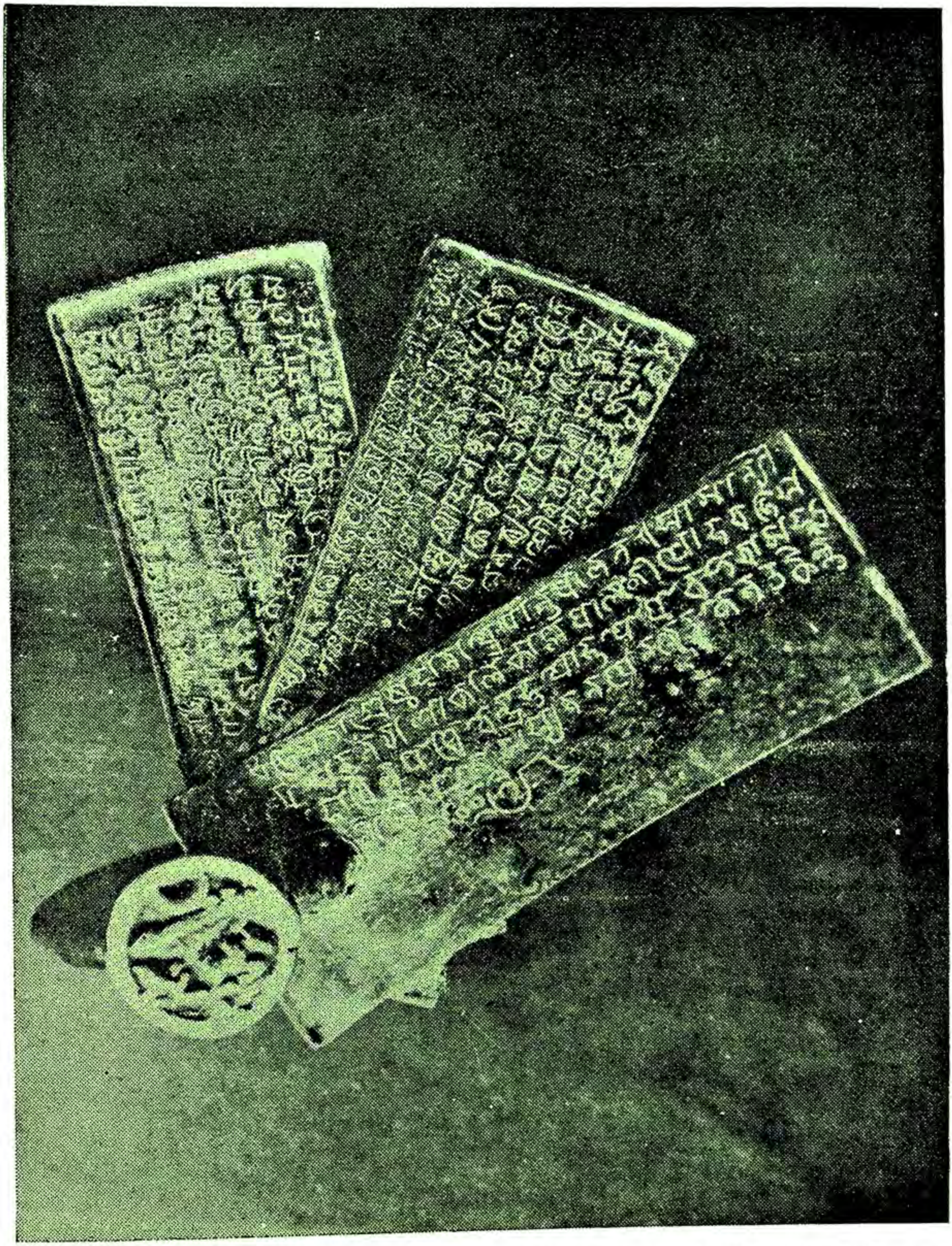
12. Ajaikapada Bhairava, Archaeology gallery



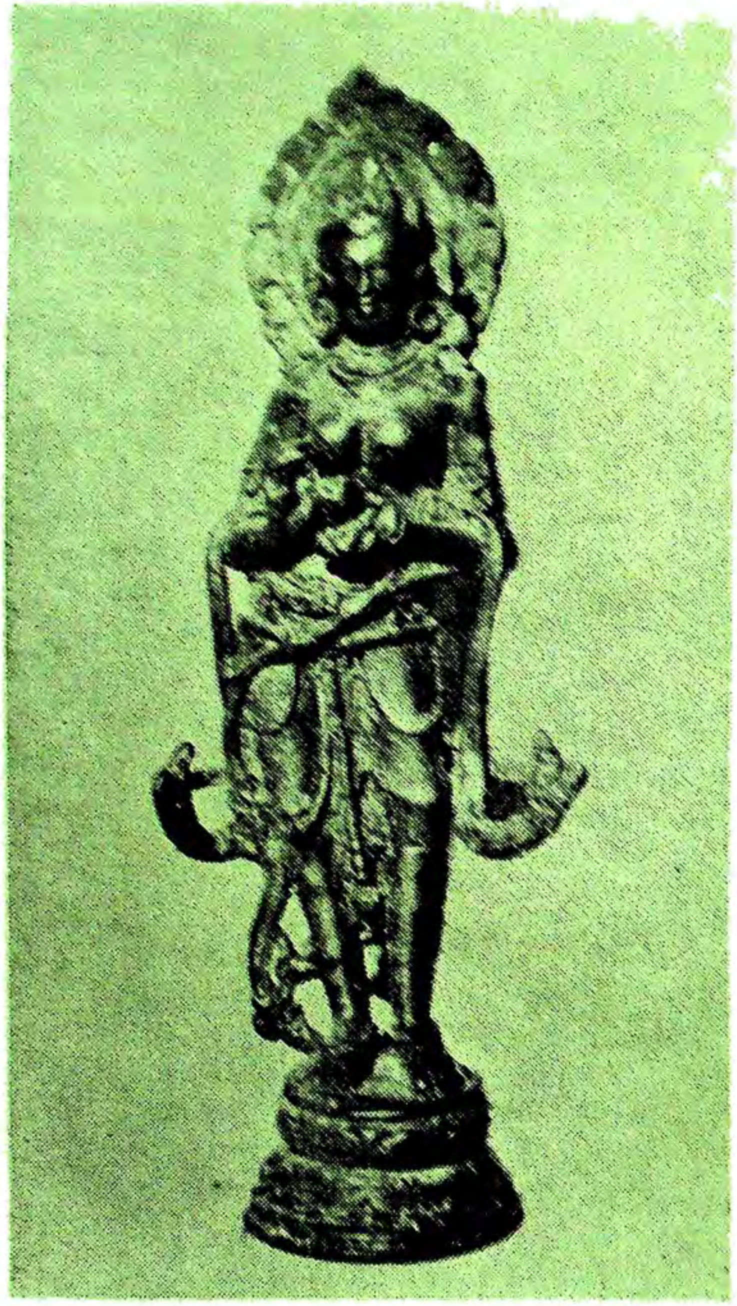
13. Vastraharana panel, Archaeology gallery



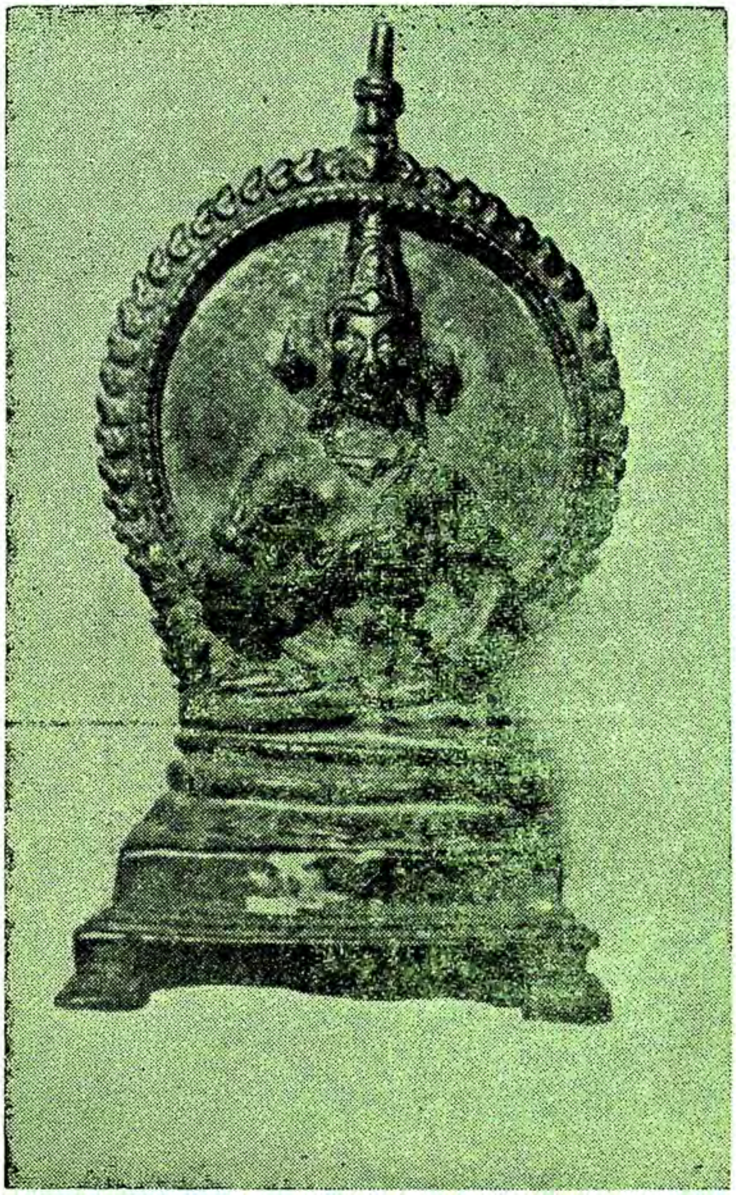
14. Inscribed Image of Nataraj, Epigraphy gallery



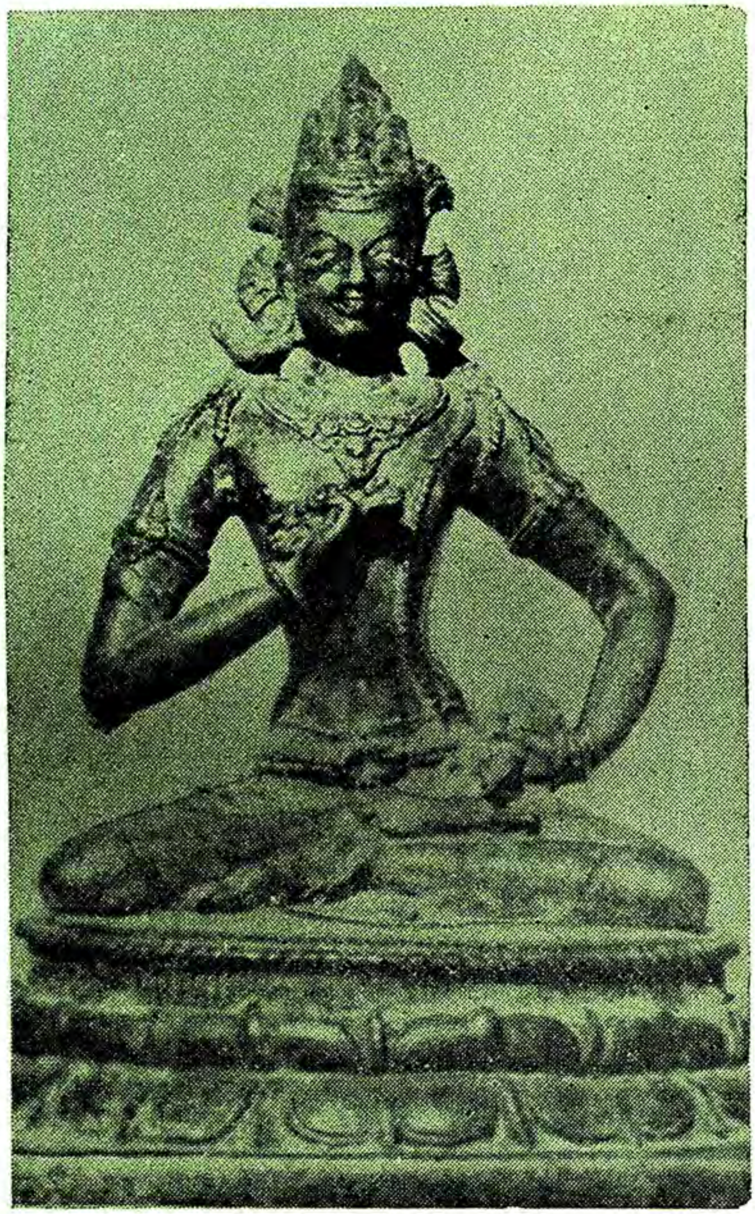
15. Copper plate grant of Udayakhadi (Kadamba dynasty) Epigraphy gallery



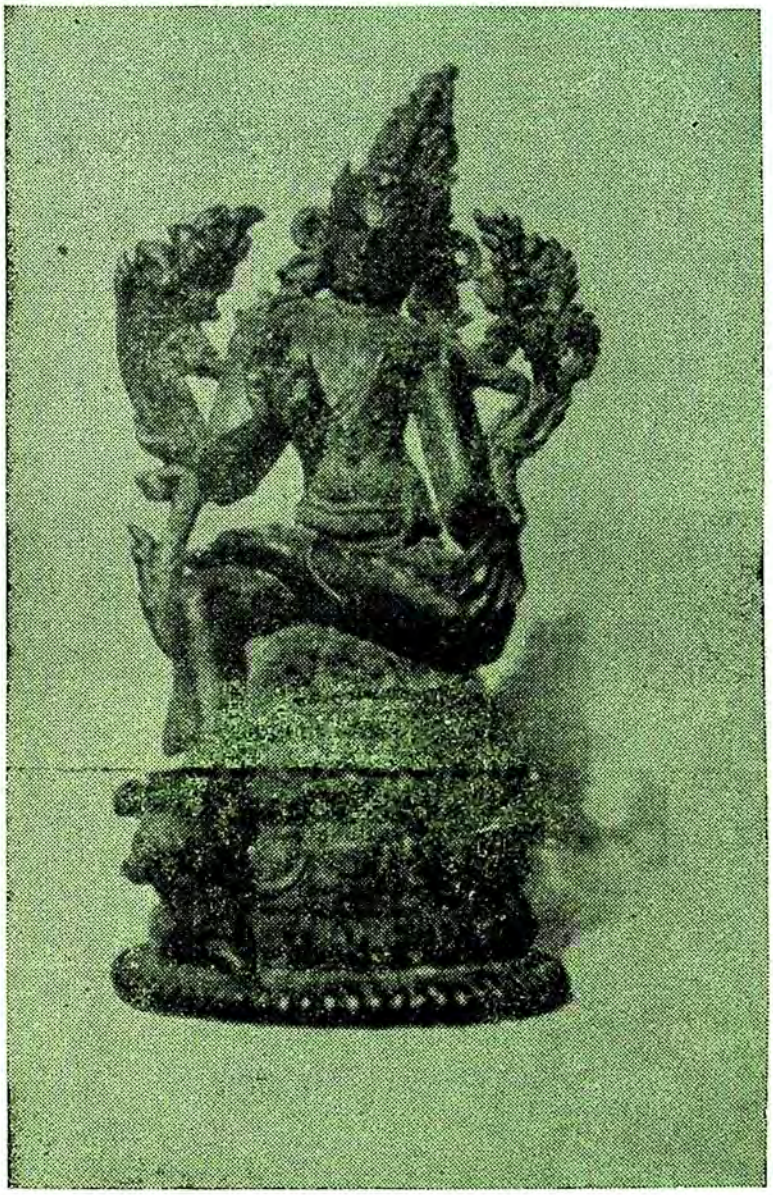
16. Rakta Lokeswari (Bronze)



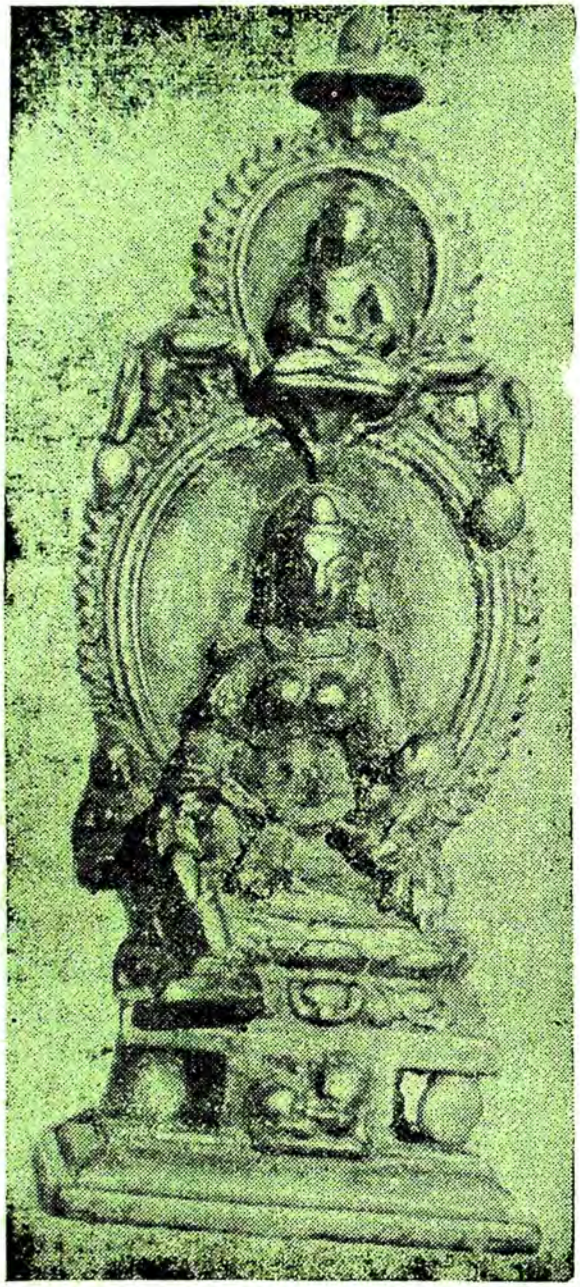
17. Vajrasattva, (bronze)



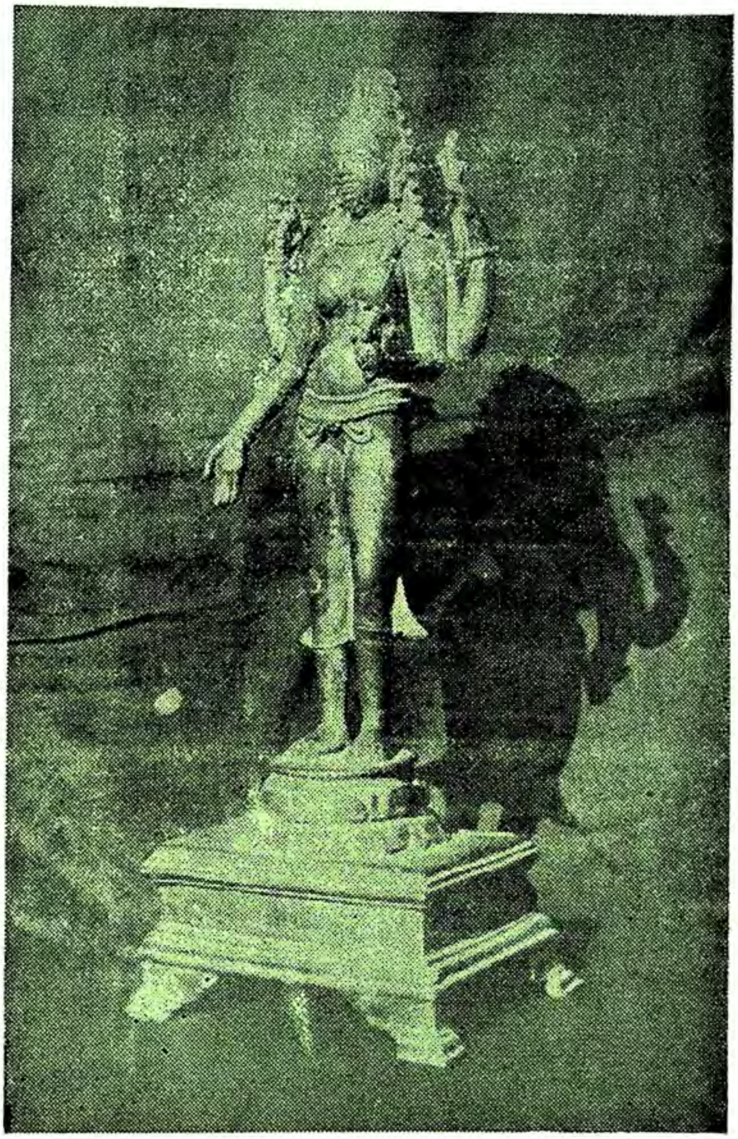
18. Vajrasattva (Bronze)



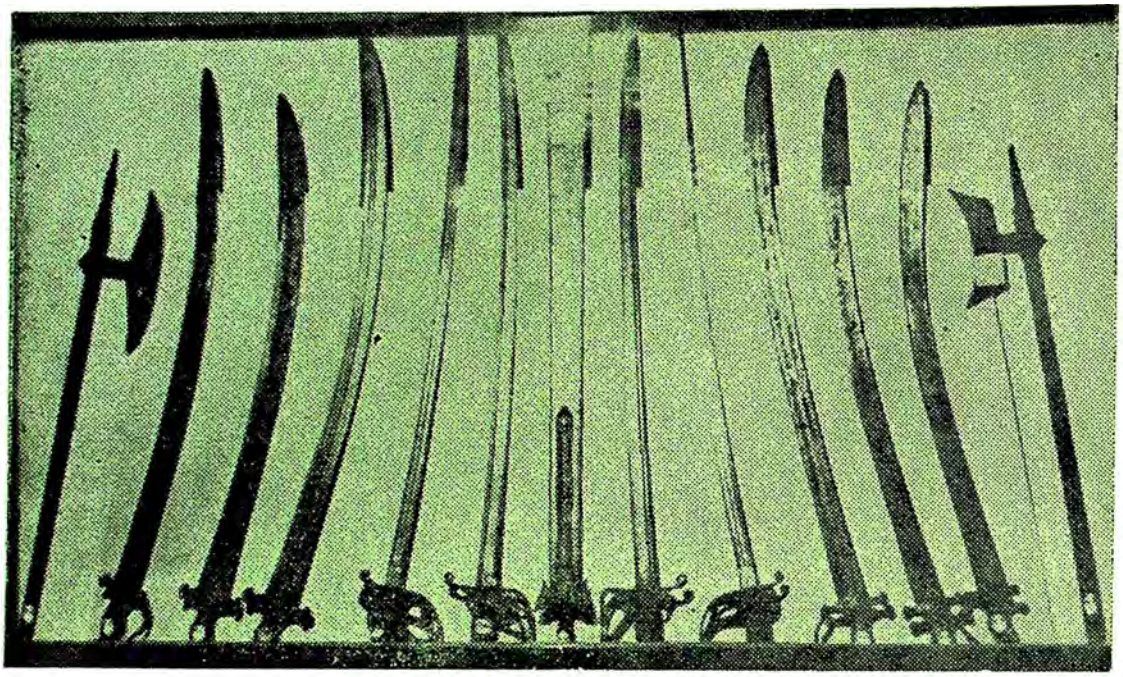
19. Avalokitesvara (bronze)



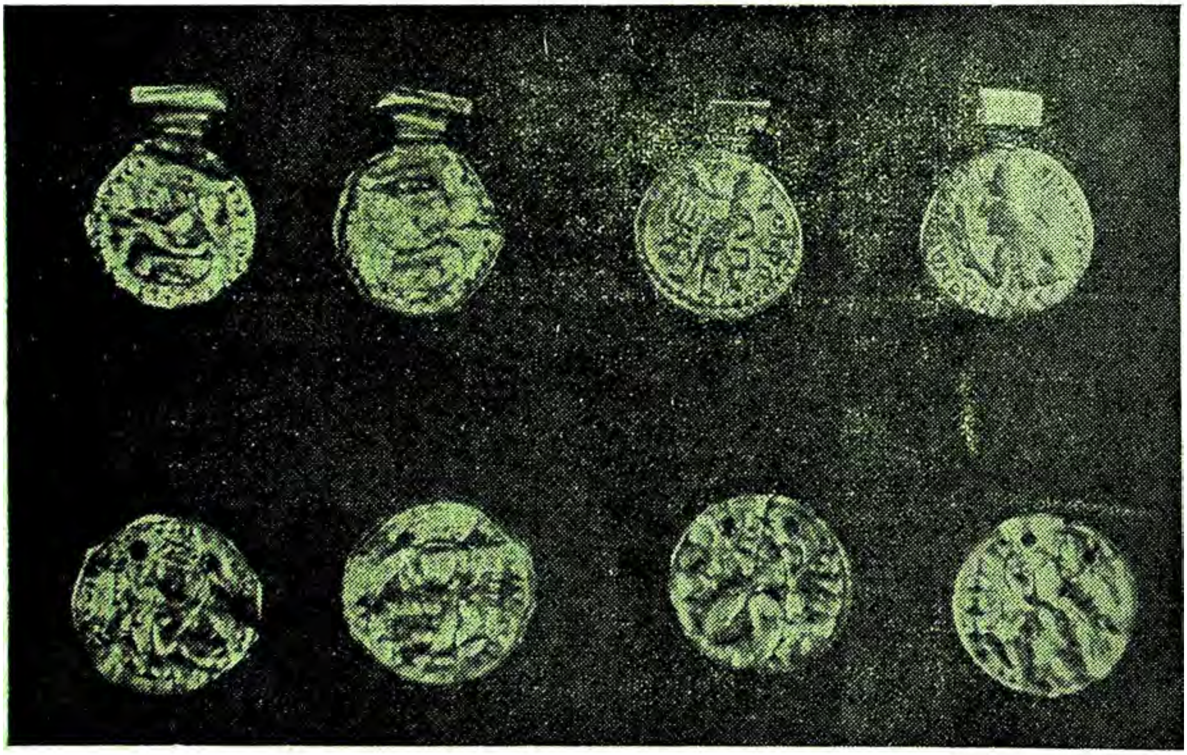
20. Amba (bronze)



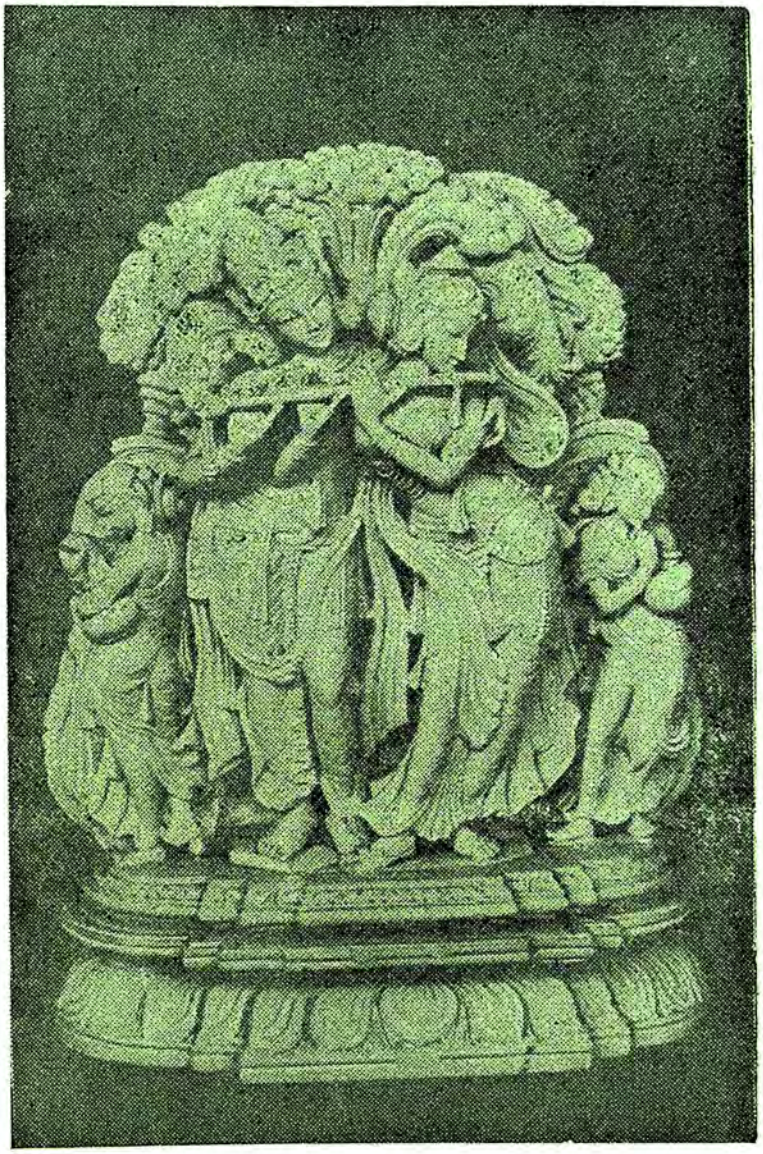
21 Bhrukuti (bronze)



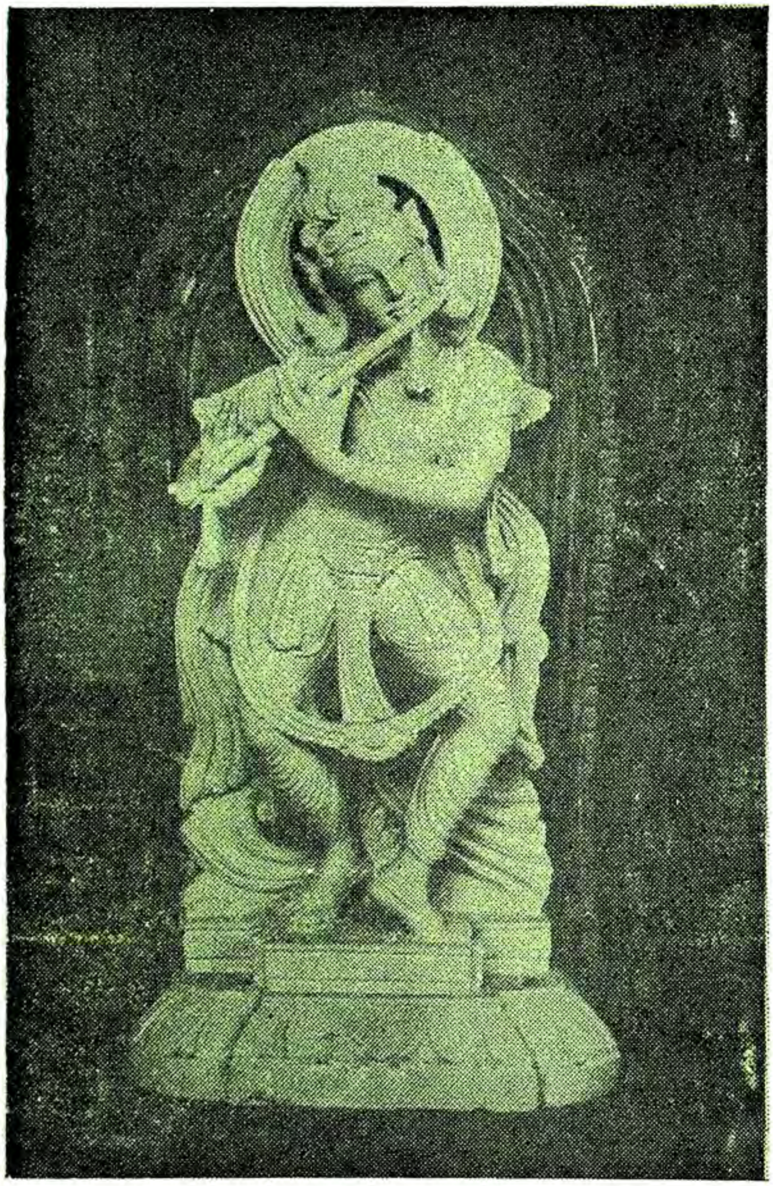
22. Traditional weapons, Armoury gallery



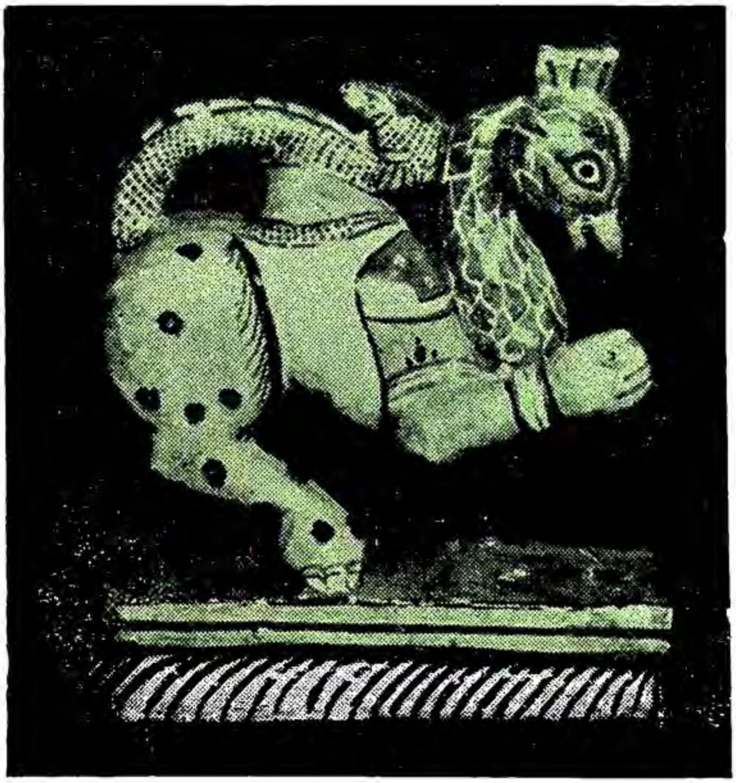
23. Kushana gold coins, Numismatic gallery



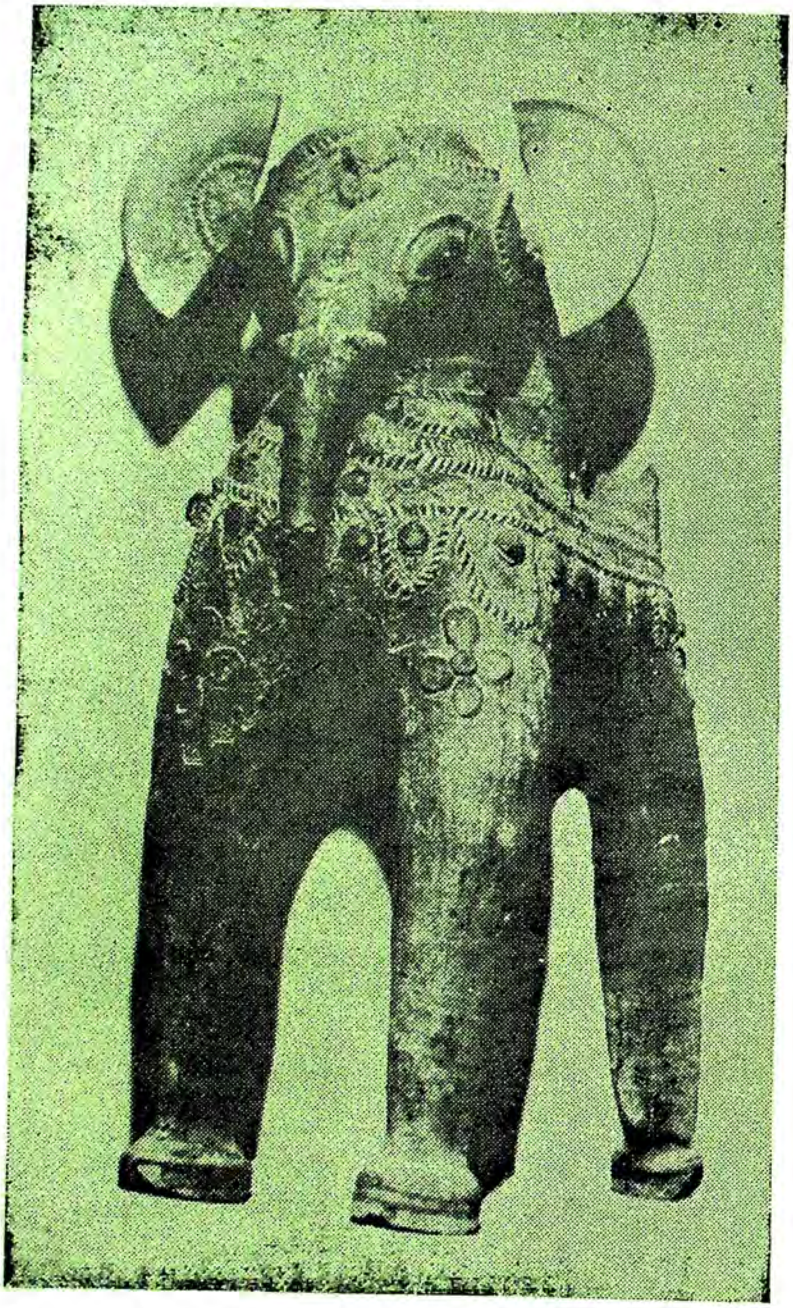
24 Radhakrishna (stone carving),
Art and craft gallery



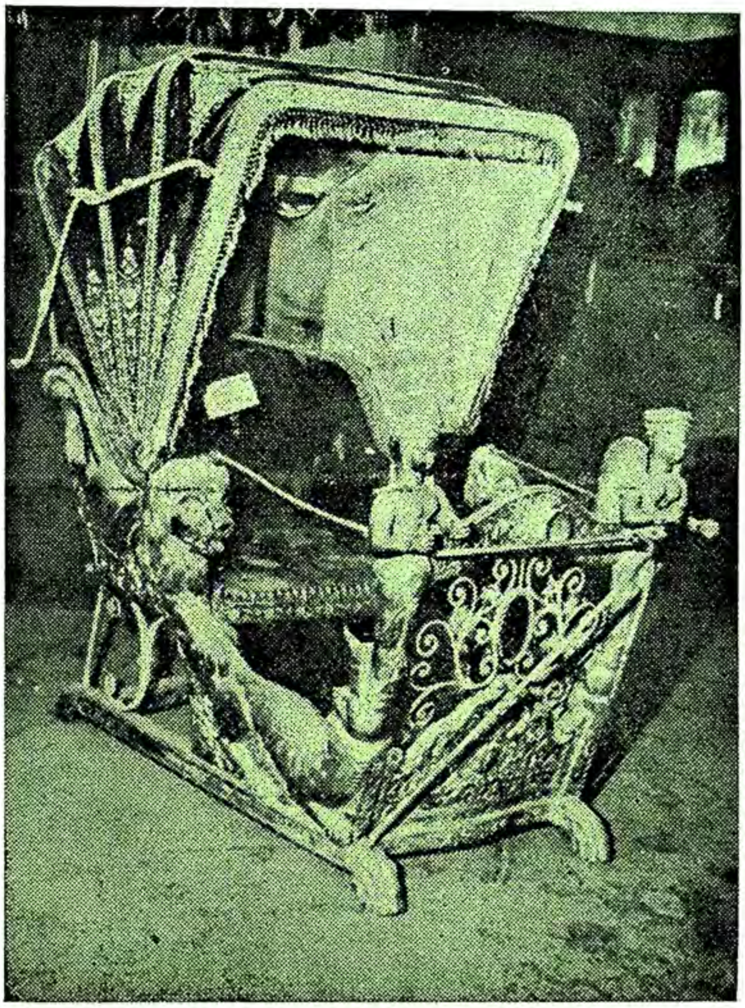
25. Krishna (stone carving). Art and craft gallery



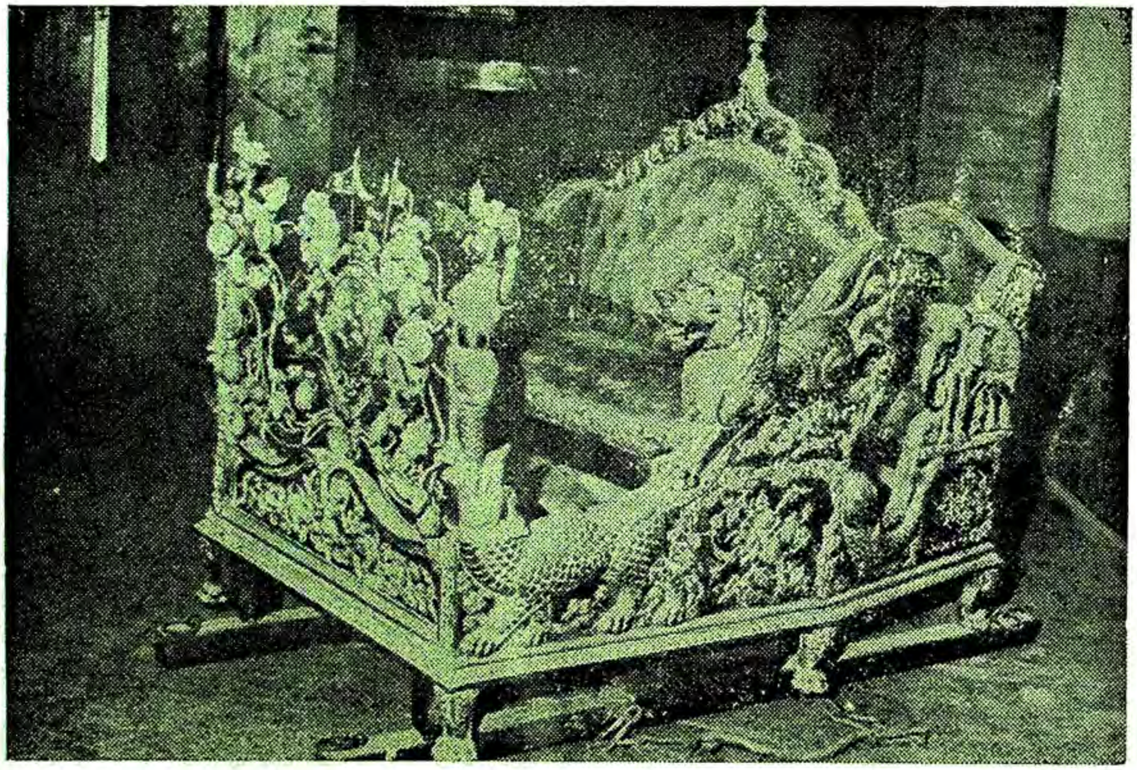
26. Navagunjara (painted wood carving), Art and Craft gallery



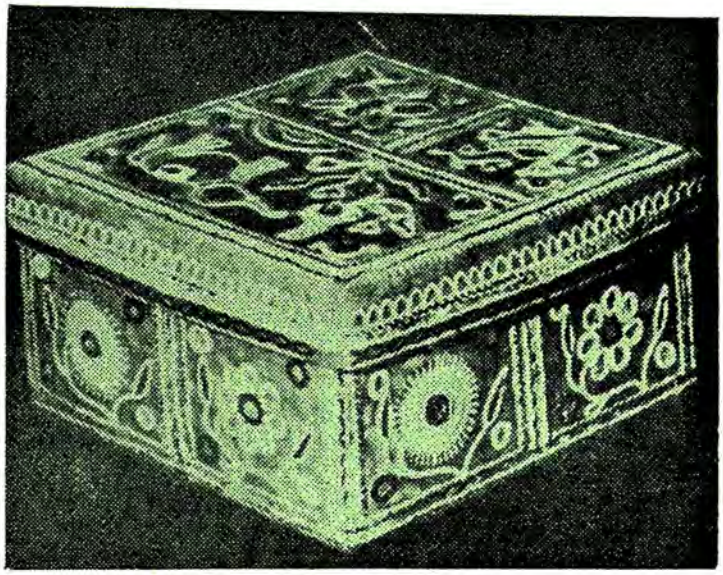
27 Elephant (terracotta), Art and craft gallery



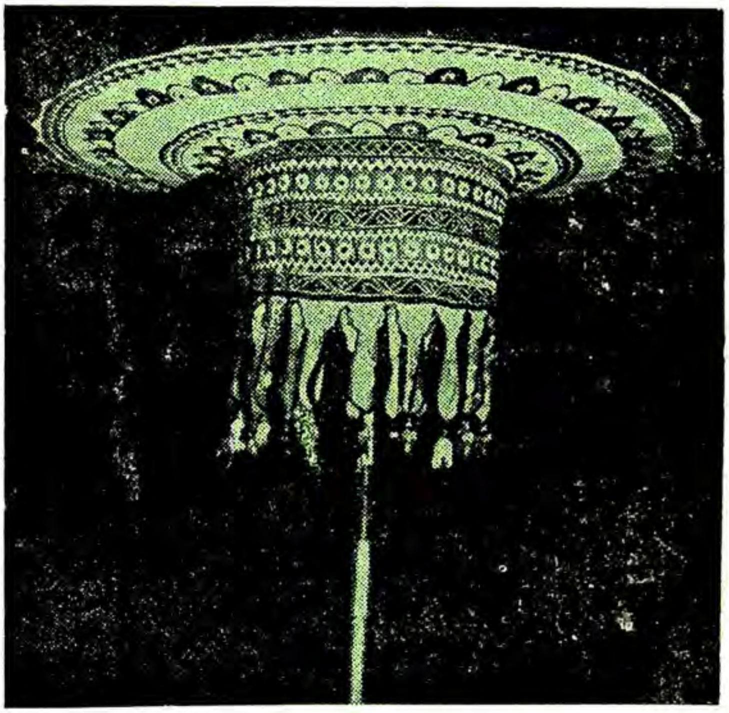
28. Tamzan and Handa (Silver coated)
Art and craft gallery



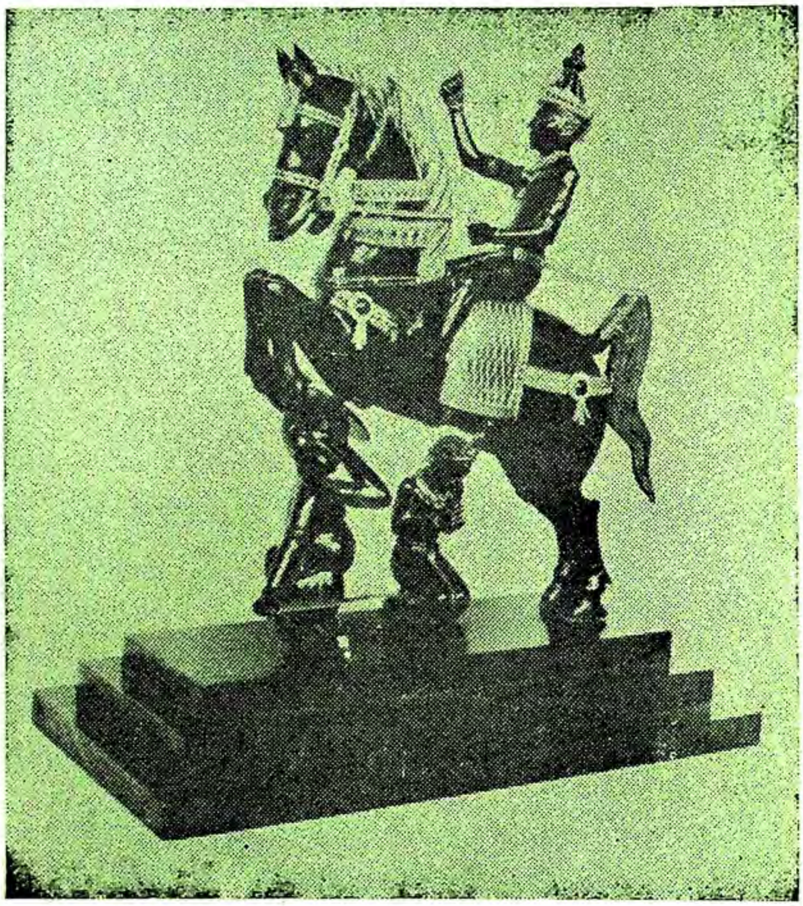
29. Tamzan (Silver coated) Art craft gallery



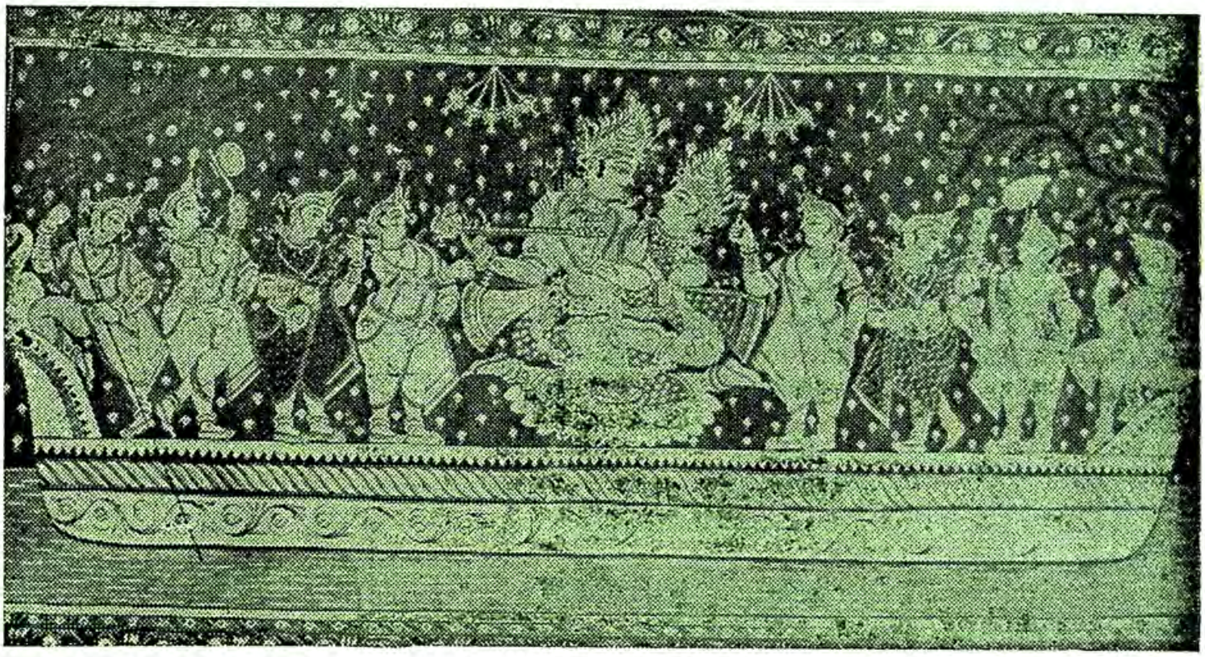
30 Box (lacquer coated)



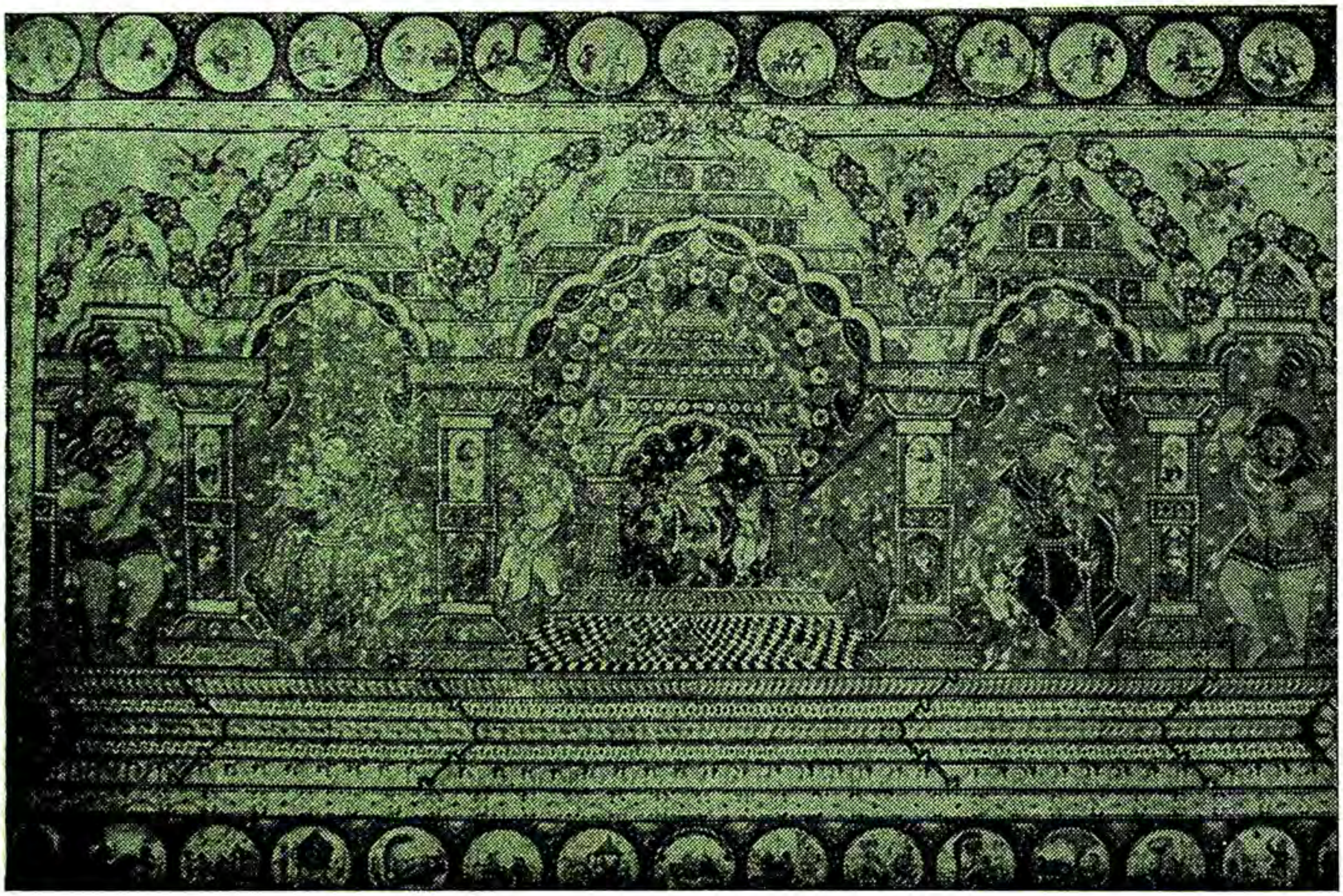
31 Chhatri (applique), Art and craft gallery



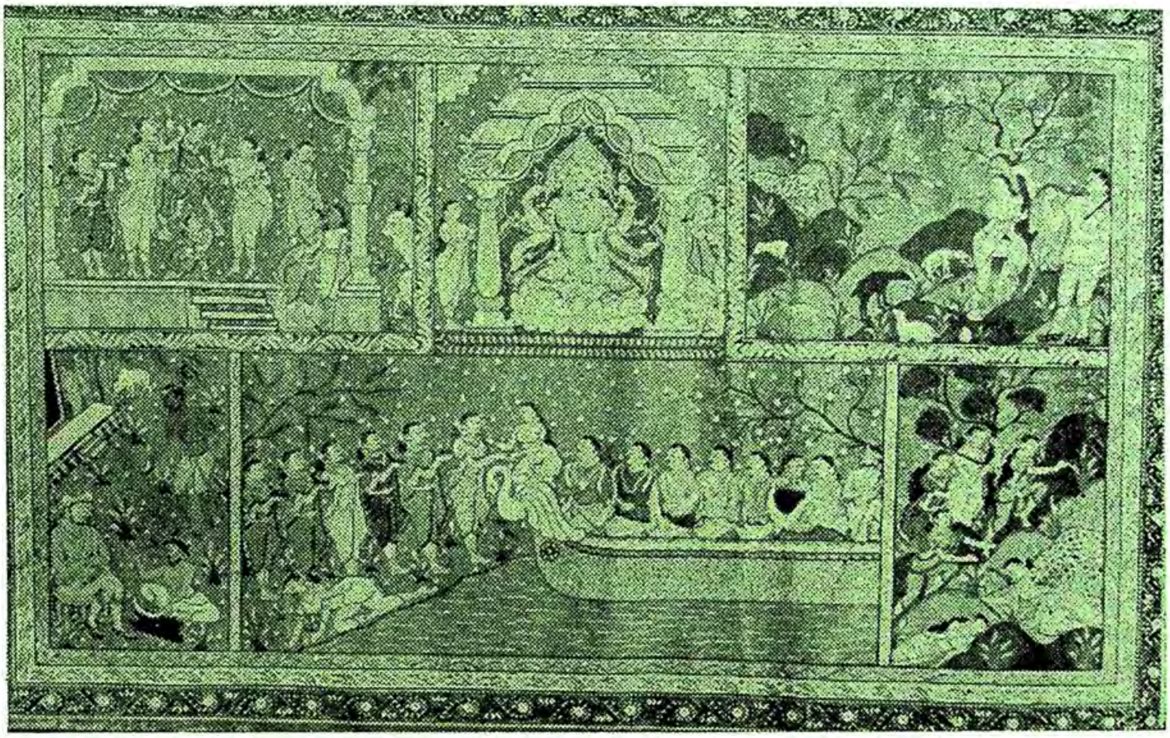
32. Warhorse with warrior (horn)
Art and craft gallery



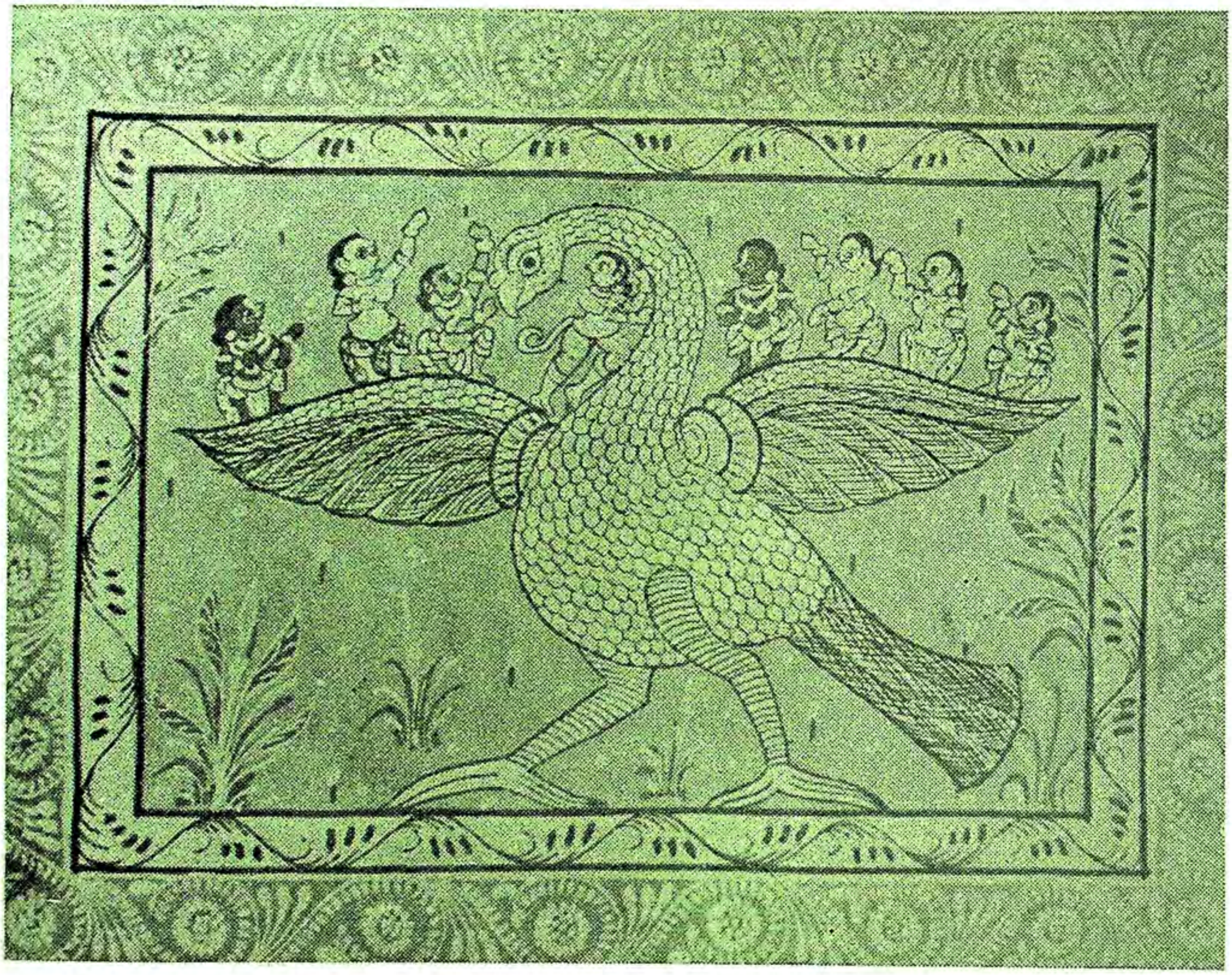
33. Navakeli (pata) Art and craft gallery



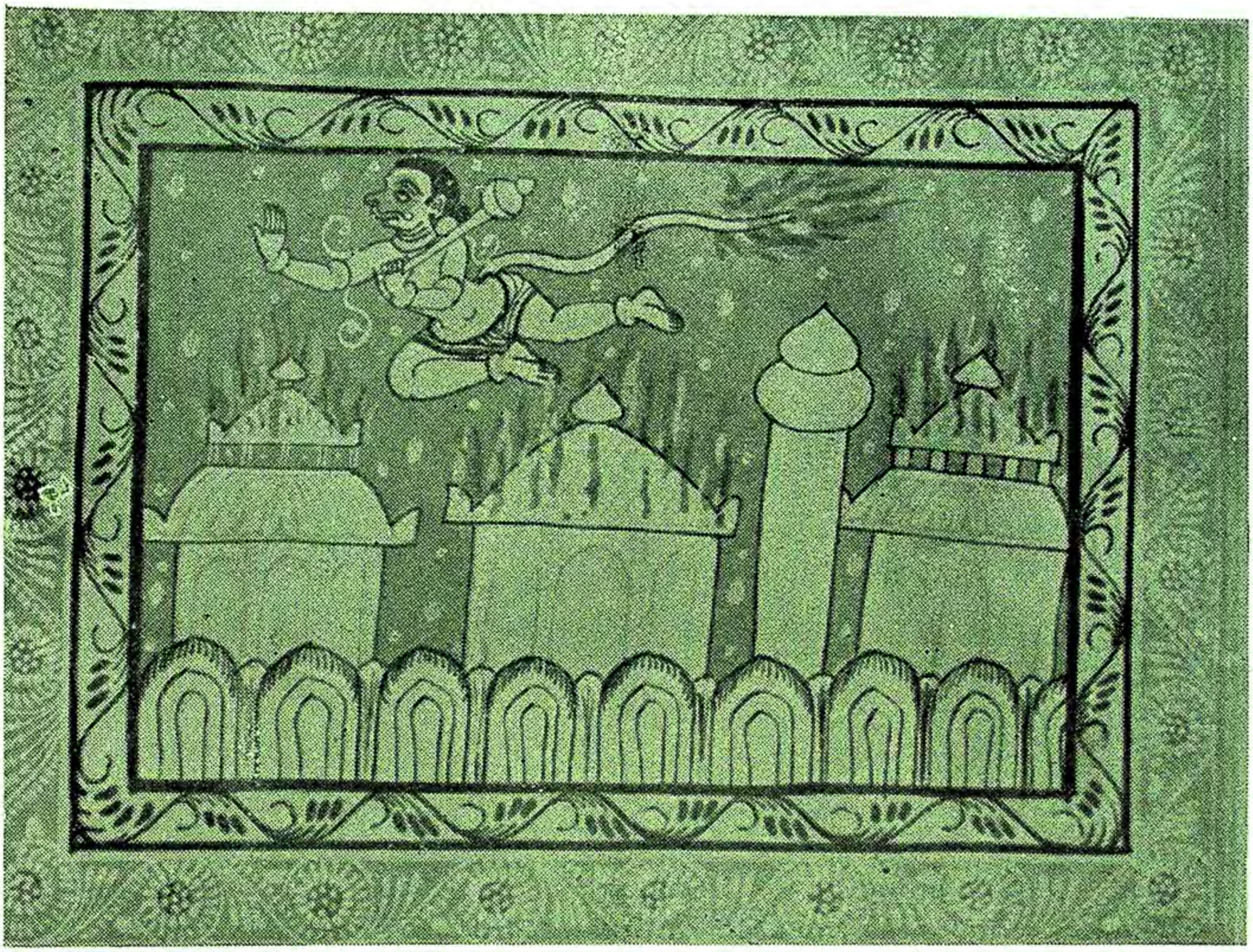
34 Jhulana (pata), Art and craft gallery



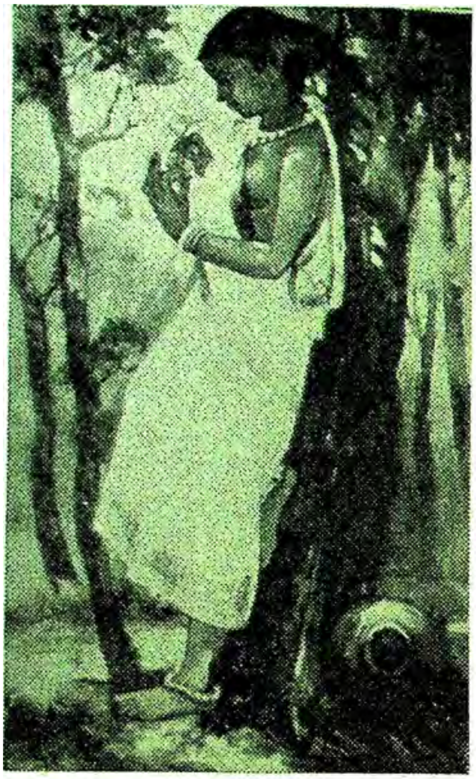
35. Tapoi (pata), Art and craft gallery



36. Sampati (pata), Art and Craft gallery

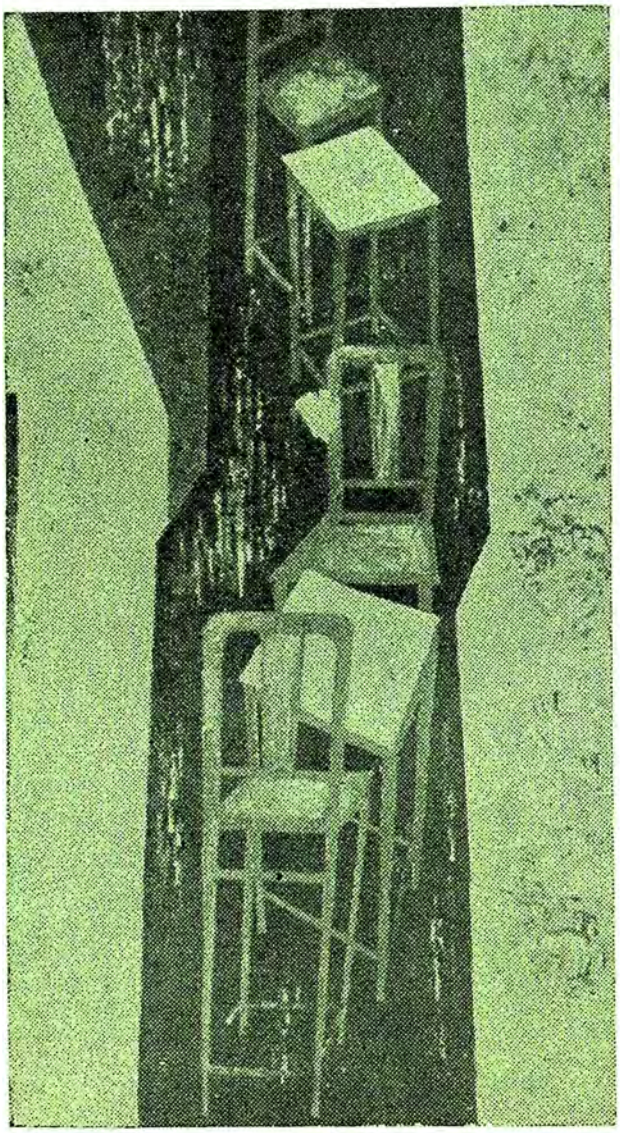


37 Hanuman burning Lanka (pata), Art and craft gallery

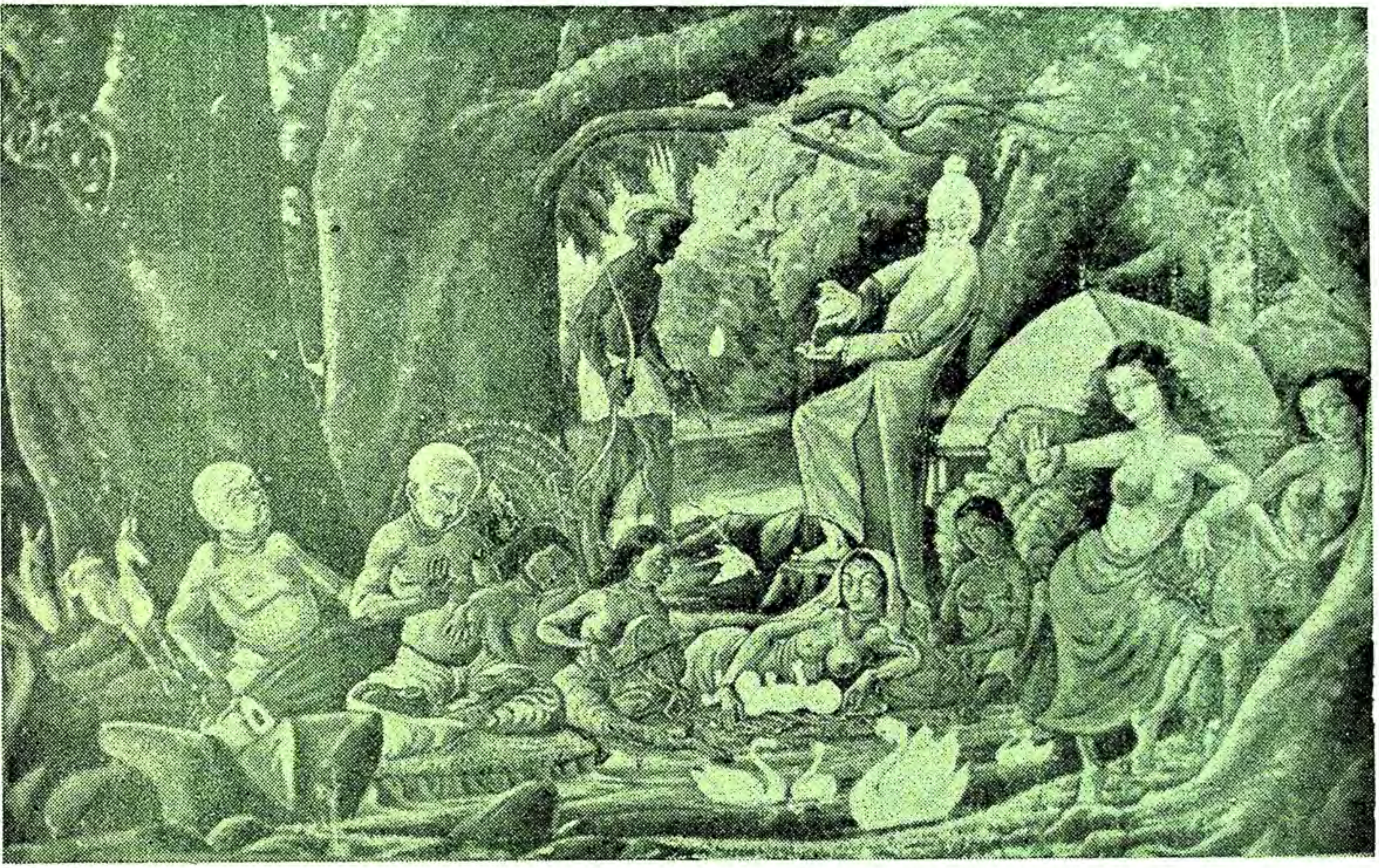


38 Tribal beauty,

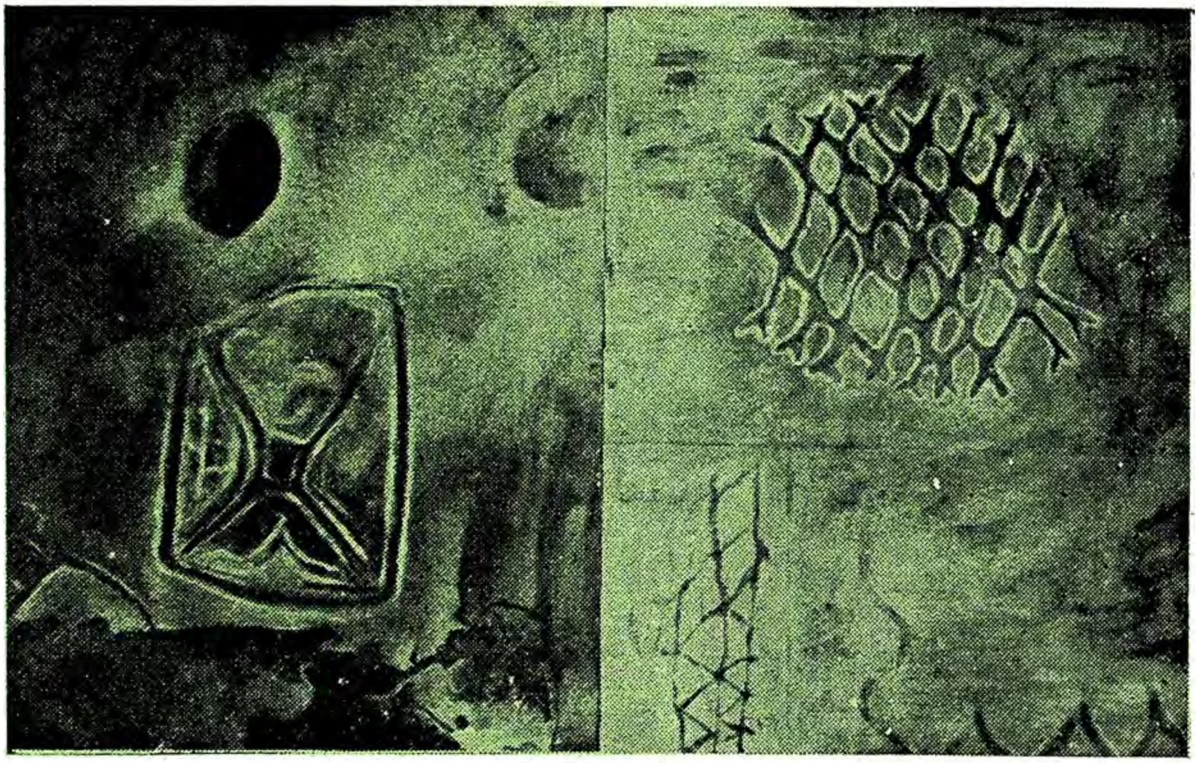
Artist
Gopal Kanungo,
Contemporary painting
gallery



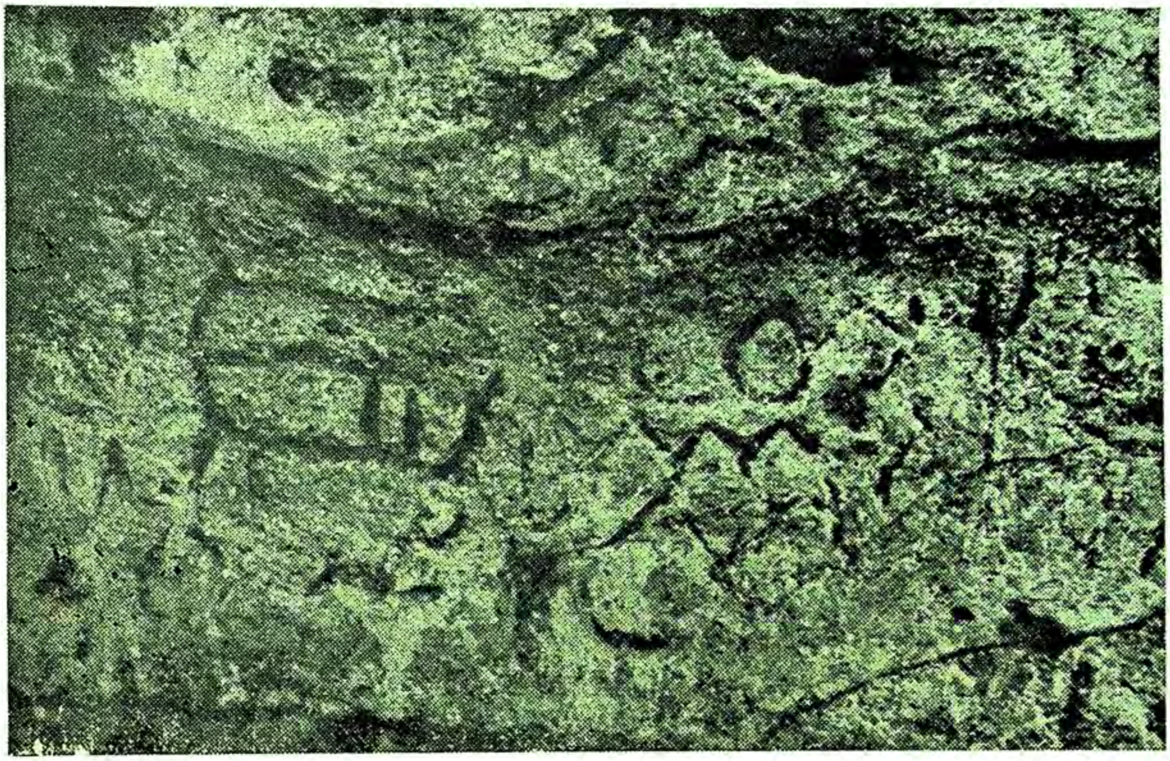
39.
After Dinner,
(Oil), Ajit Kesari Ray
Contemporary painting gallery



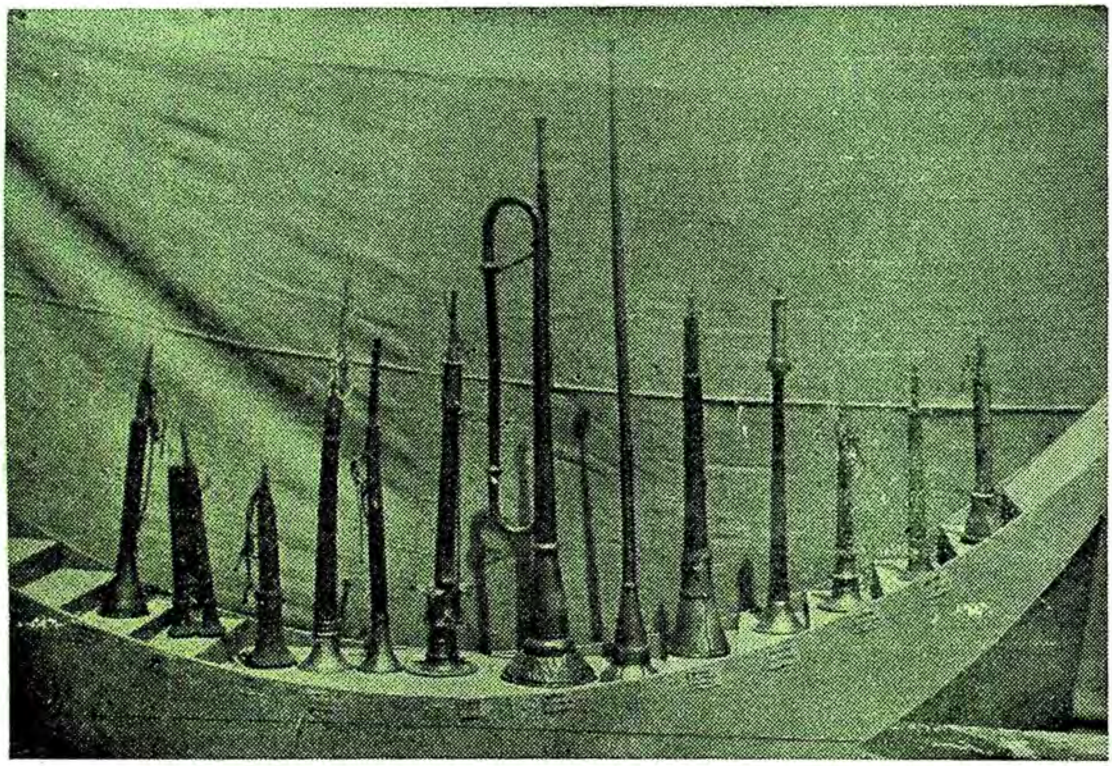
·40 Birth of Sloka Chhanda, tempera Artist, Sarat Chandra Debo, Contemporary painting gallery.



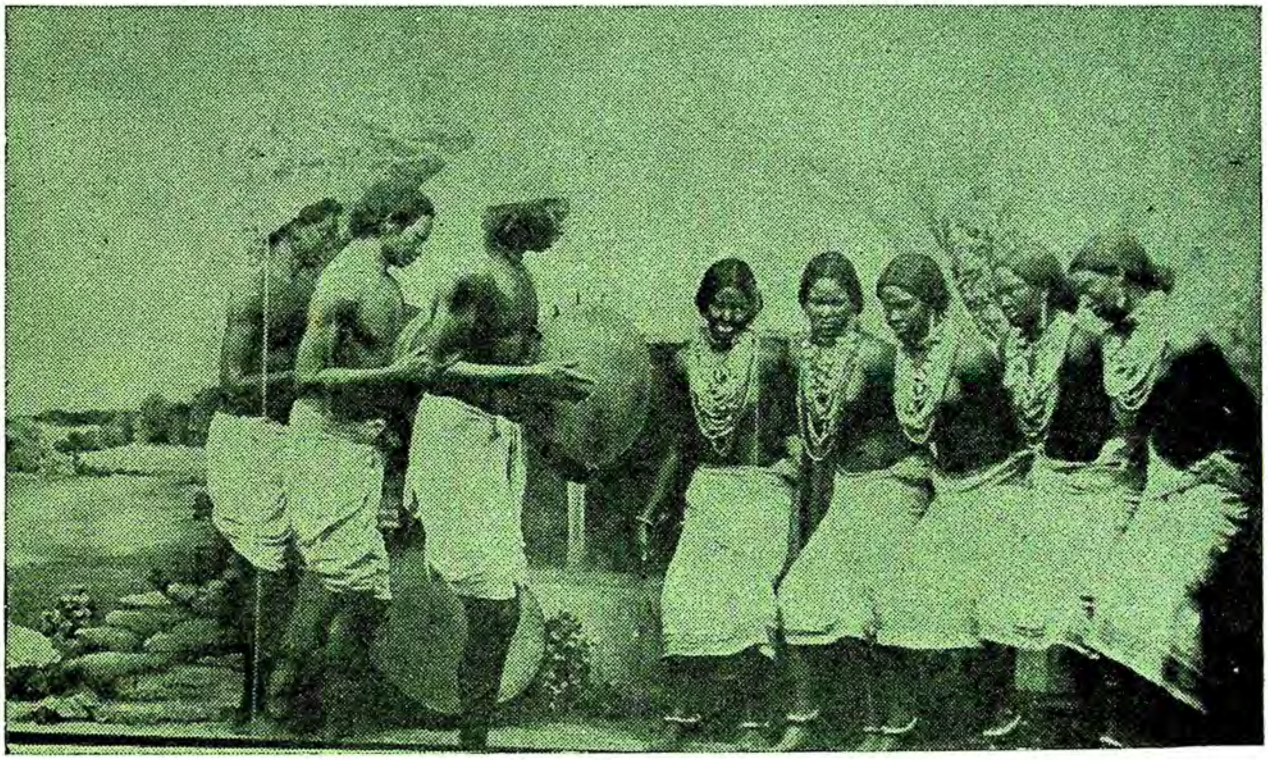
41 Rockshelter paintings of Ulapgarh (replica), Anthropology gallery.



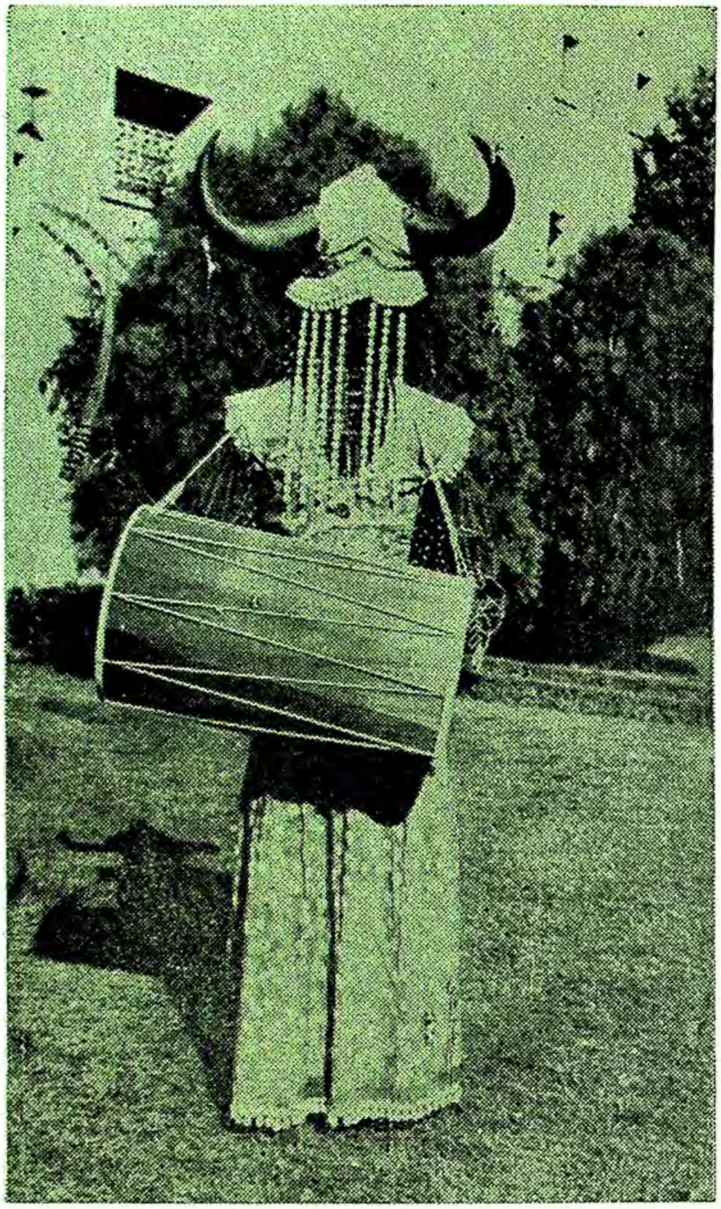
42. Rock-shelter paintings and engravings from Vikramkhol, Anthropology gallary.



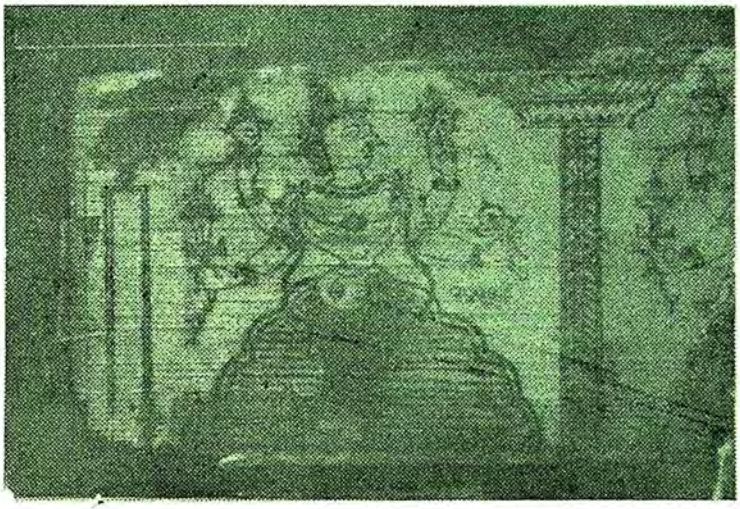
43. Musical instruments, Anthropology gallery.



44. Juang dance (diorama), Anthropology gallery



45 Koya drummer (wire model),
Anthropology gallery



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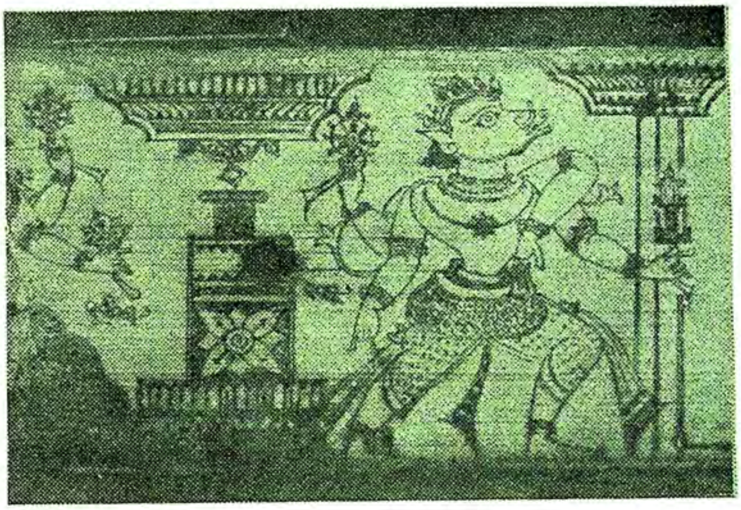
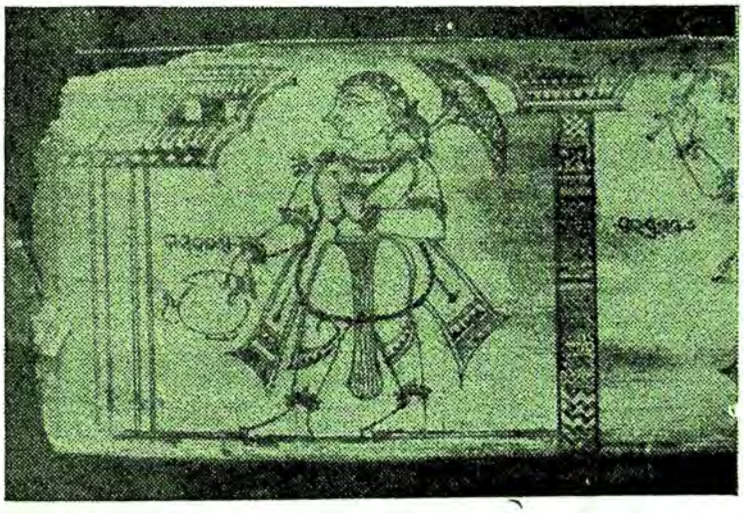
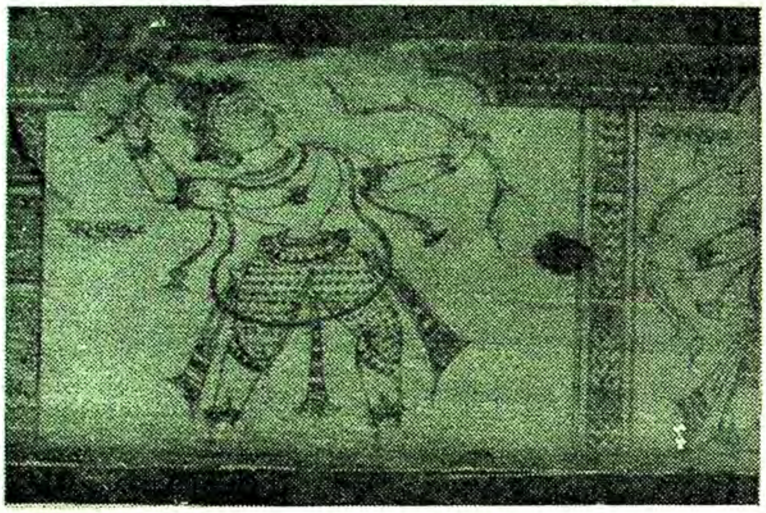


47



48

46, 47 & 48
Palmleaf illustrations from Gitagovinda, Manuscript gallery



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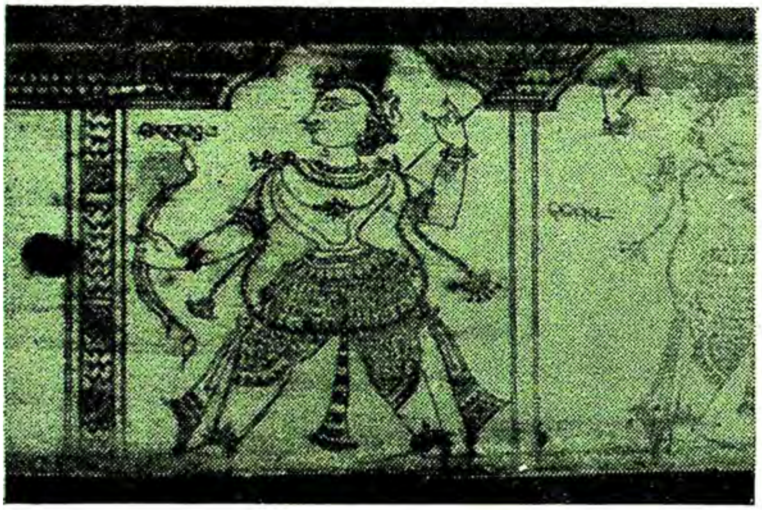
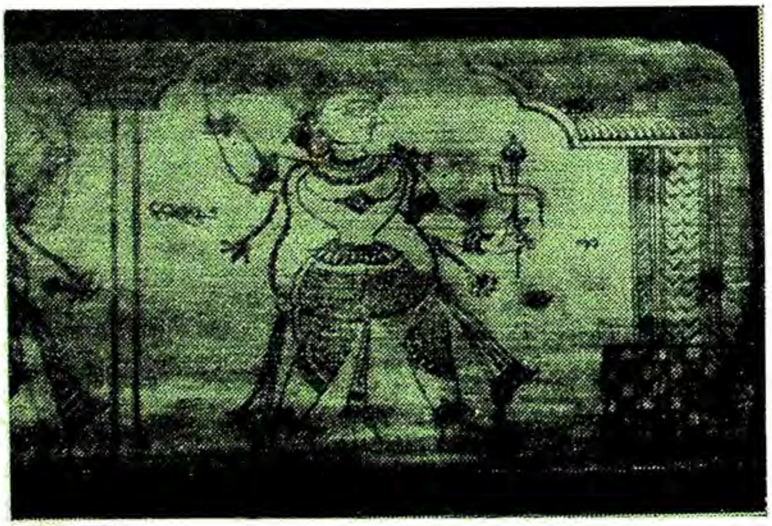
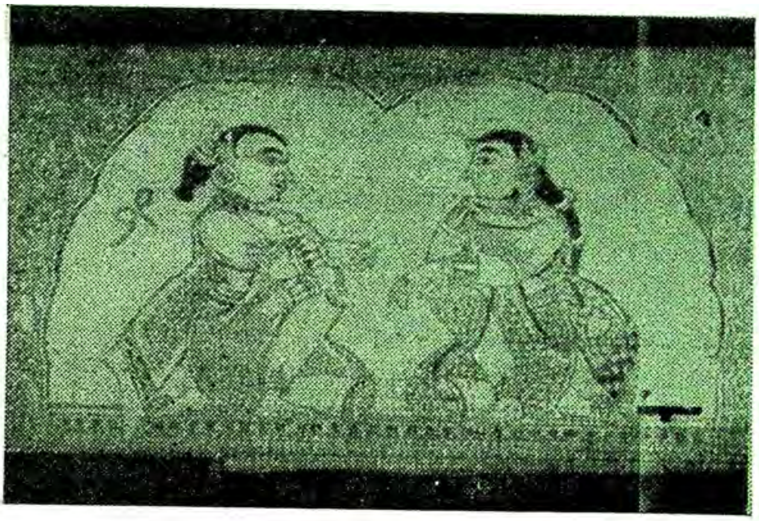


50



49. 50 & 51
Palmleaf illustrations
from Gitagovinda,
Manuscript gallery.

51.



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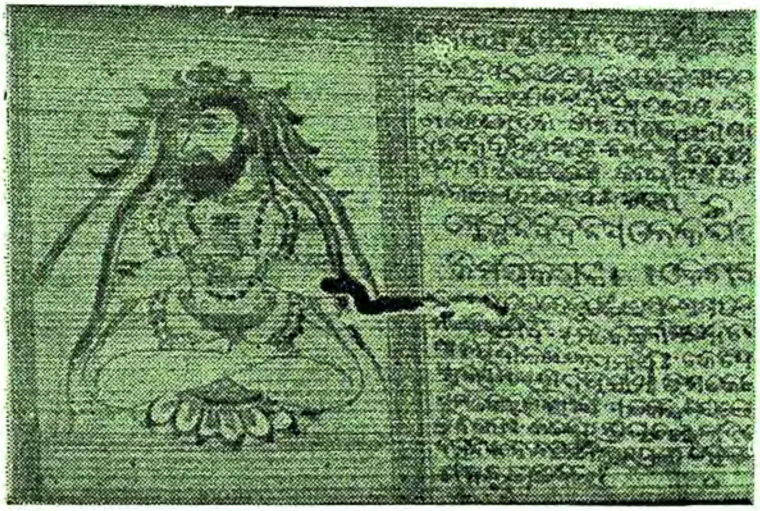
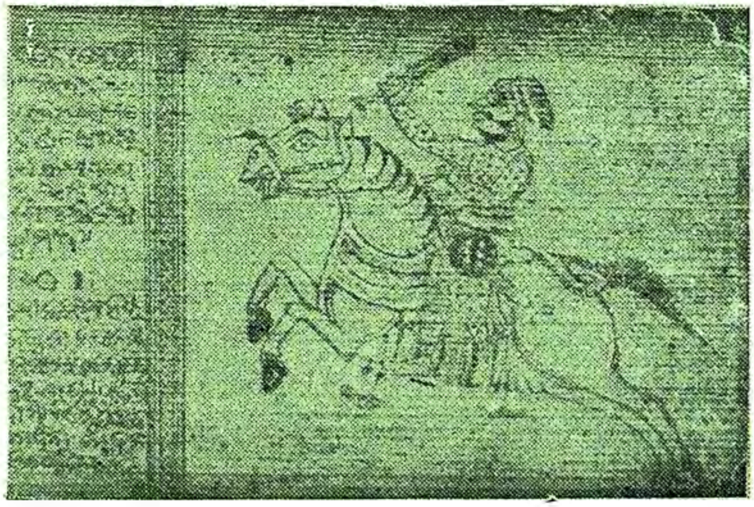
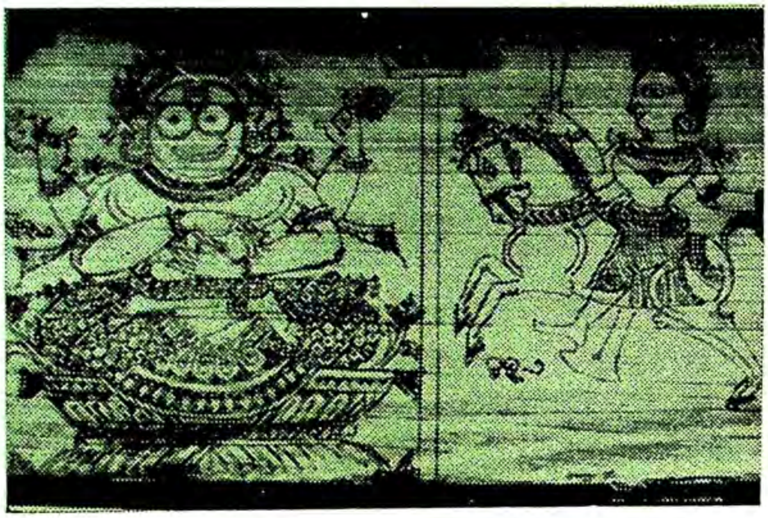


53



54

52, 53 & 54
Palmleaf illustrations from Gitagovinda, Manuscript gallery.



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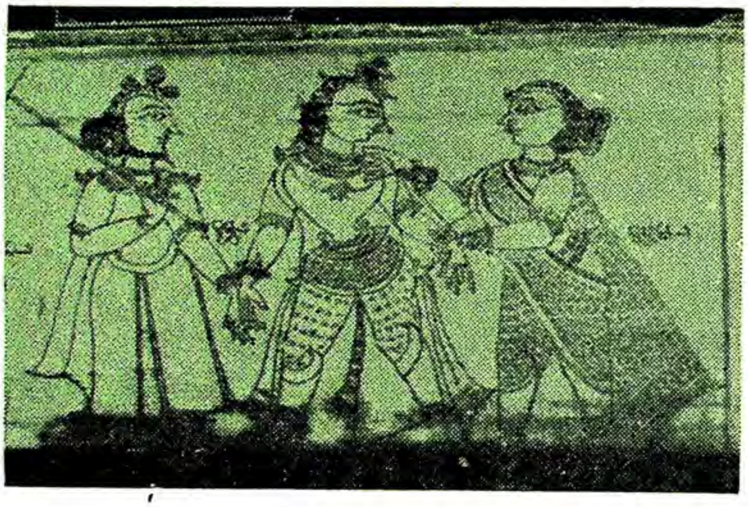
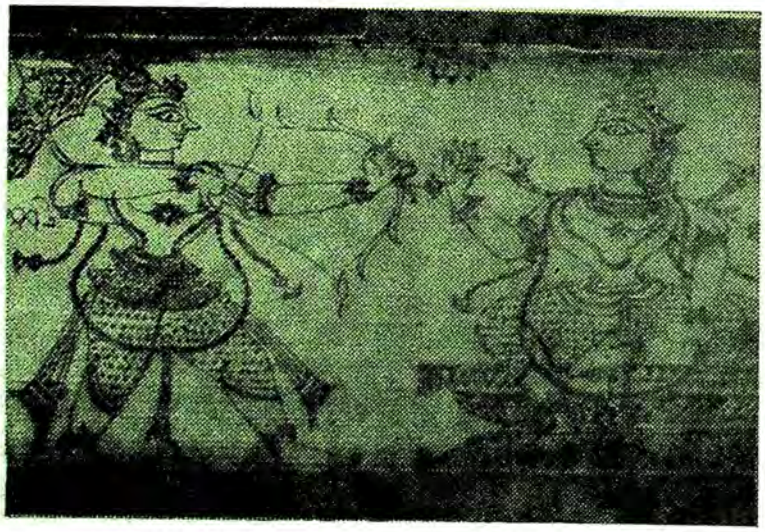
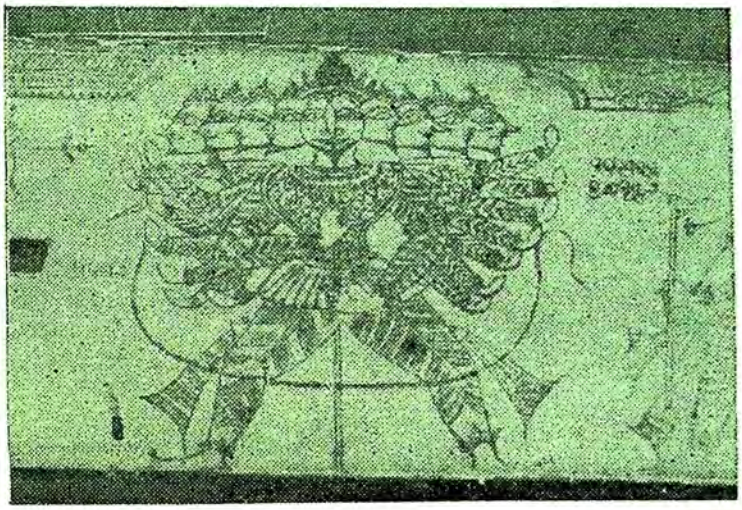


56



55, 56 & 57
Palmleaf illustrations
from Gitagovinda,
Manuscript gallery.

57



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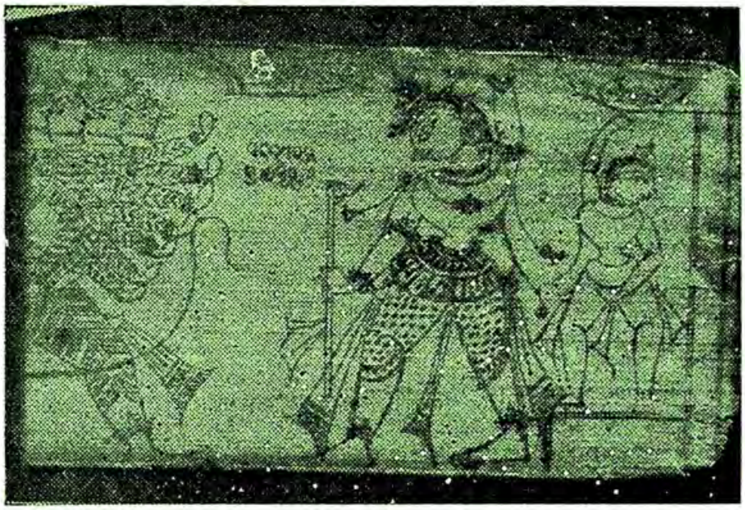

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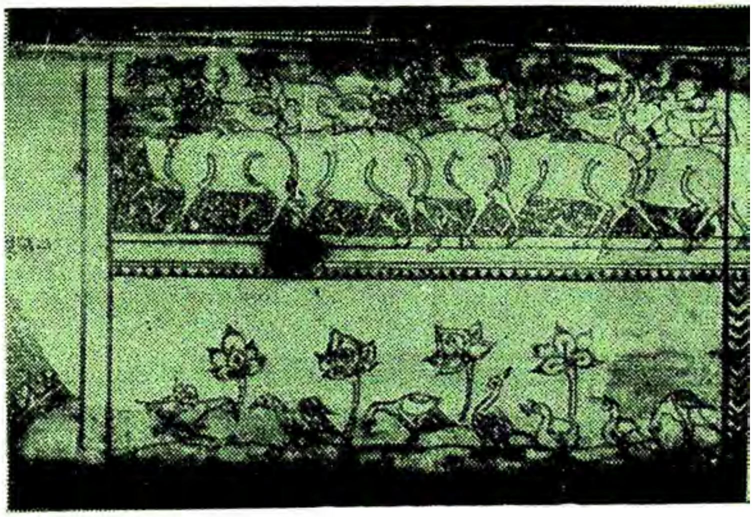
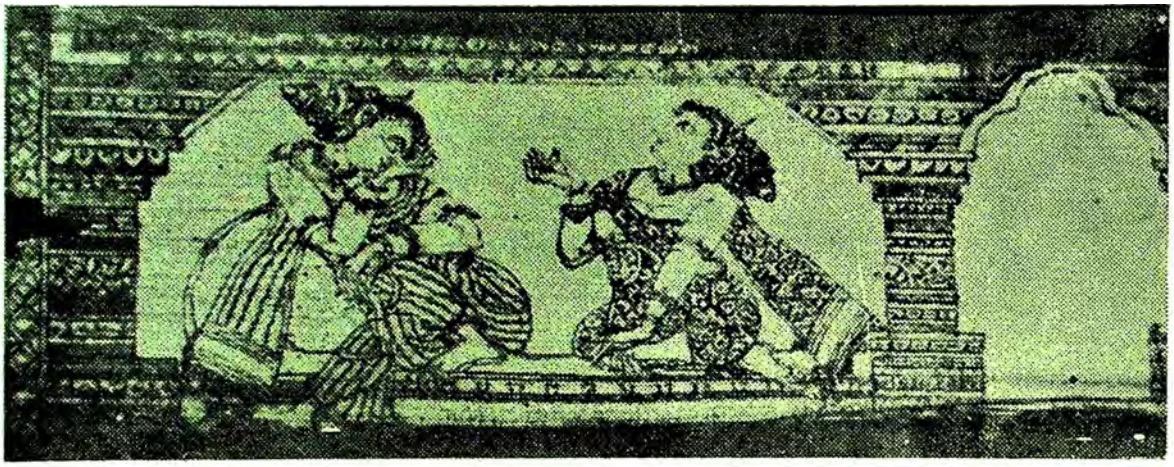


60

58, 59 & 60
Palmleaf illustrations from Gitagovinda, Manuscript gallery.



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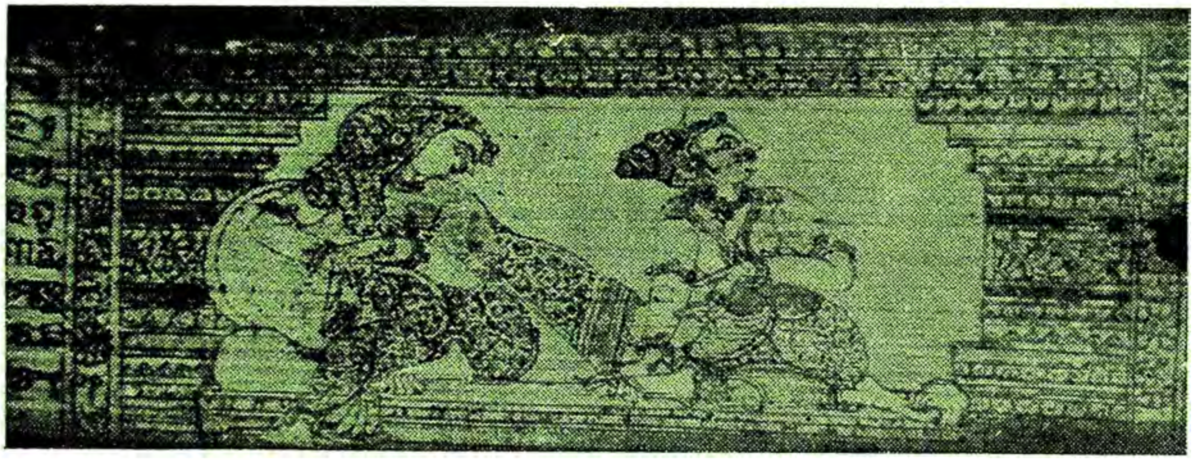

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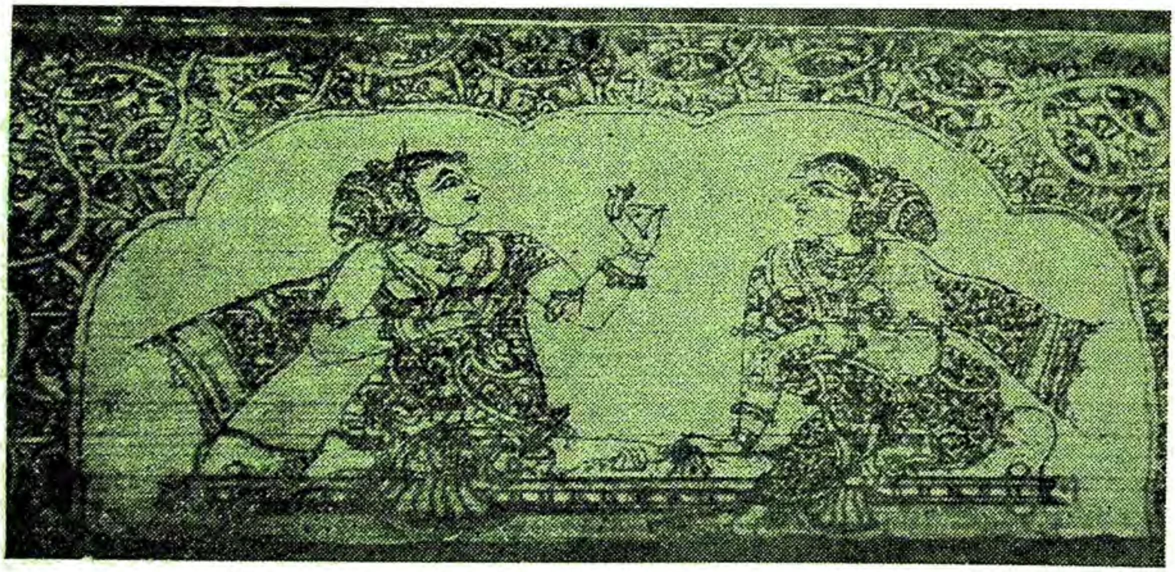
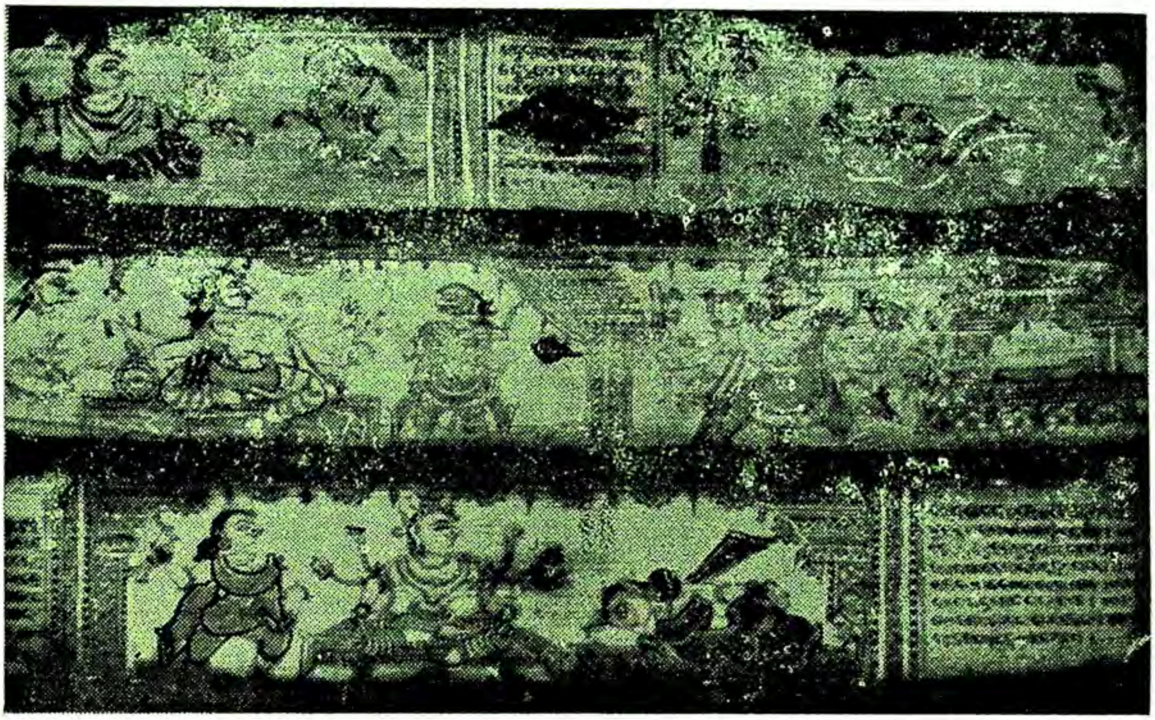
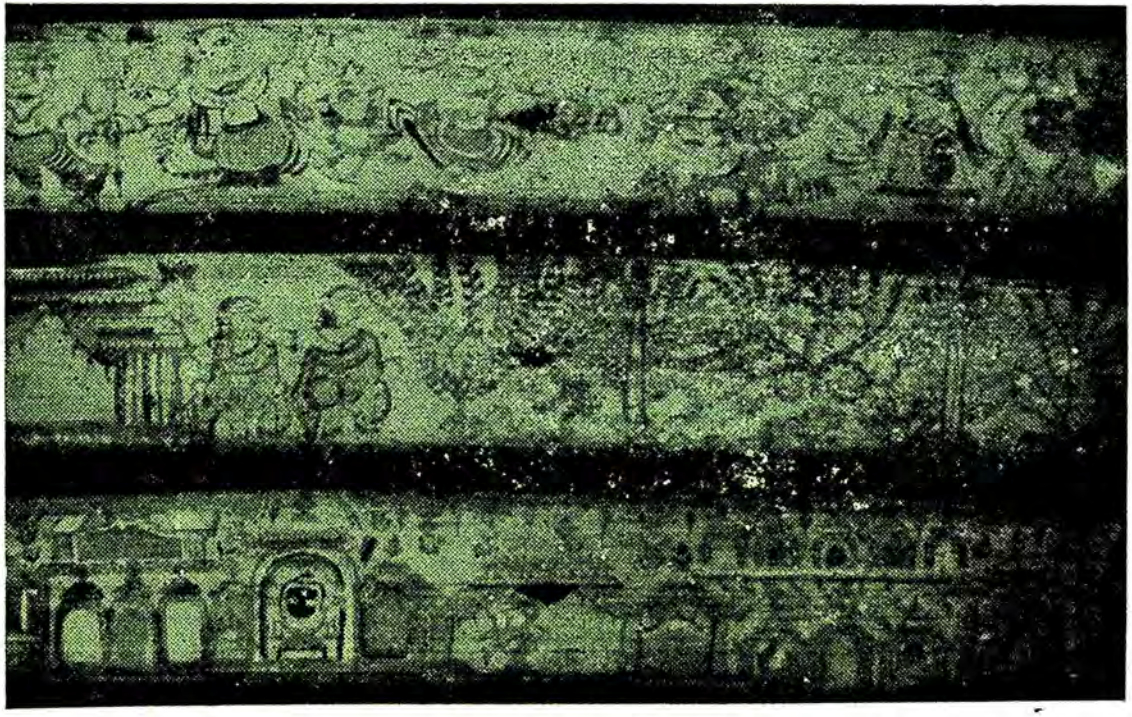


63

61, 62 & 63 Palmleaf illustrations from Amarusataka, Manuscript gallery



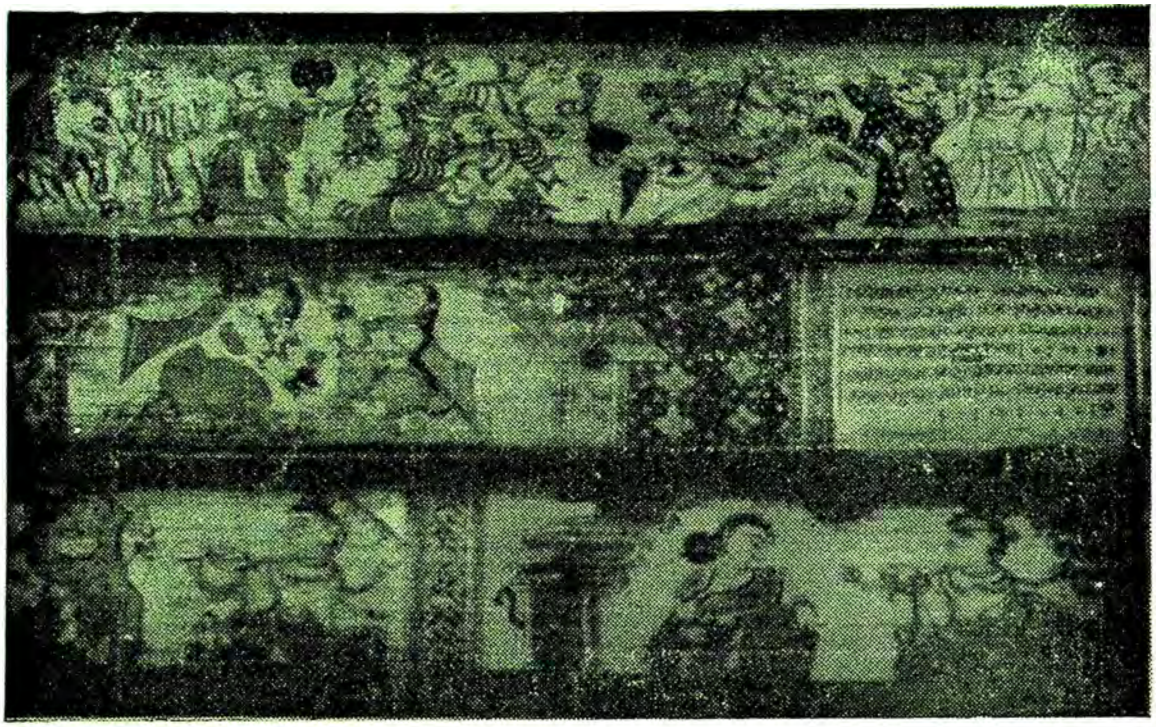
64



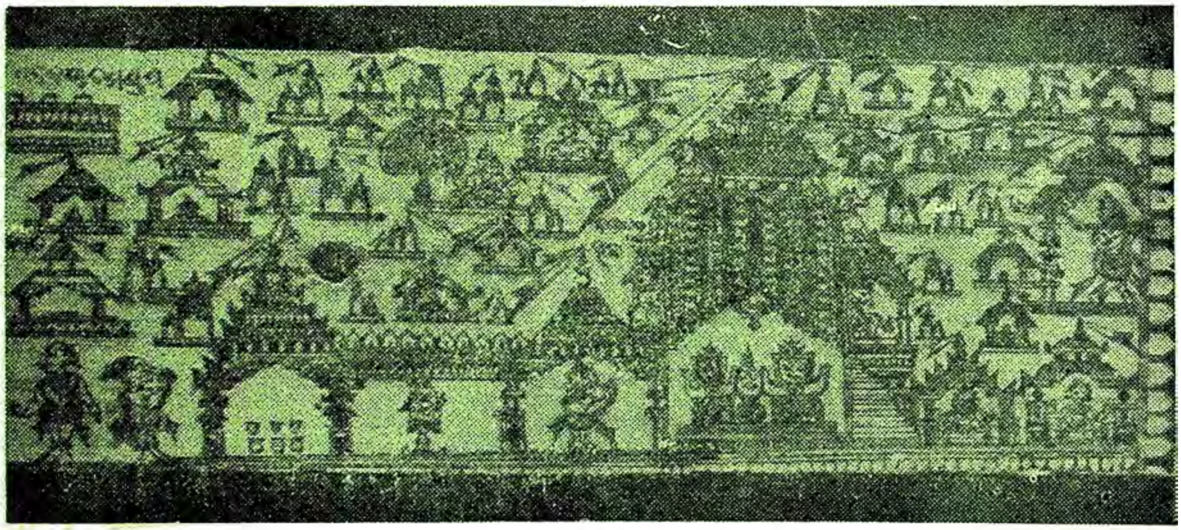
65

64 & 65 Palmleaf illustrations from Ushaharana. Manuscript gallery.

66

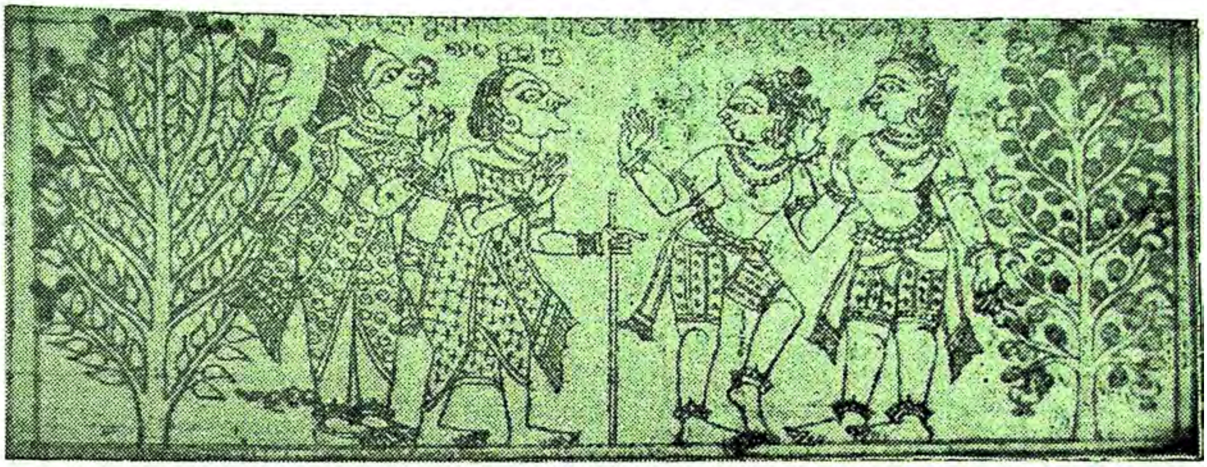


67

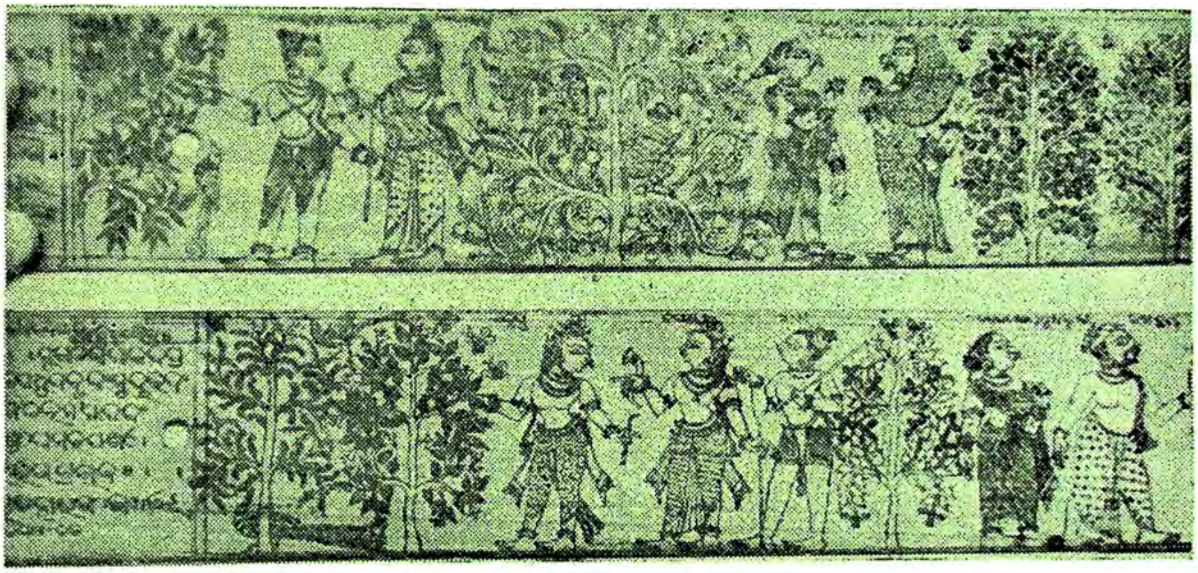


66 & 67. Palmleaf illustrations from Ushaharana, Manuscript gallery.

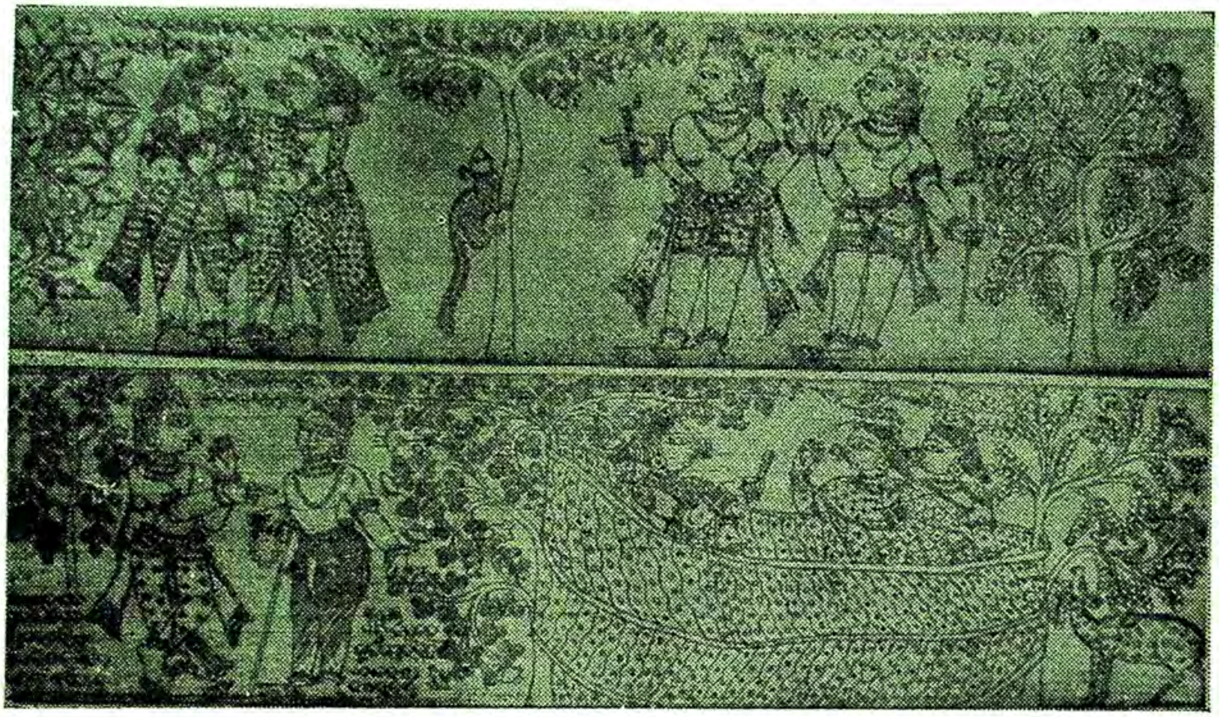
68



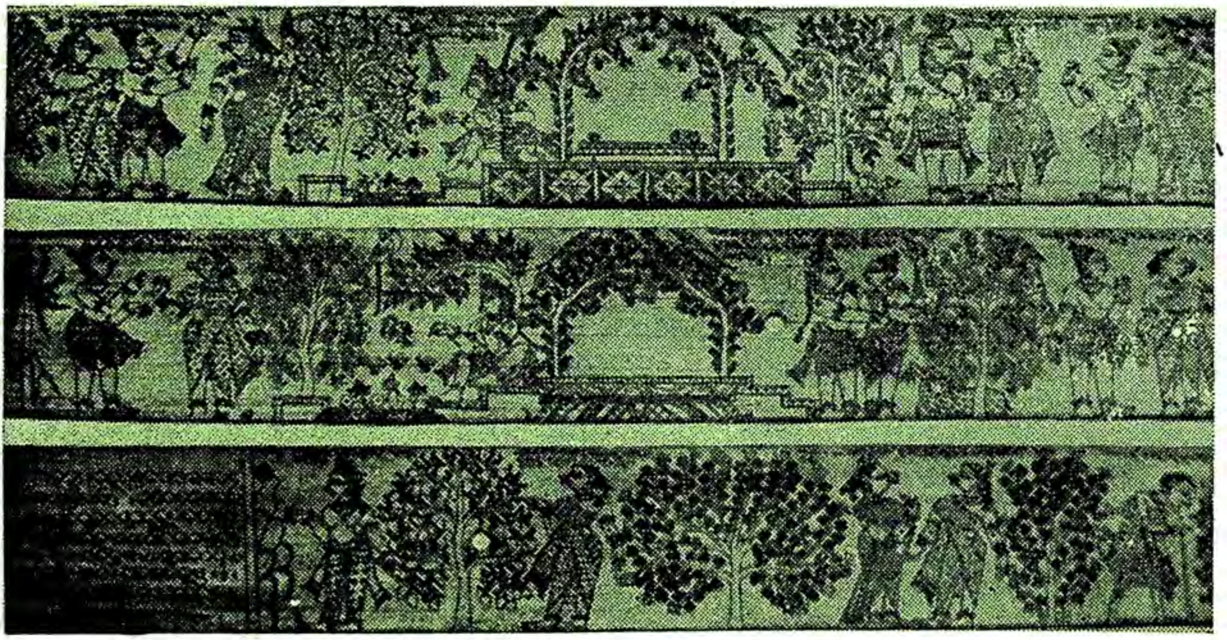
69



68 & 69. Palmleaf illustrations from Bidagdhamadhava Nataka, Manuscript gallery.

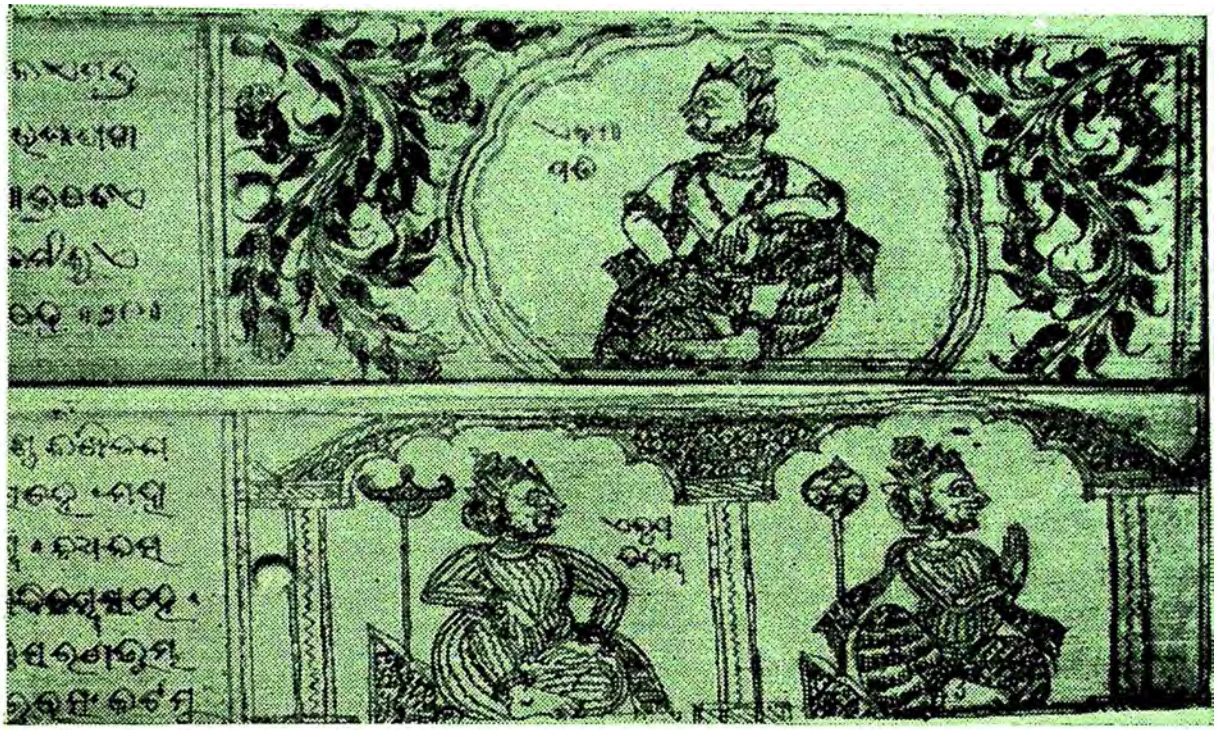


70

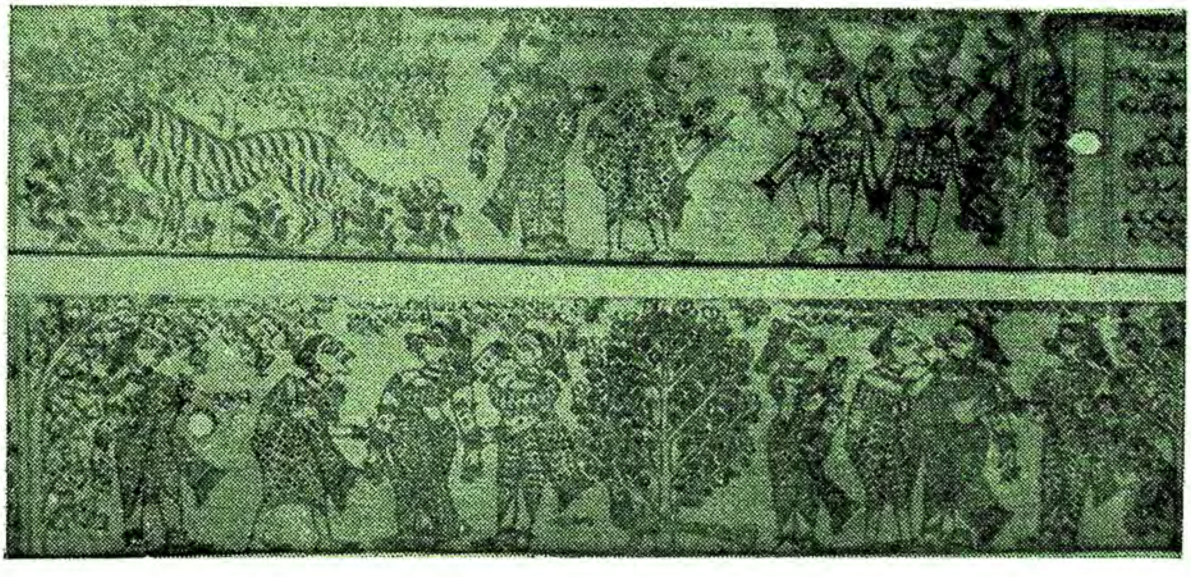


71

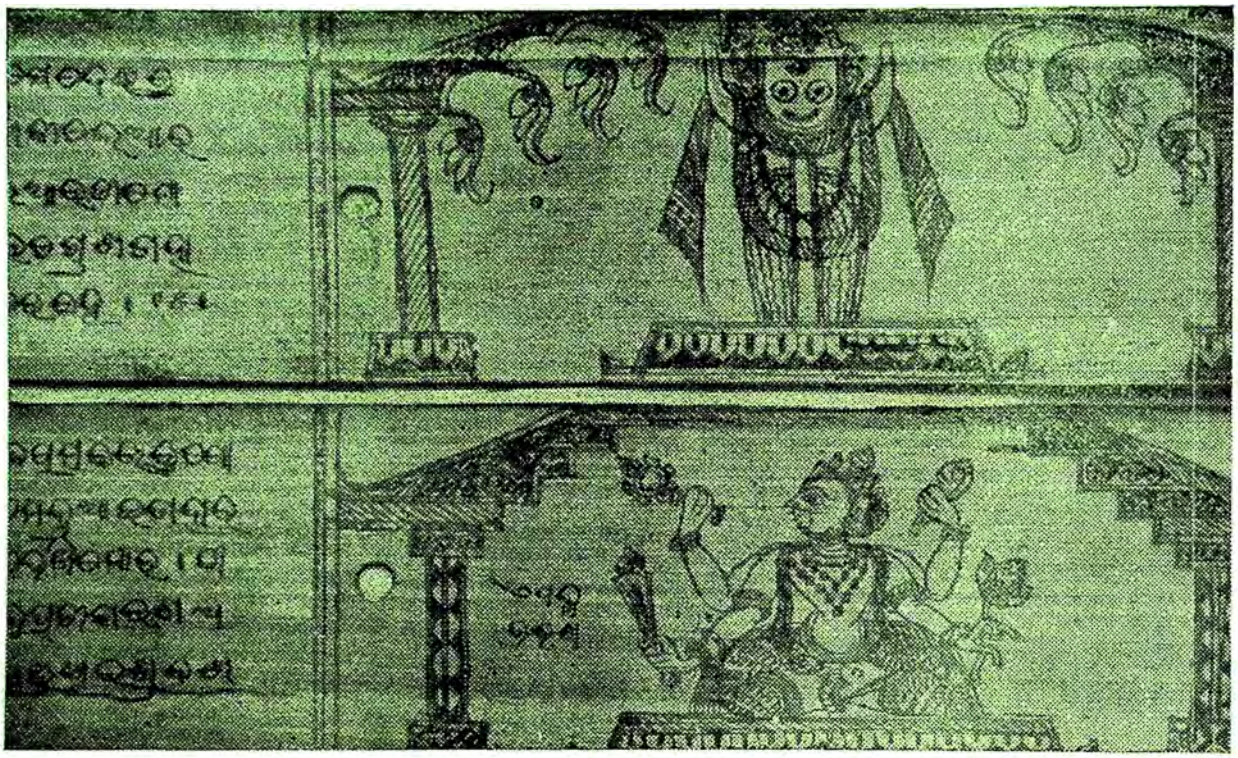
70 & 71 Palmleaf illustrations, Bidagdha Madhava Nataka, Manuscript gallery.



72. Palmleaf illustrations, Napoi, Manuscript gallery.



73 Palmleaf illustrations, Bidagdhamadhava Nataka, Manuscript gallery.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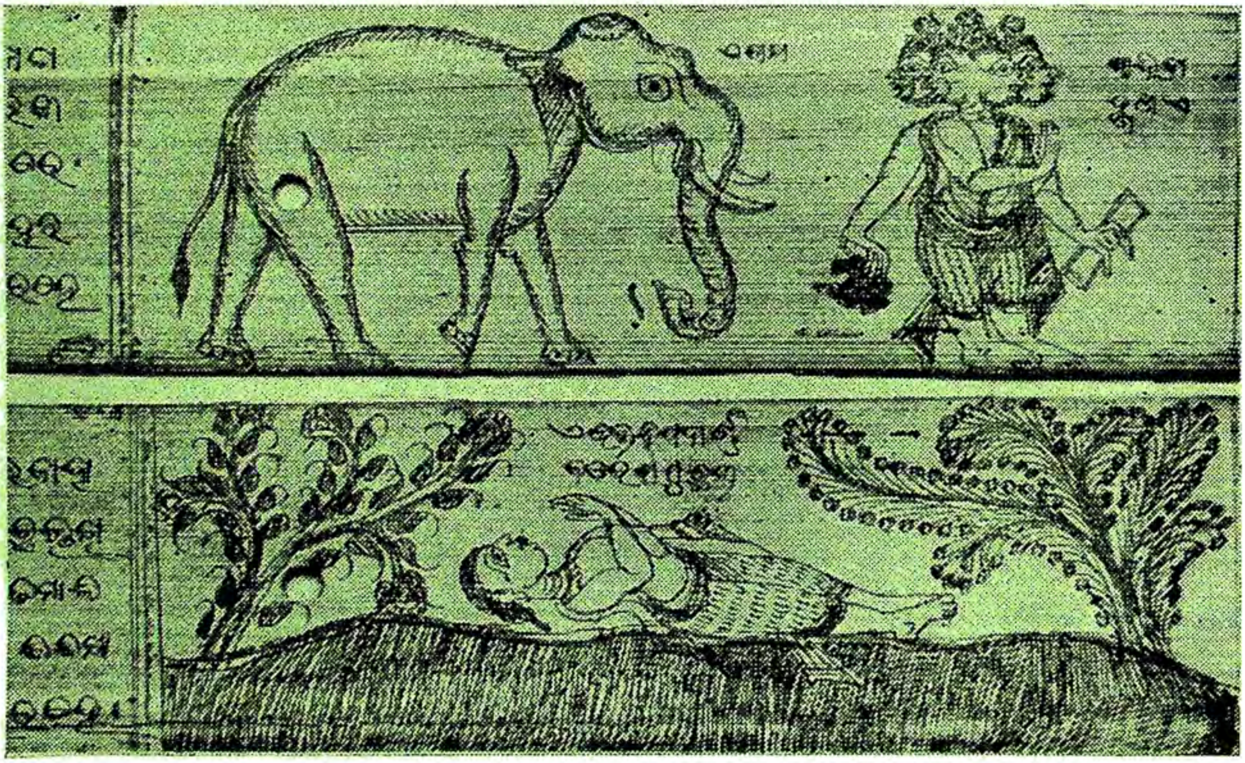
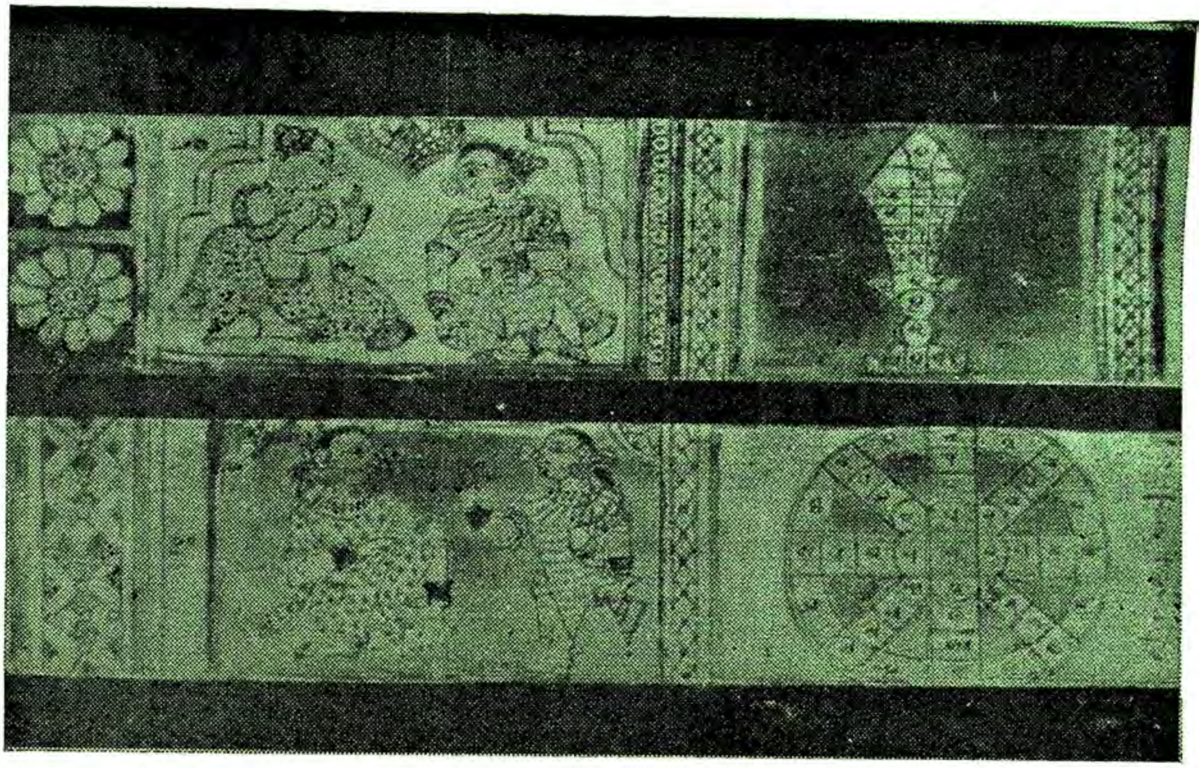
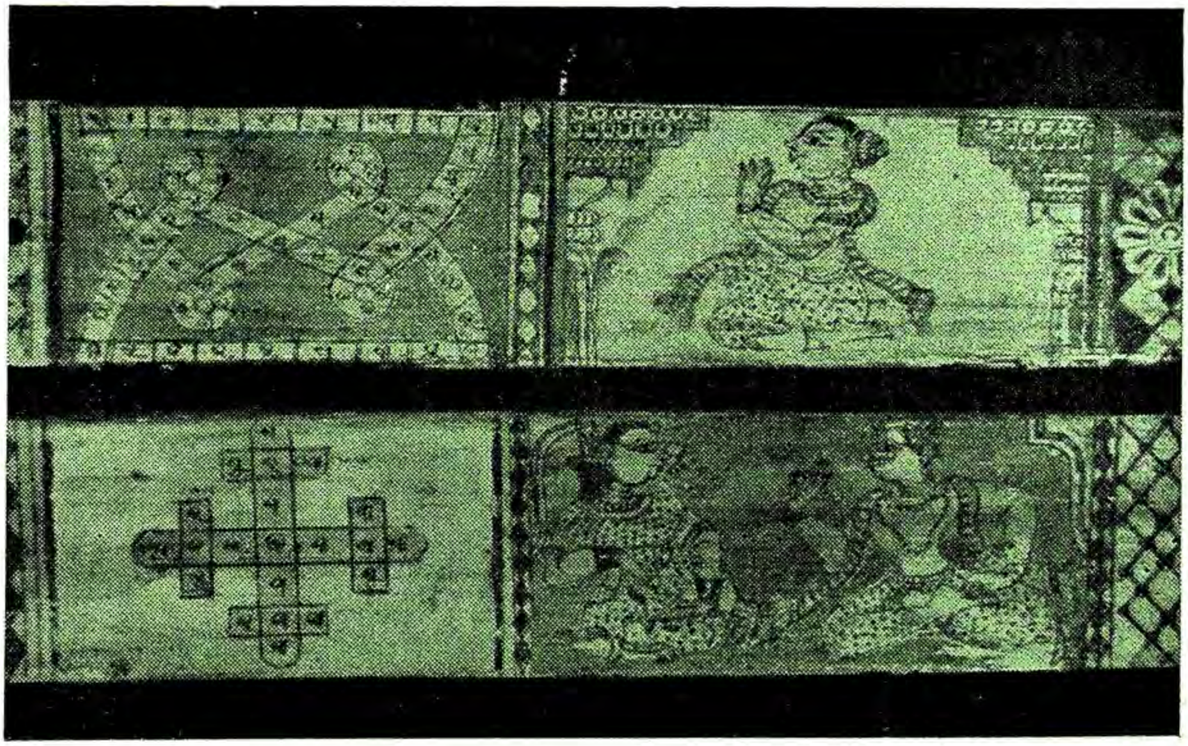

75

74 & 75. Palmleaf illustrations, Napoi, Manuscript gallery.



76

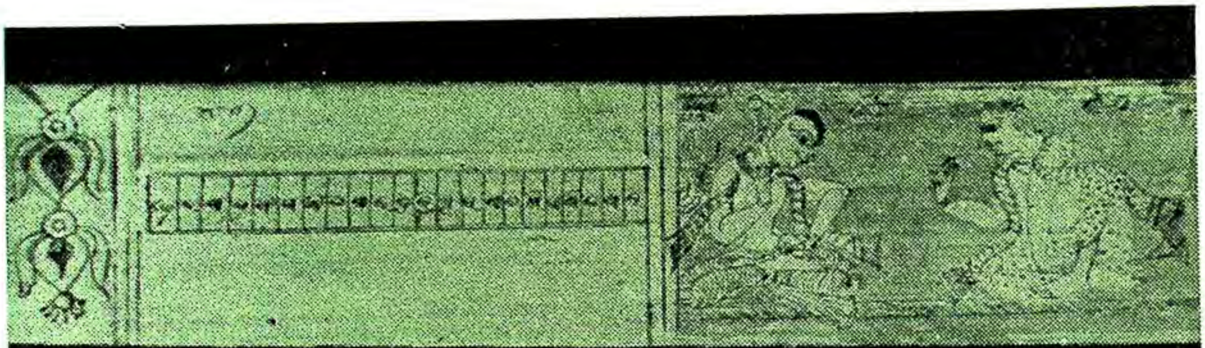
77



78

79

76, 77, 78, 79. Palmleaf illustrations, Chitrakavya Bandhodaya, Manuscript gallery.



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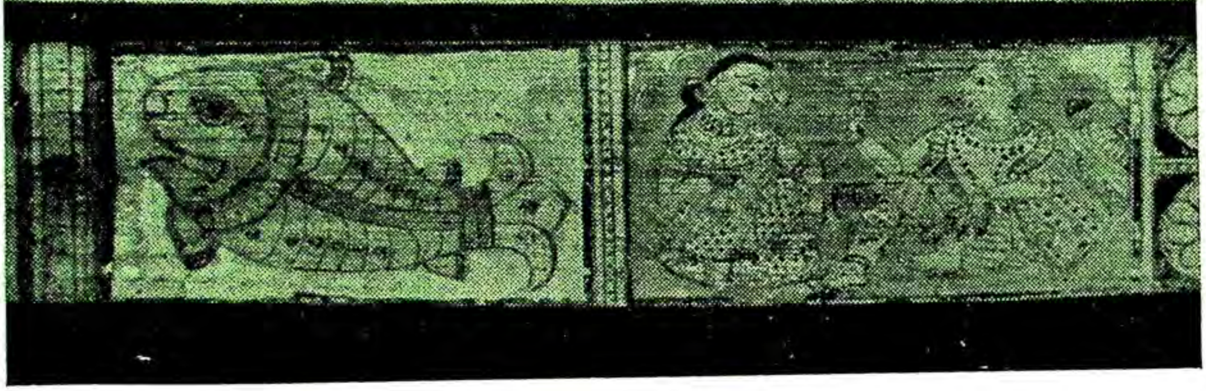

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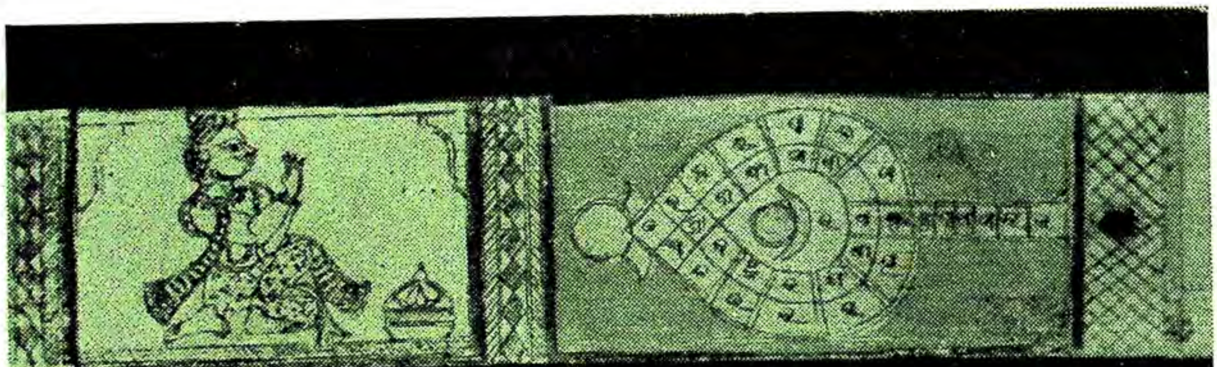
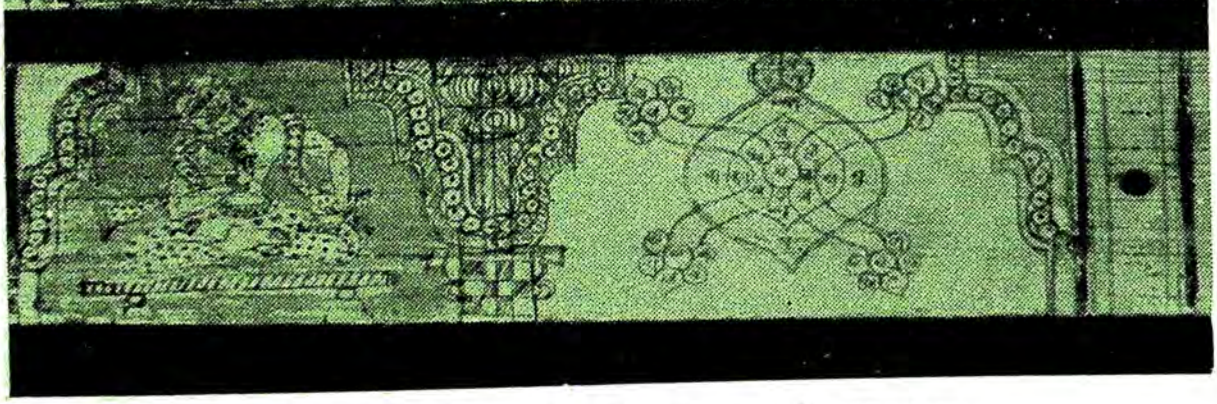
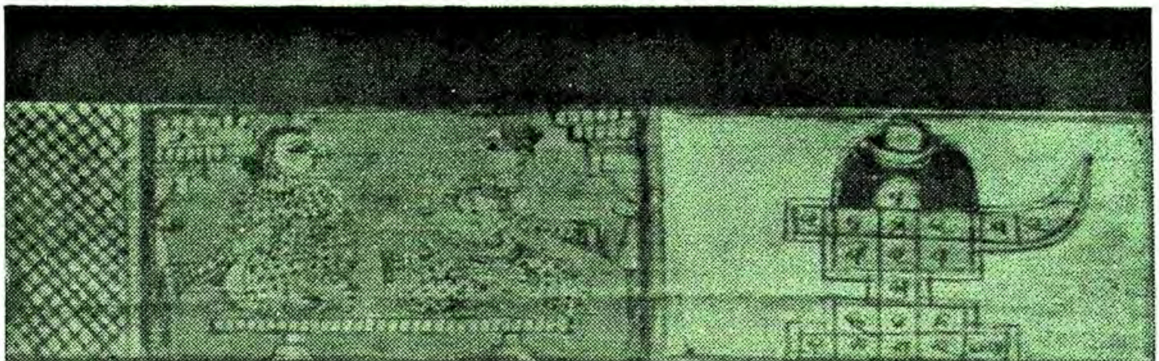


82



83

80, 81, 82. 83 Palmleaf illustrations, Chitrakavya Bandhodaya, Manuscript gallery.



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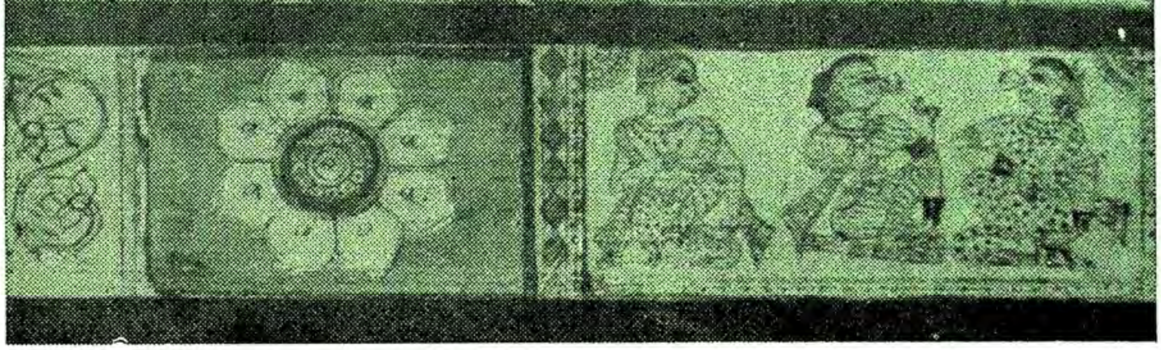

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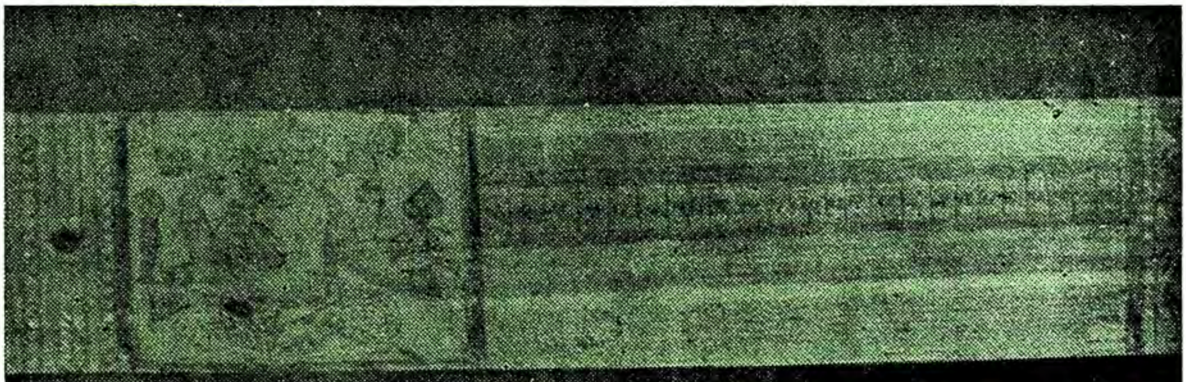
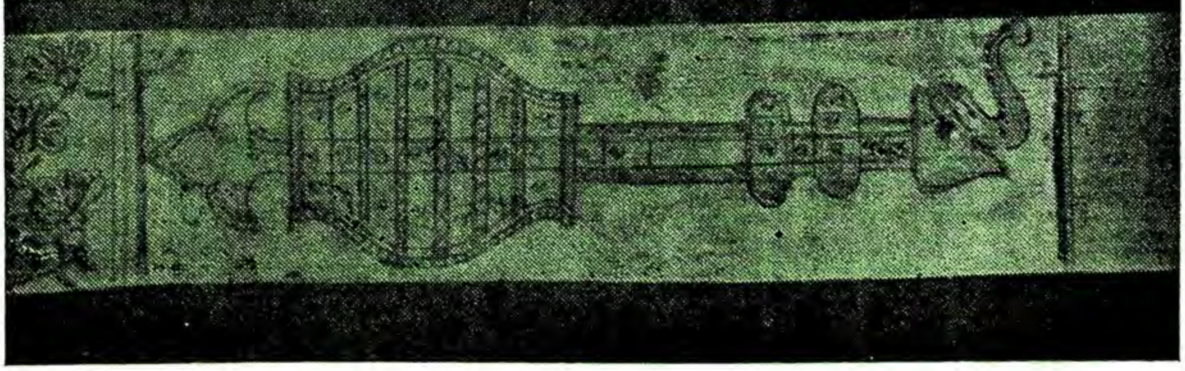


86

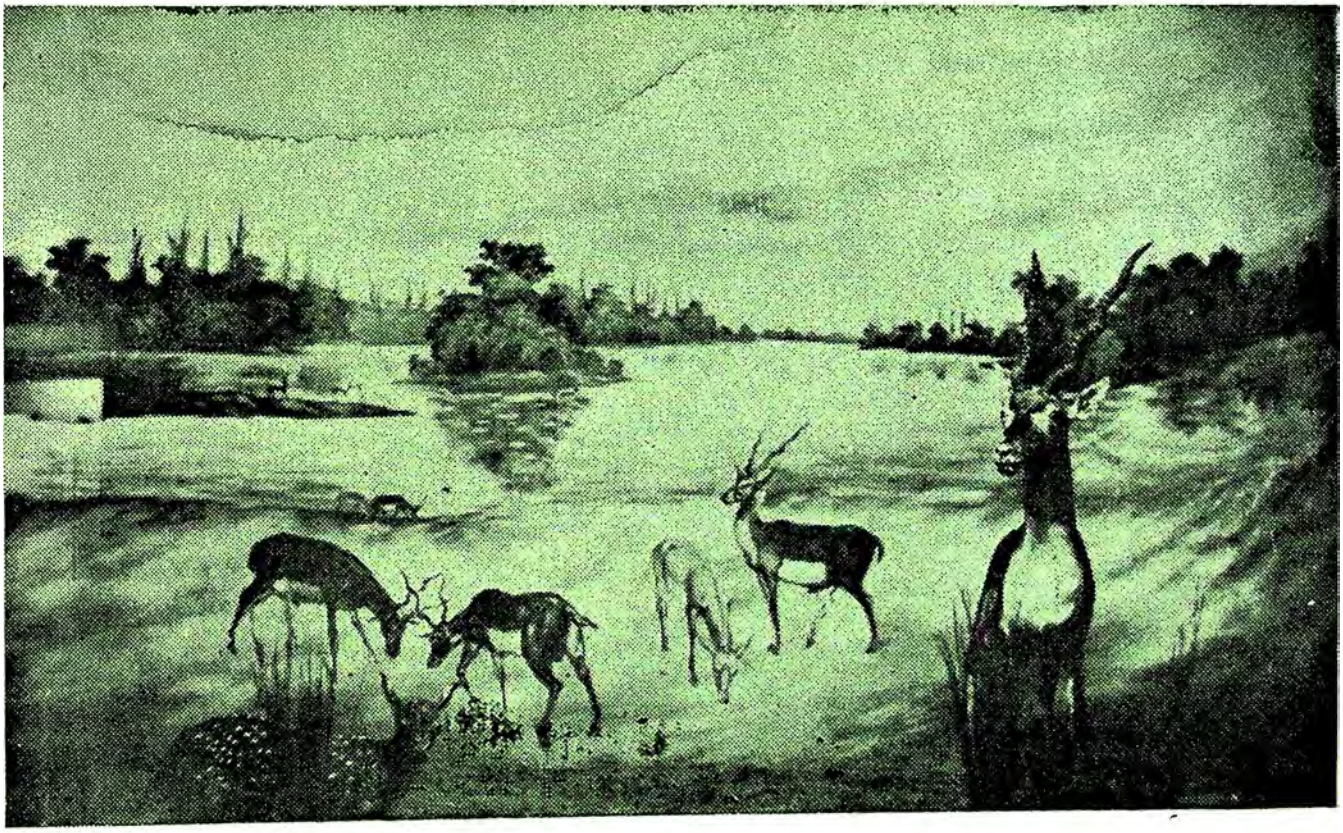


87

84, 85, 86 & 87 Palmleaf illustrations, Chitrakavya Bandhodaya, Manuscript gallery.

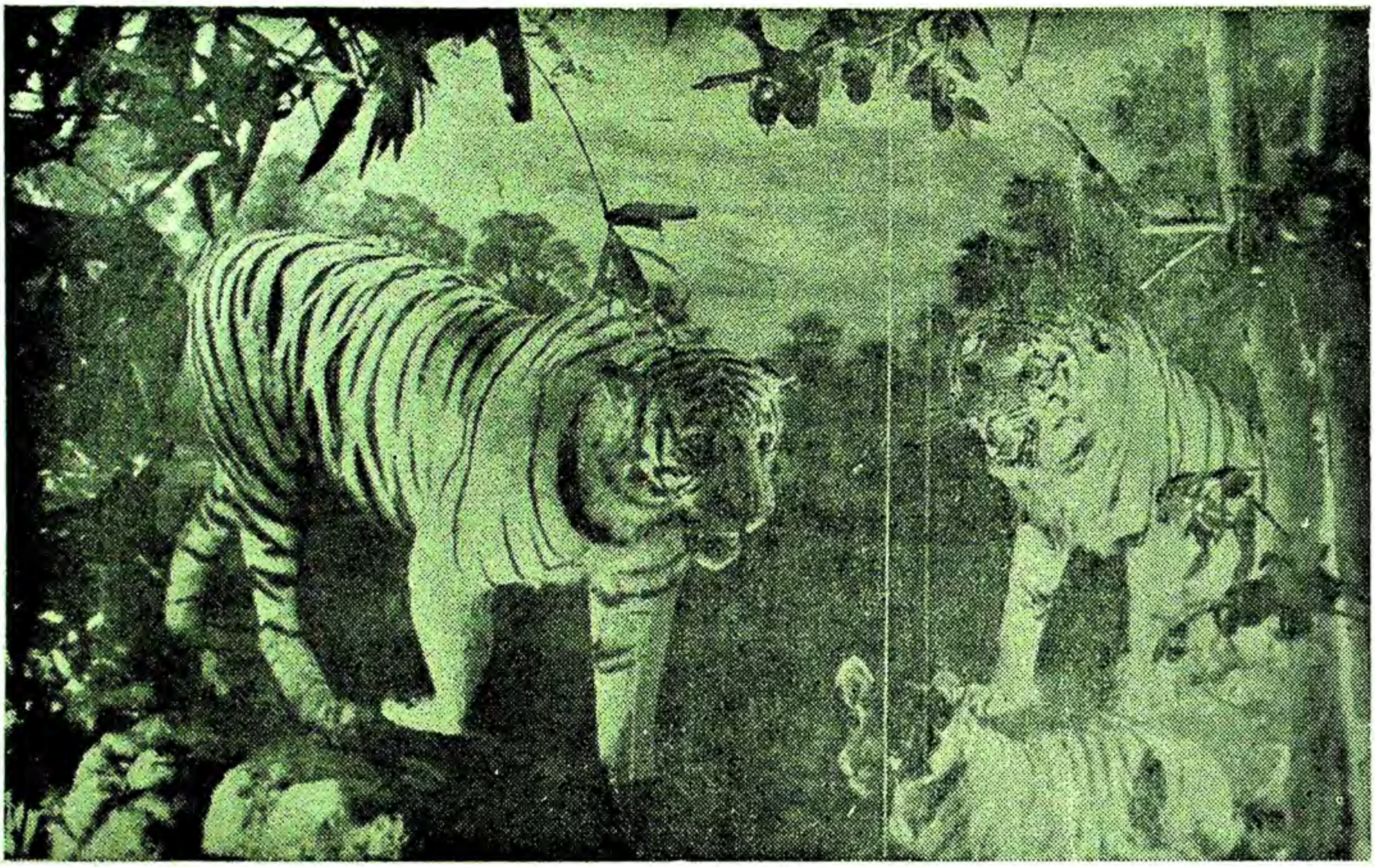
88. Bimson (diarama), Natural History gallery.

89 Black buck (diarama), Natural History gallery.



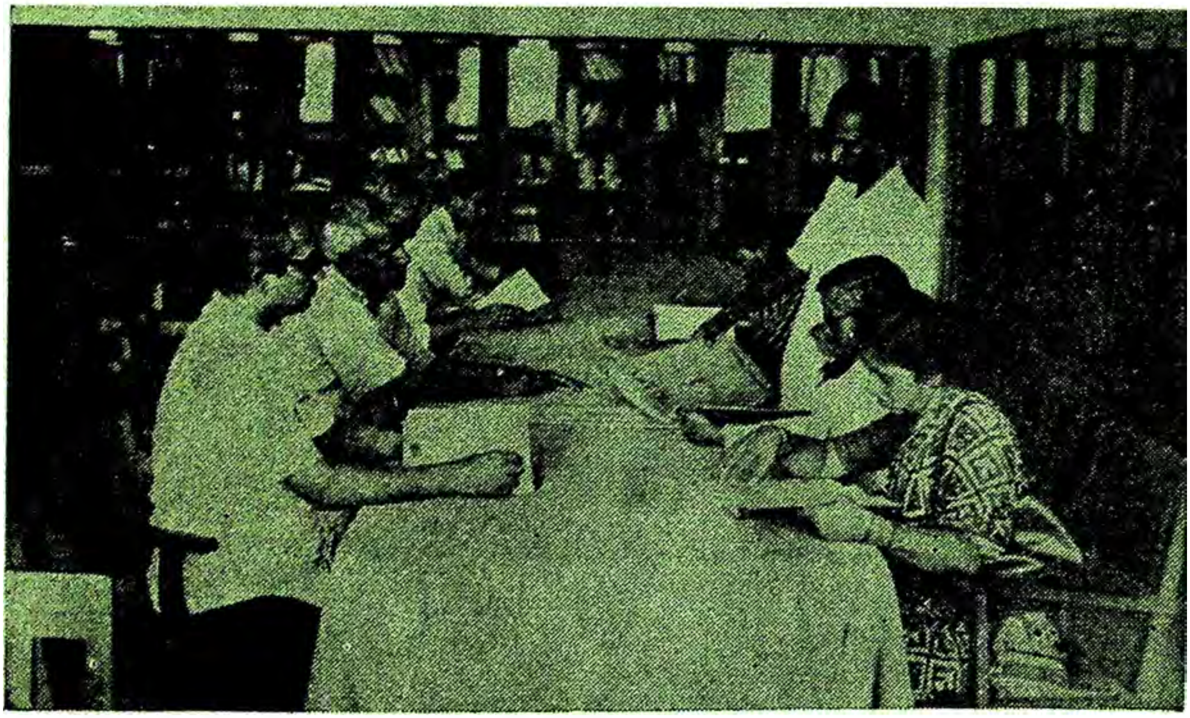
90. Peacock (diorama), Natural History gallery.

91 Acquatic birds (diorama), Natural History gallery.

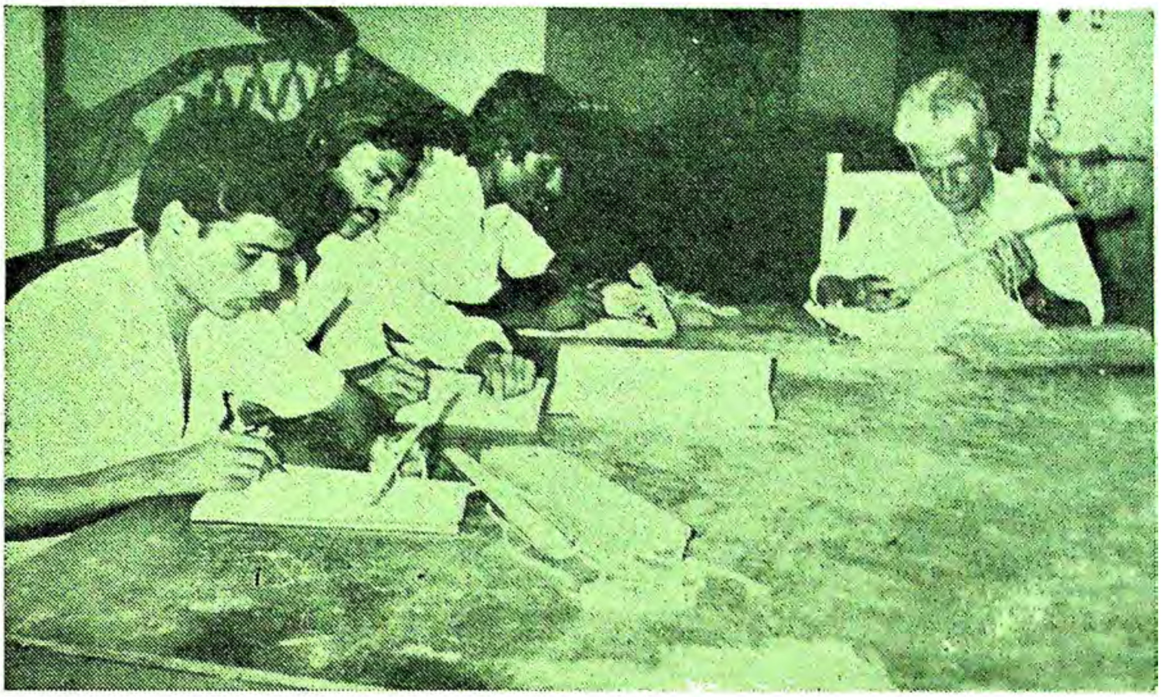


92. Tiger (diorama) Natural History gallery.

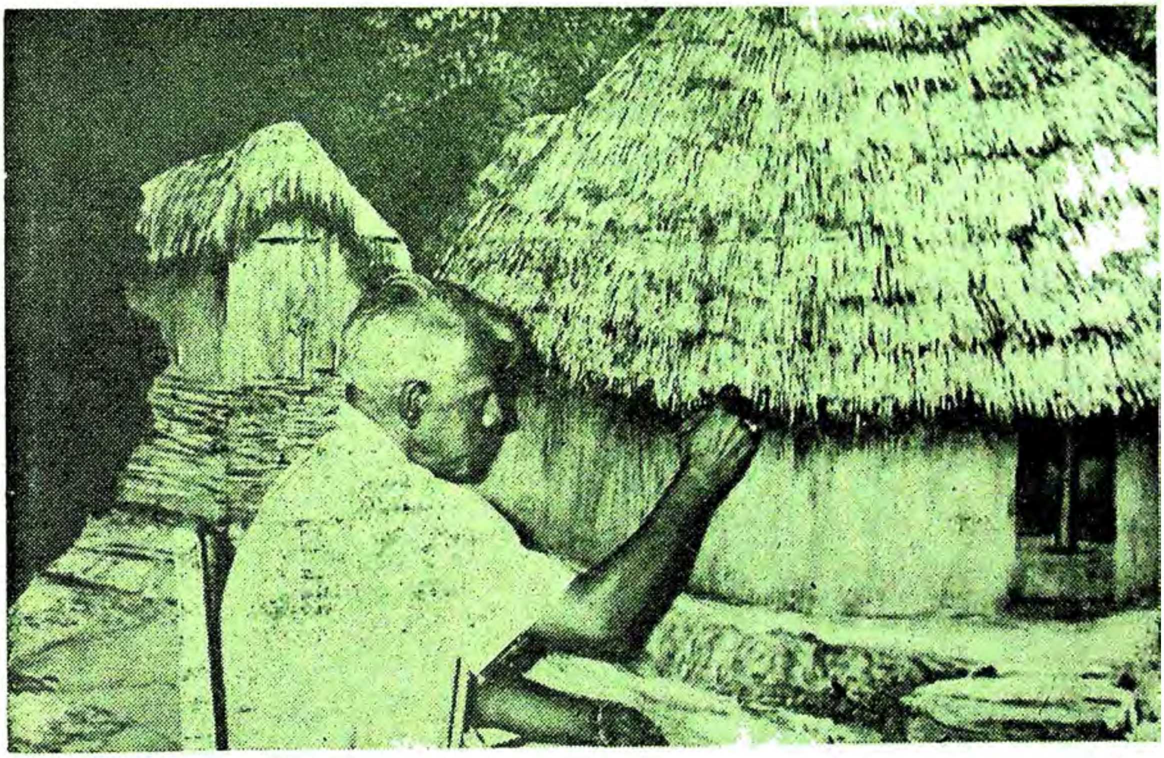
93. Modeller giving finishing touches to a plastercast.



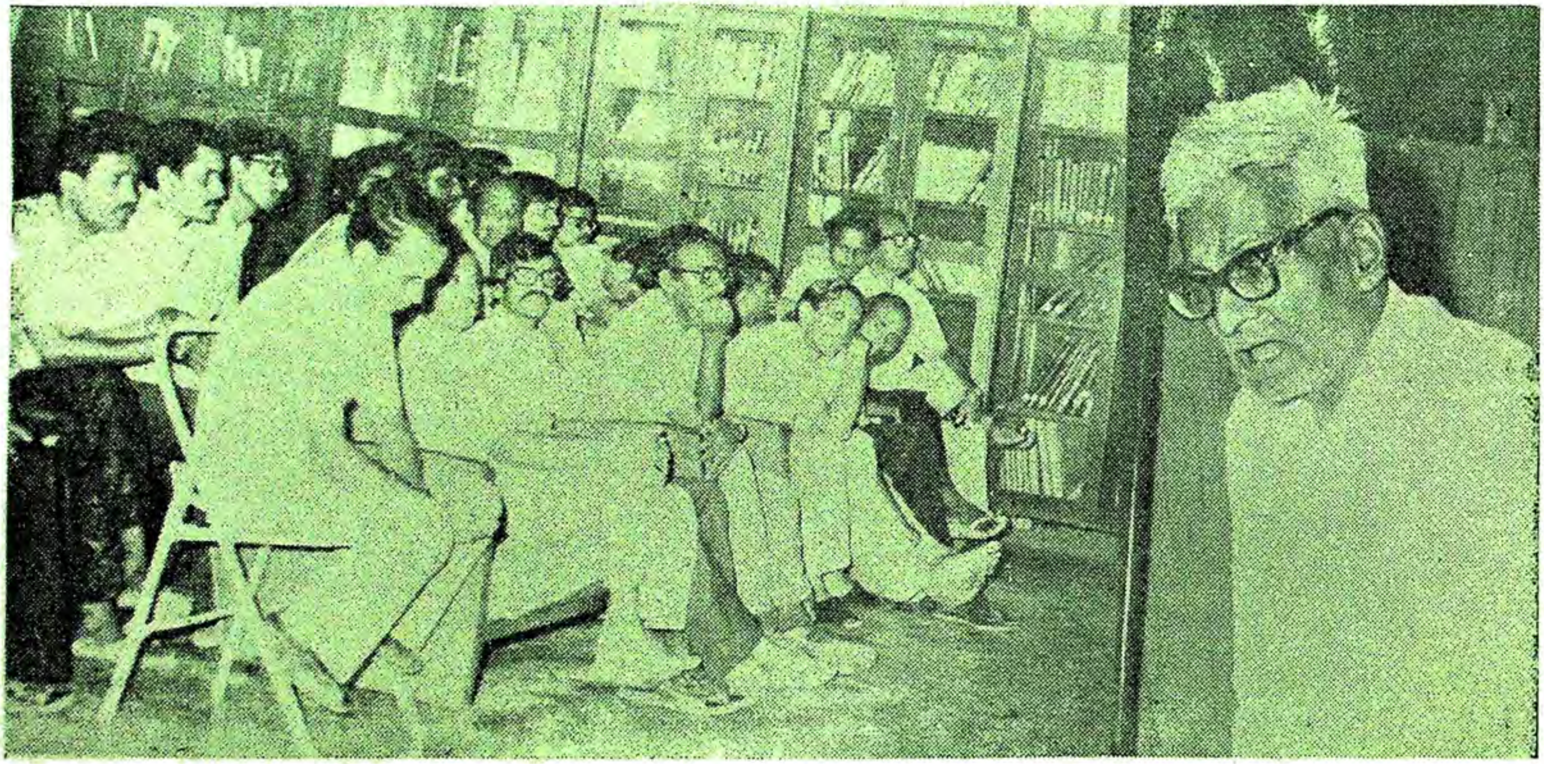
94 Scholars in the Museum library.



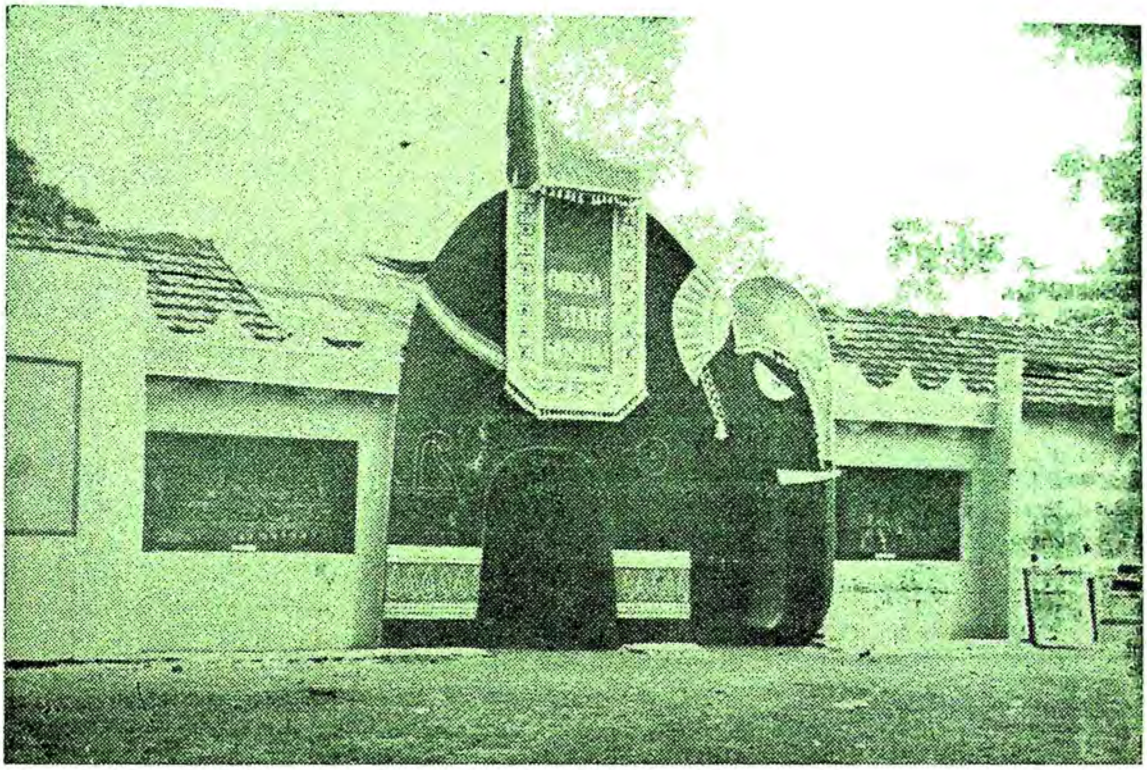
95. Scribes copying palmleaf manuscripts on paper.



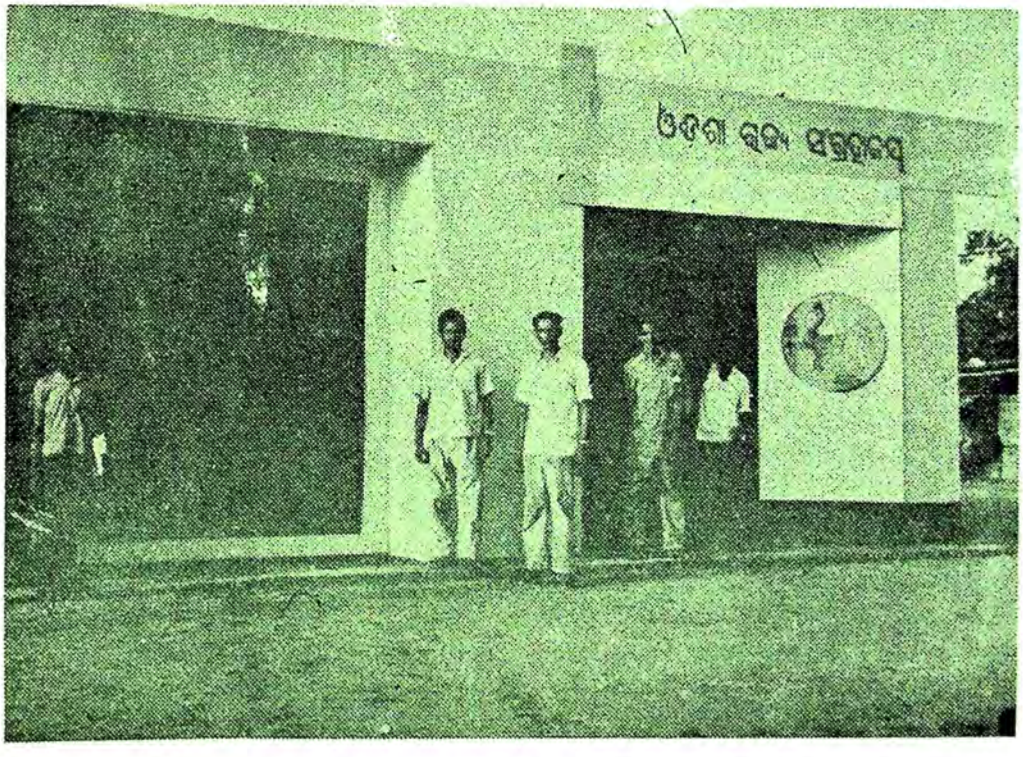
96. Modeller painting the backdrop inside diorama.



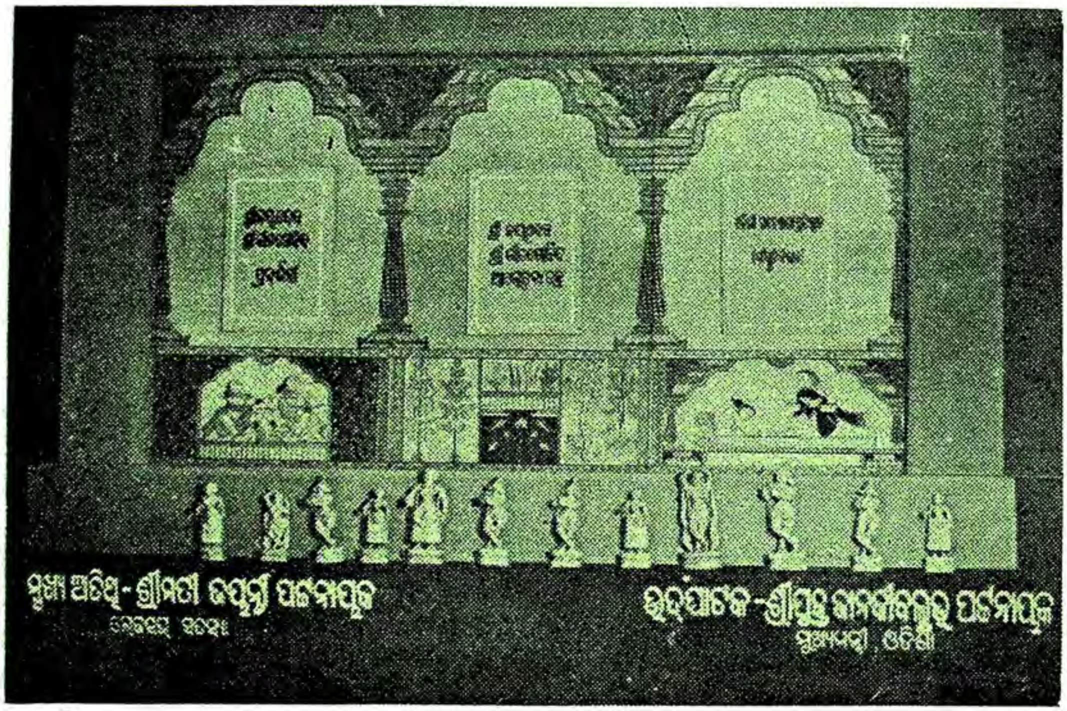
97 A view of Seminar.



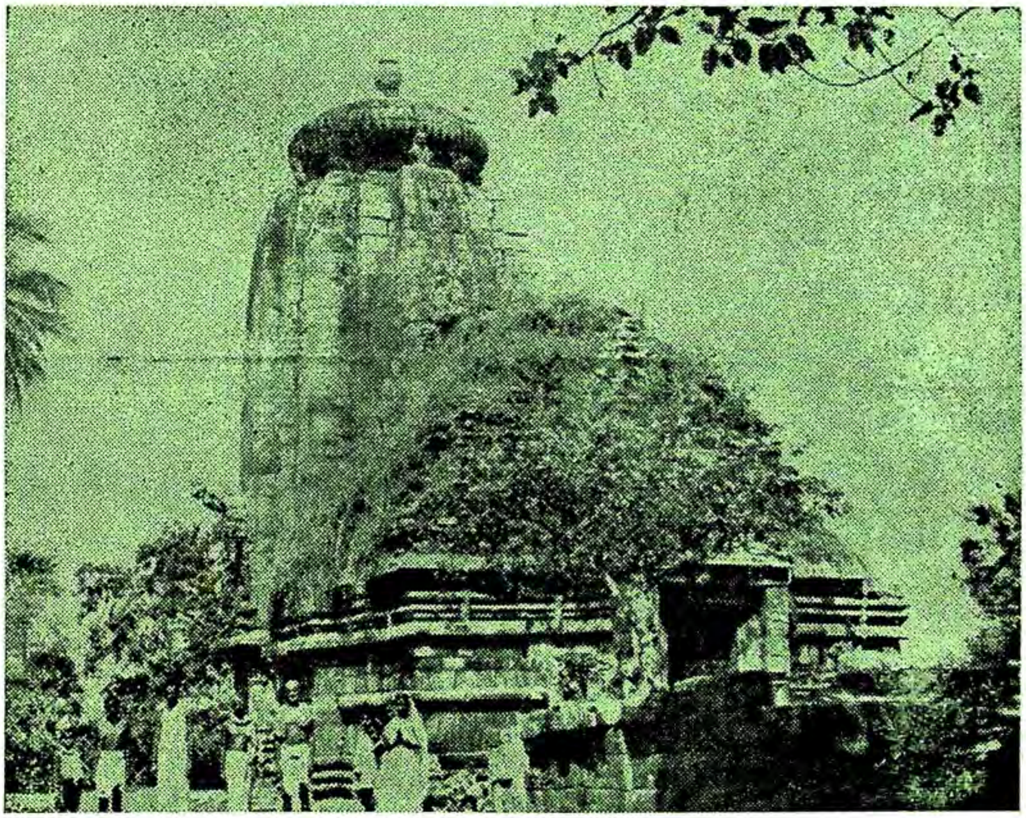
98. State Museum Pavilion in twentyfive years' of India's Independence, Exhibition at Bhubaneswar.



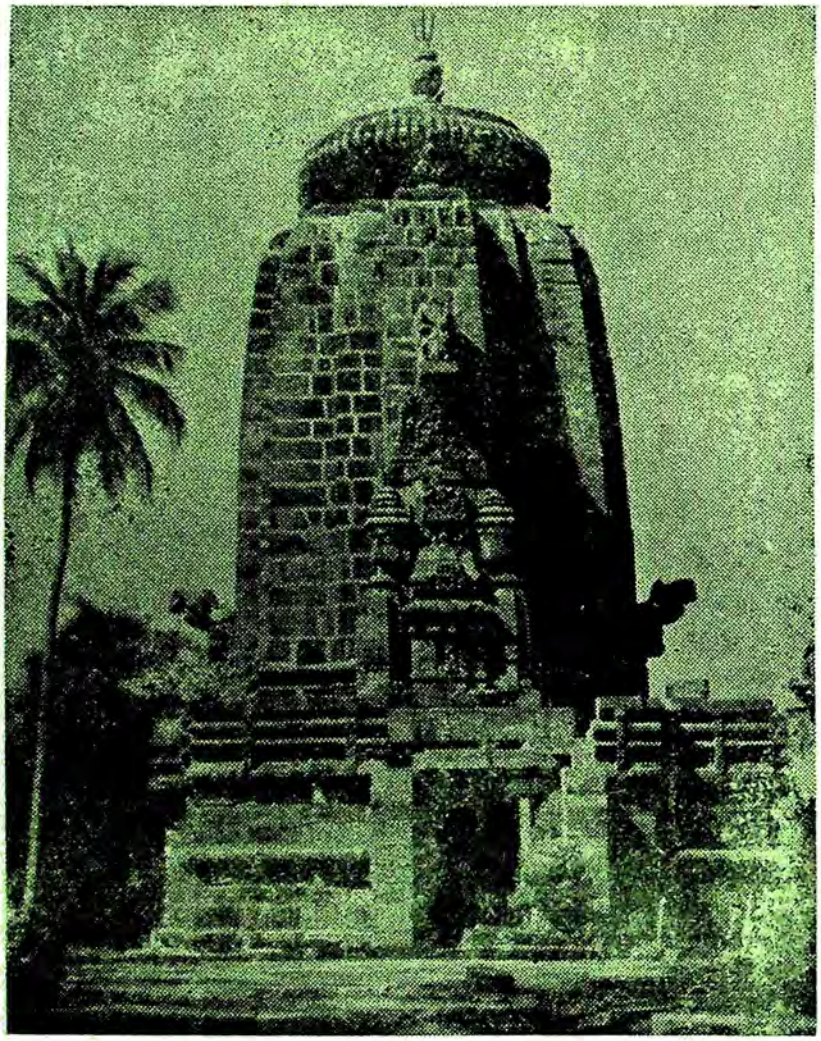
99 State Museum Pavilion in Yuge Yuge Kalinga, Exhibition at Cuttack


ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅତିଥି - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଜୟନ୍ତୀ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ
ଲୋକସଭା ସଦସ୍ୟା
ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟକ - ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଜାନକୀବଲ୍ଲଭ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ
ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶା

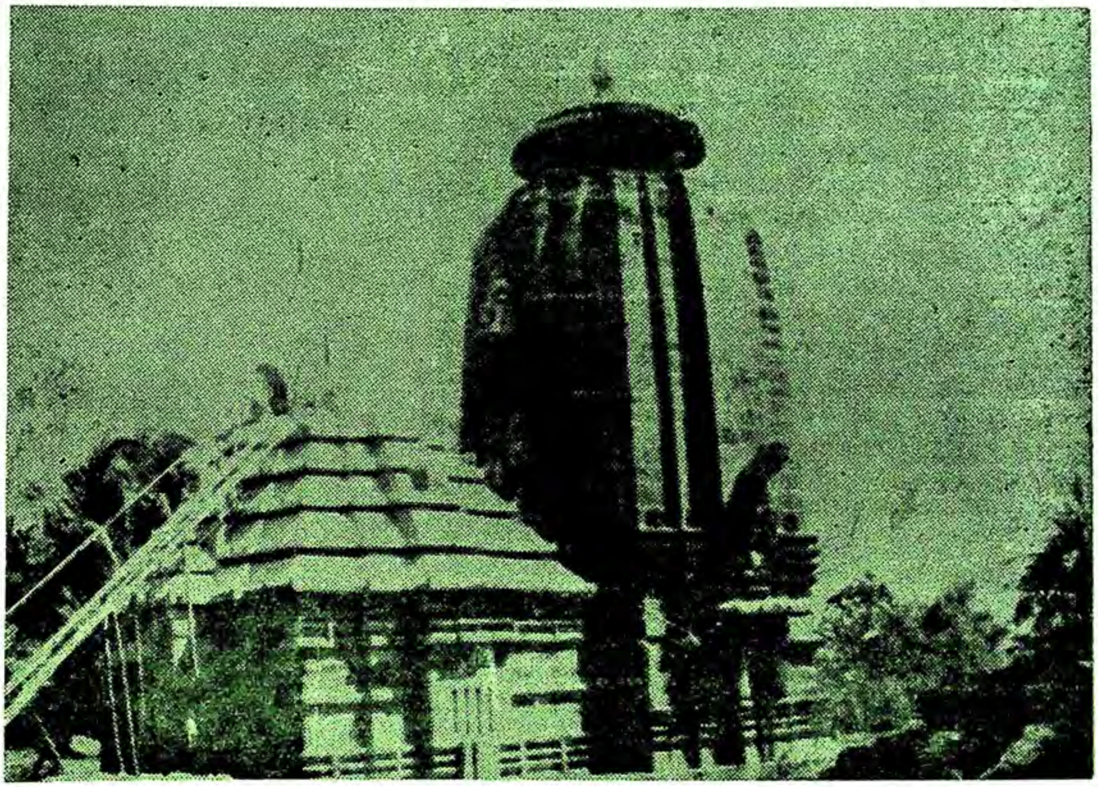
100. Sri Jayadeva and Sri Gitagovinda Exhibition organised by the Orissa State Museum on behalf of the Department of Culture.



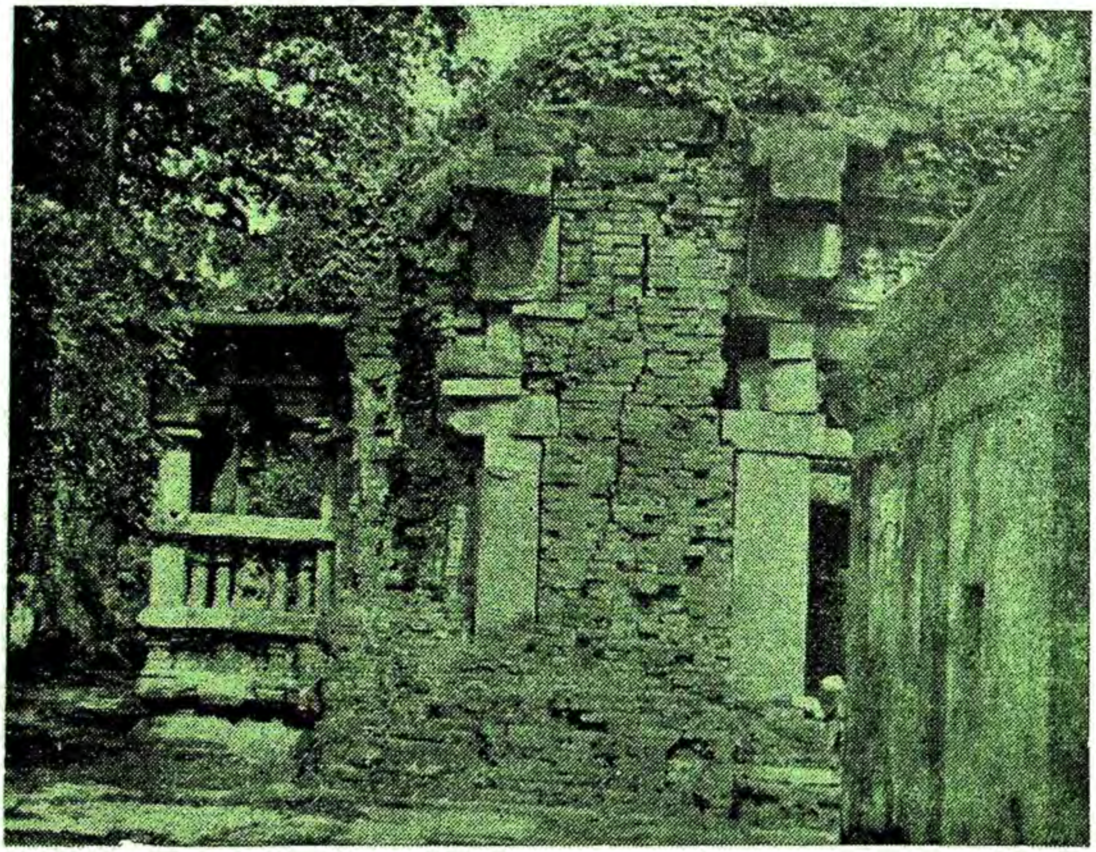
95. Kundesvara temple, Kundesvara (before conservation).



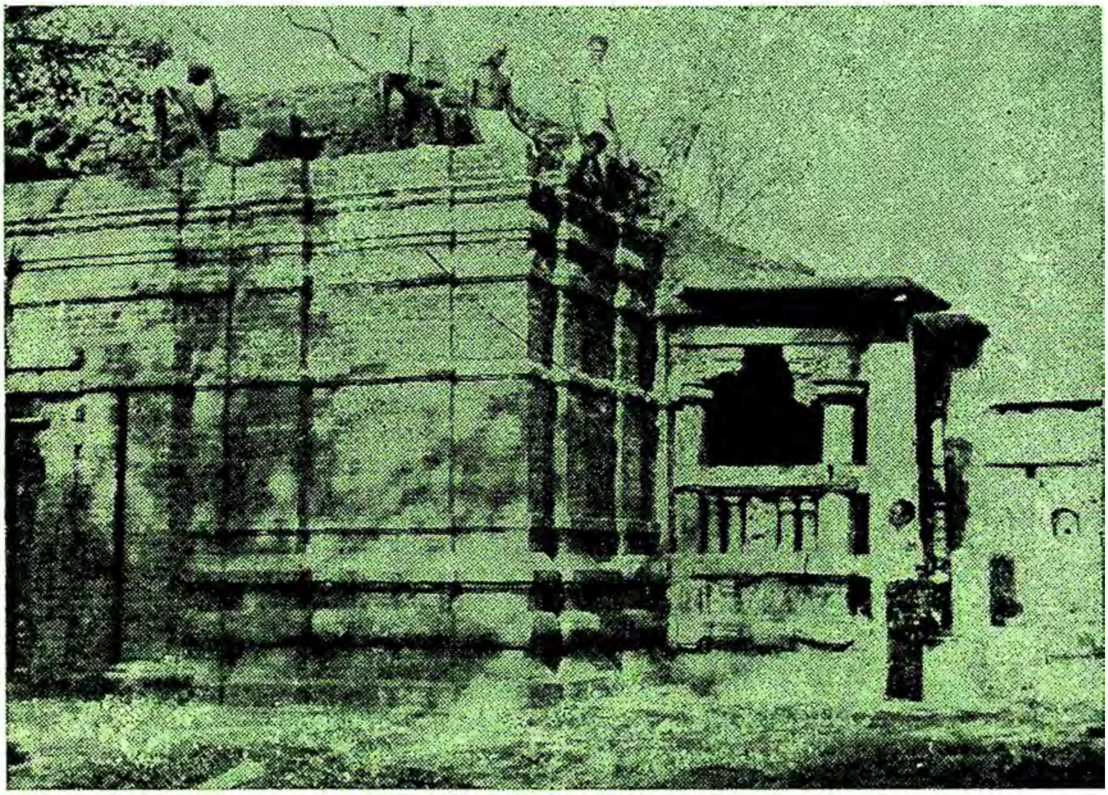
96 Kundesvara temple (during conservation)'



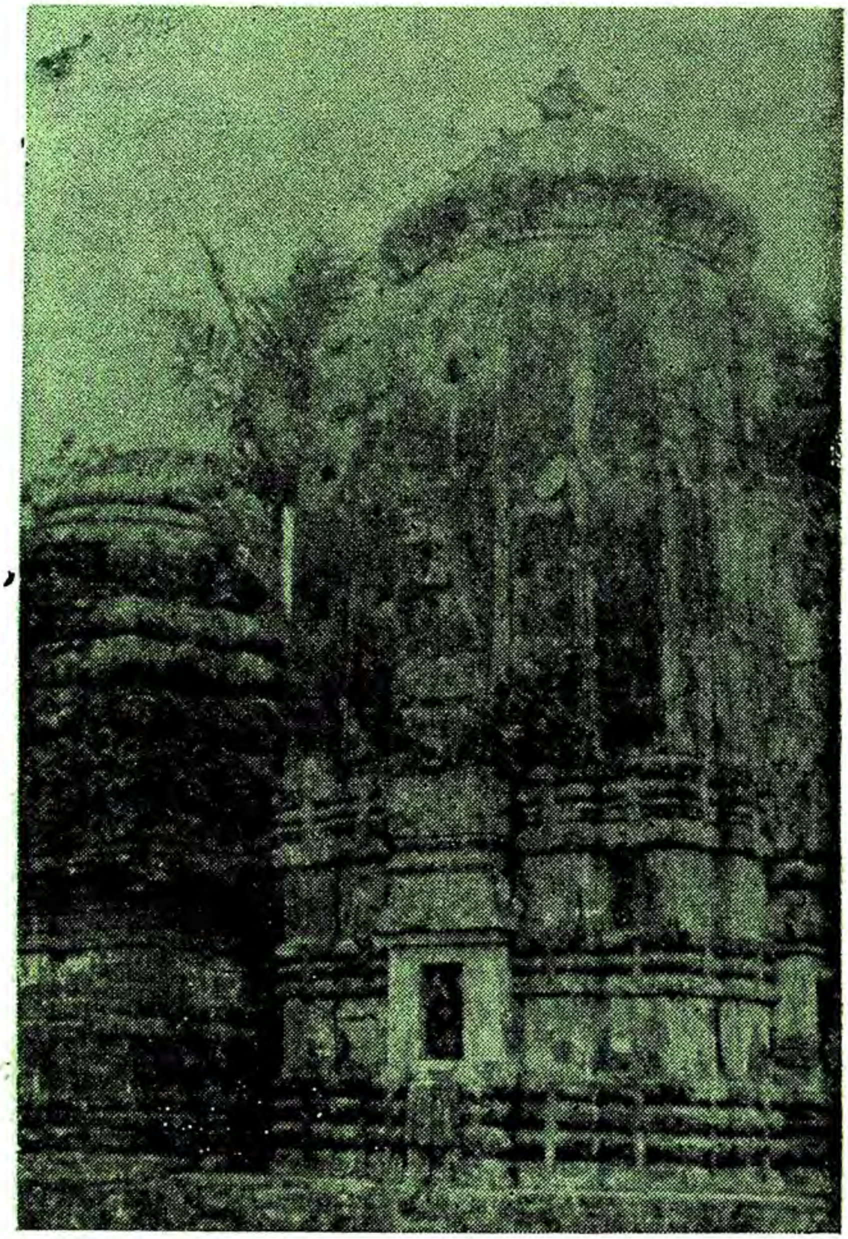
97. Kundesvara temple (after conservation).



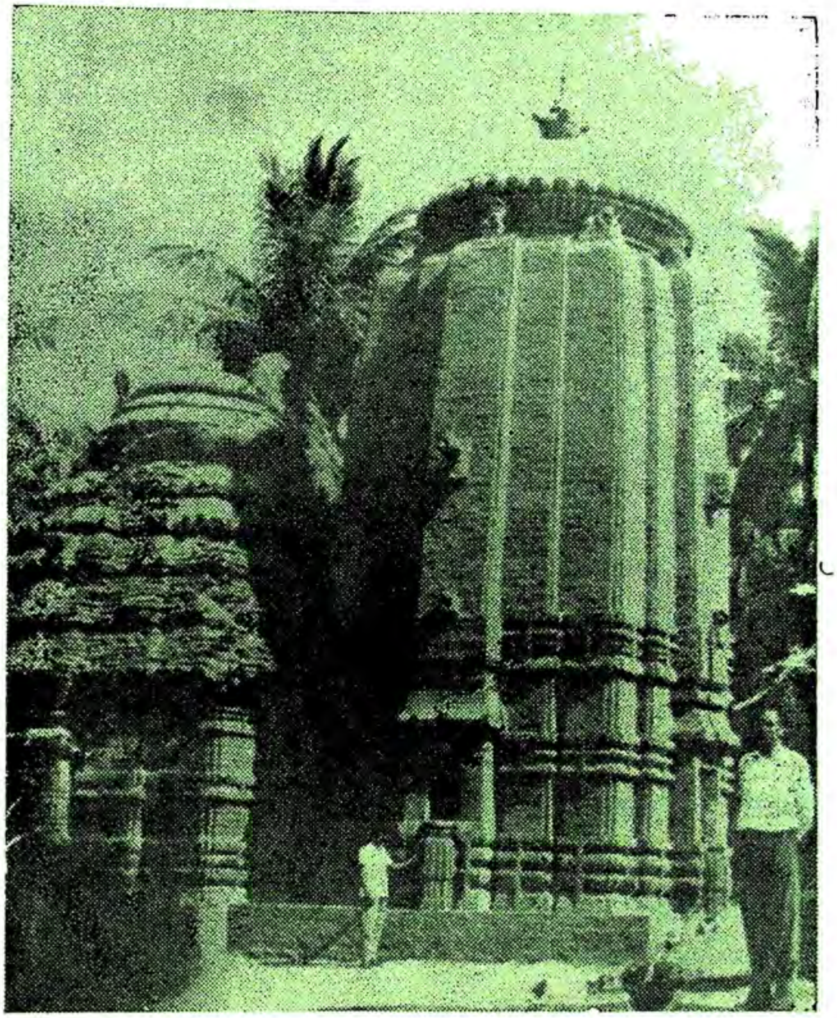
98. Kosalesvara temple, Vaidyanath (before conservation).



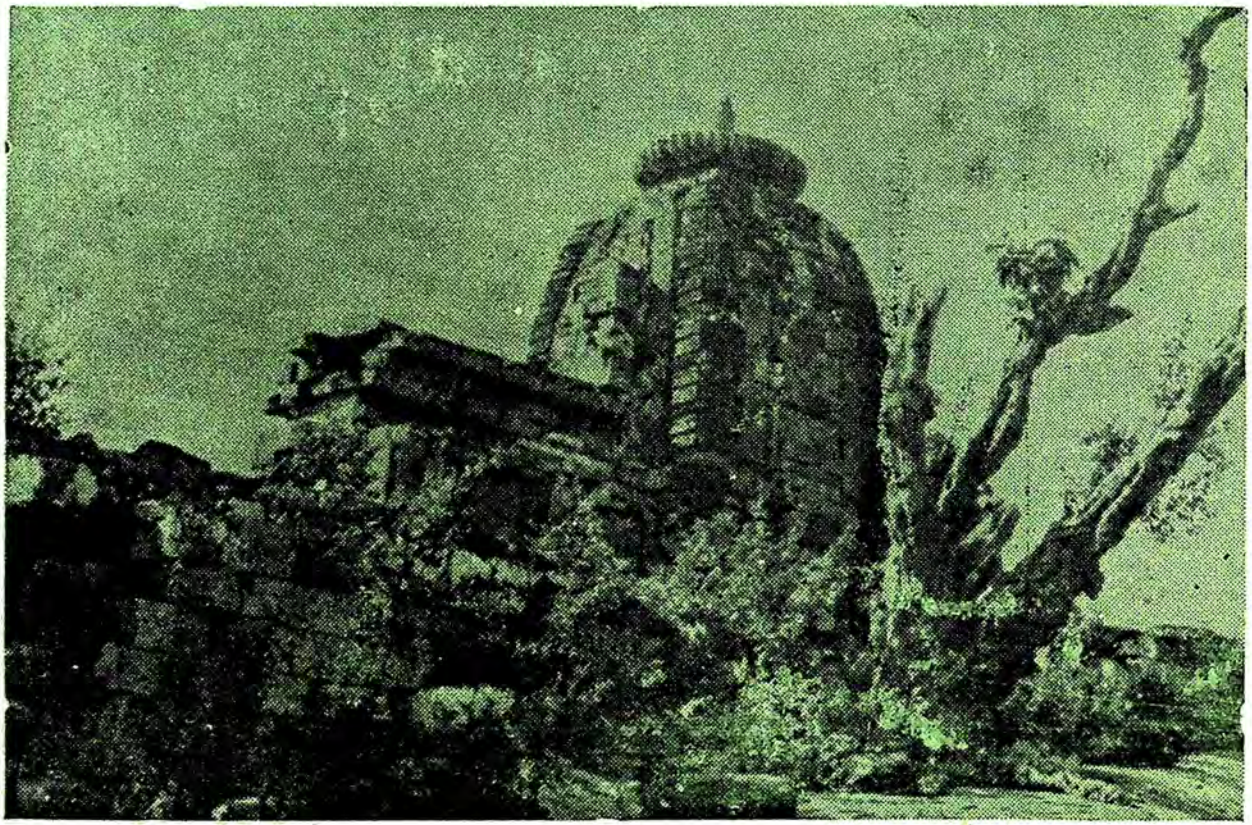
99. Kosalesvara temple, (after conservation).



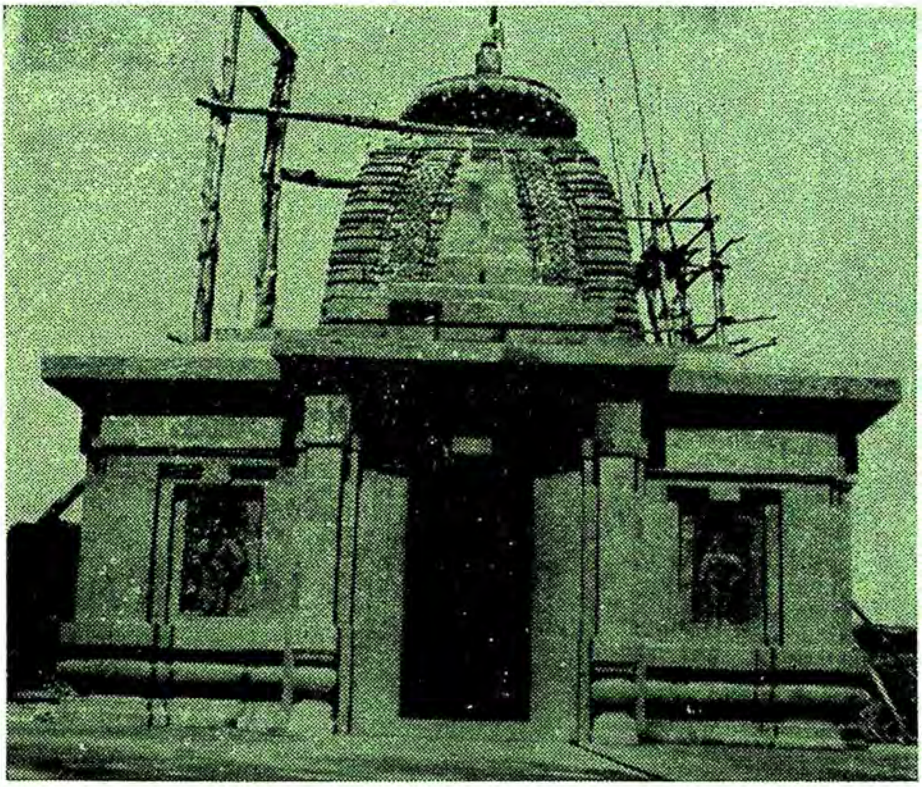
100. Paṇchapandava temple, Dhanisa (before conservation).



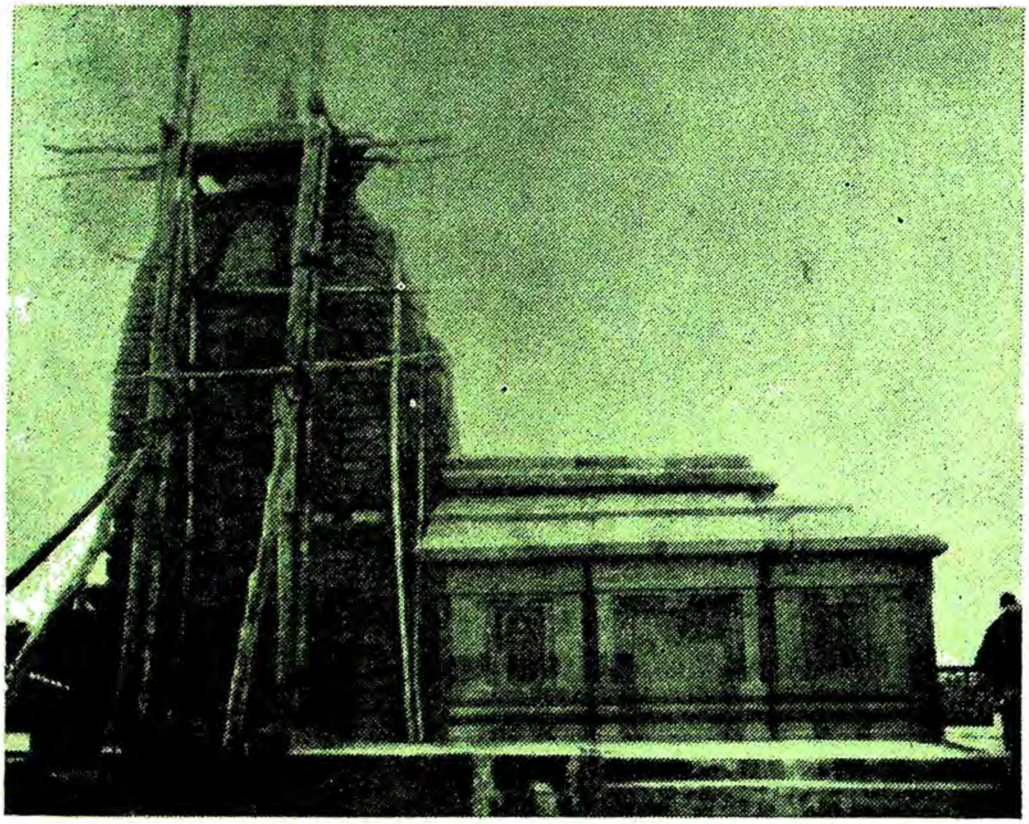
101. Panchapandava temple, (after cons



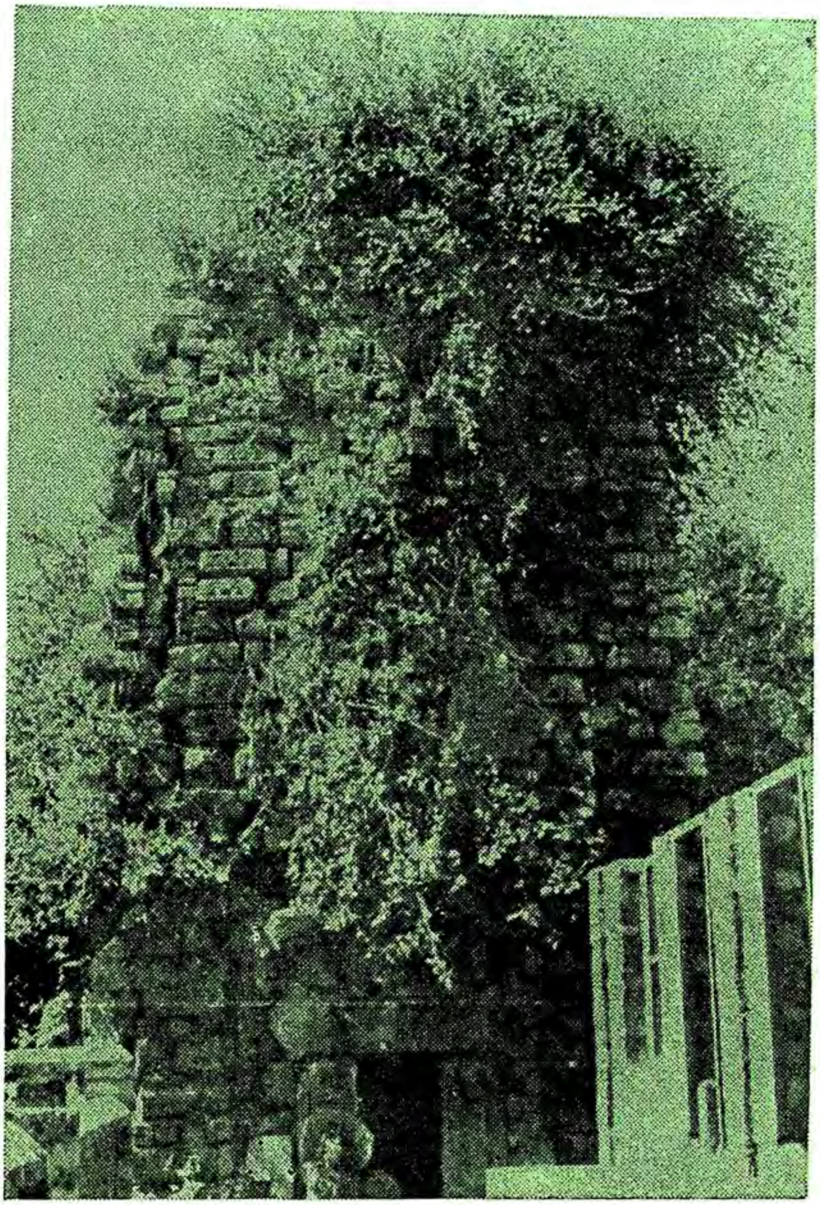
102. Malikesvara temple, Yogamunda hill, (before conservation).



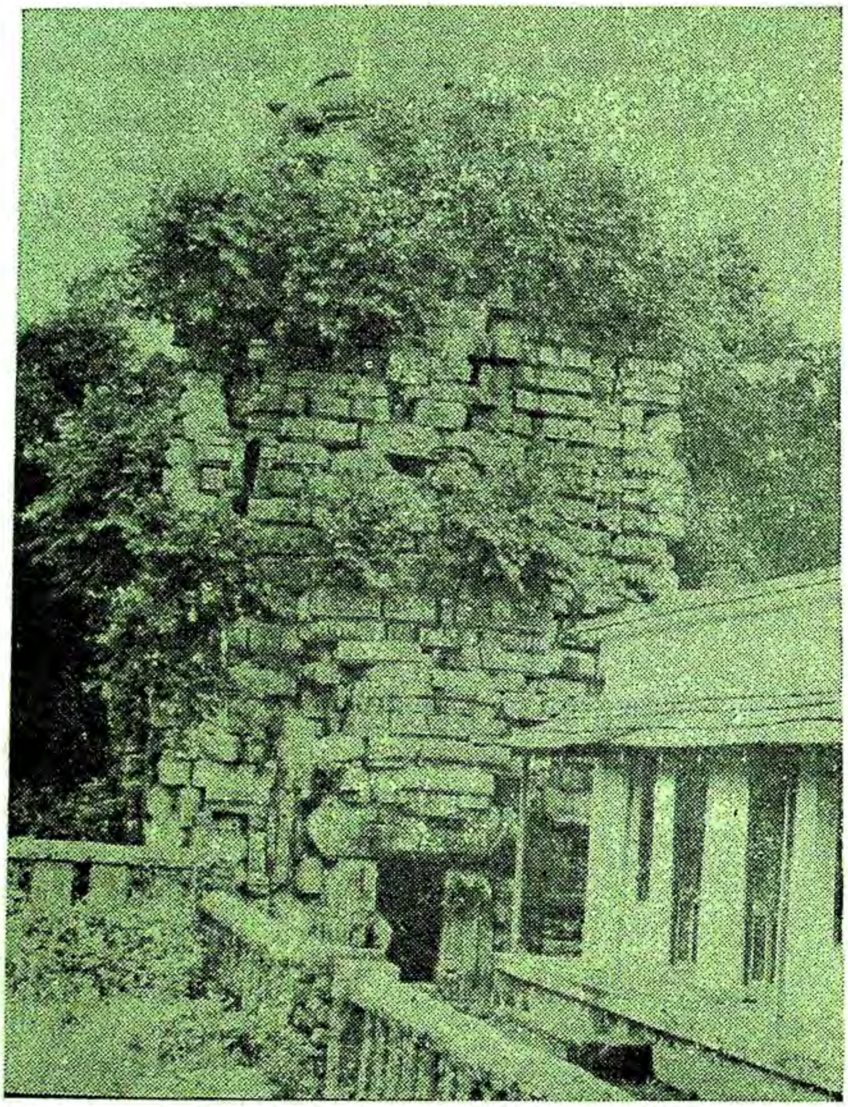
109 Malikesvara temple, (during conservation).



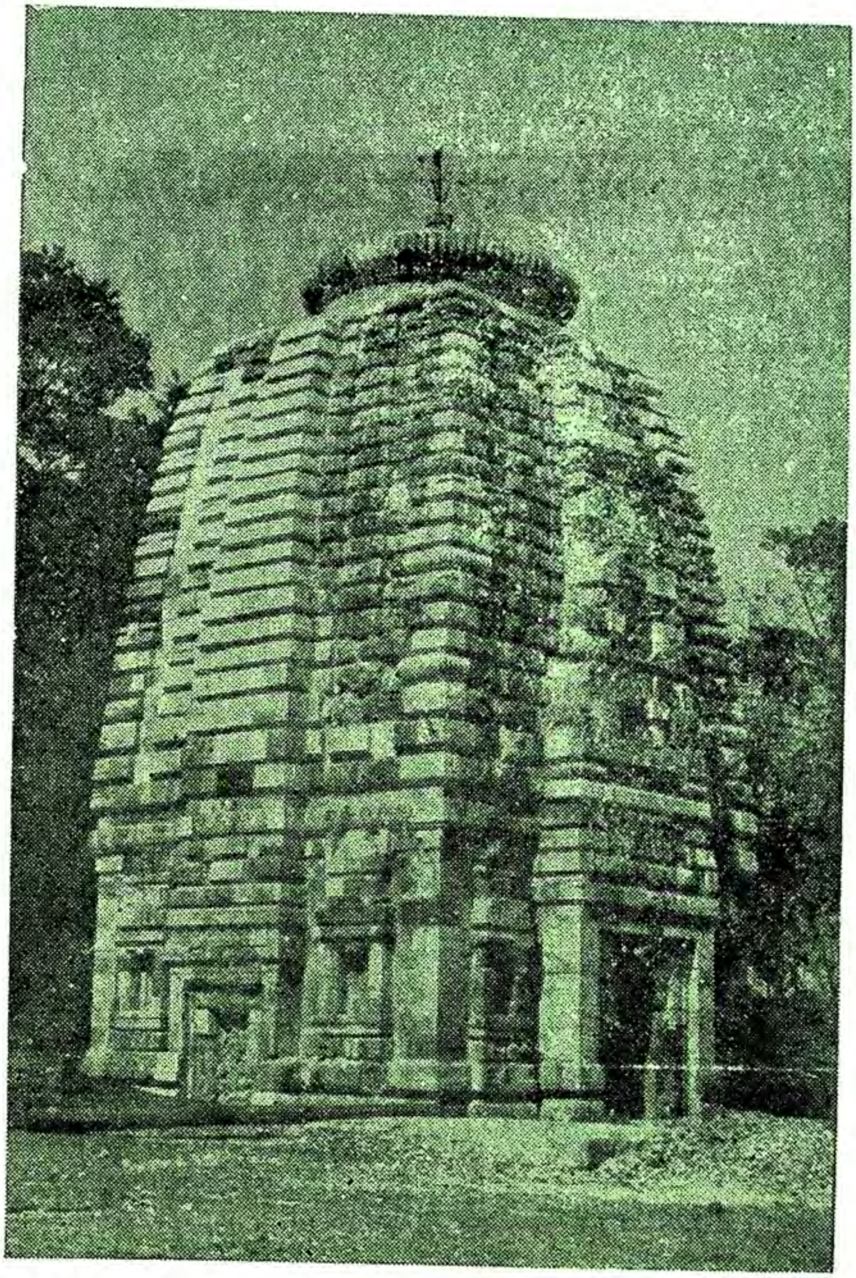
110 Malikesvara temple, (after conservation),



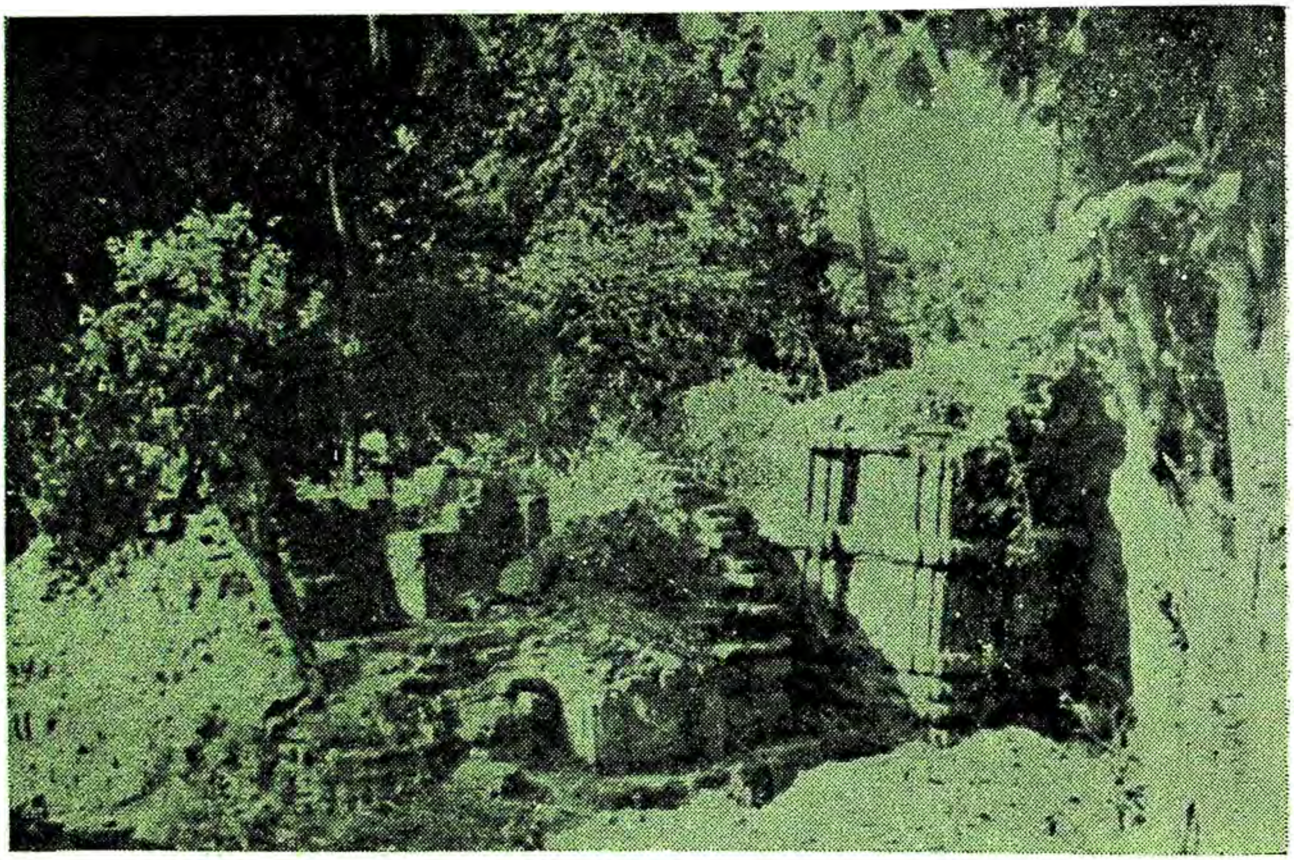
111. Svarnajalesvara temple, (before conservation).



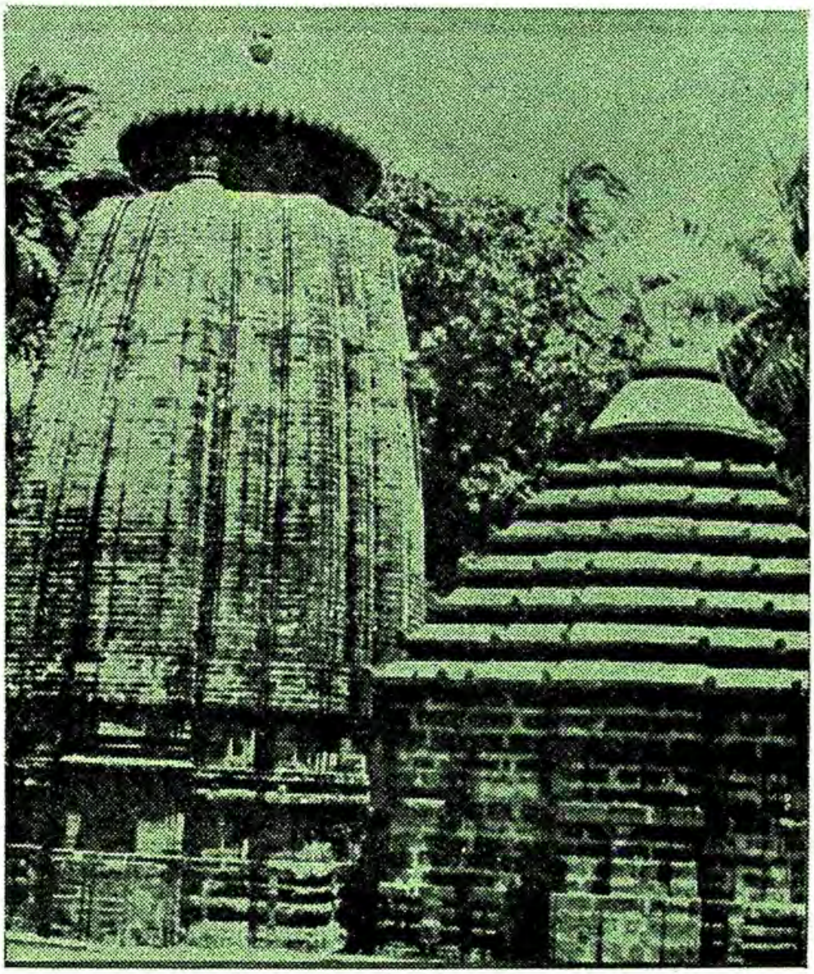
112 Svarnajalesvara temple, (before conservation).



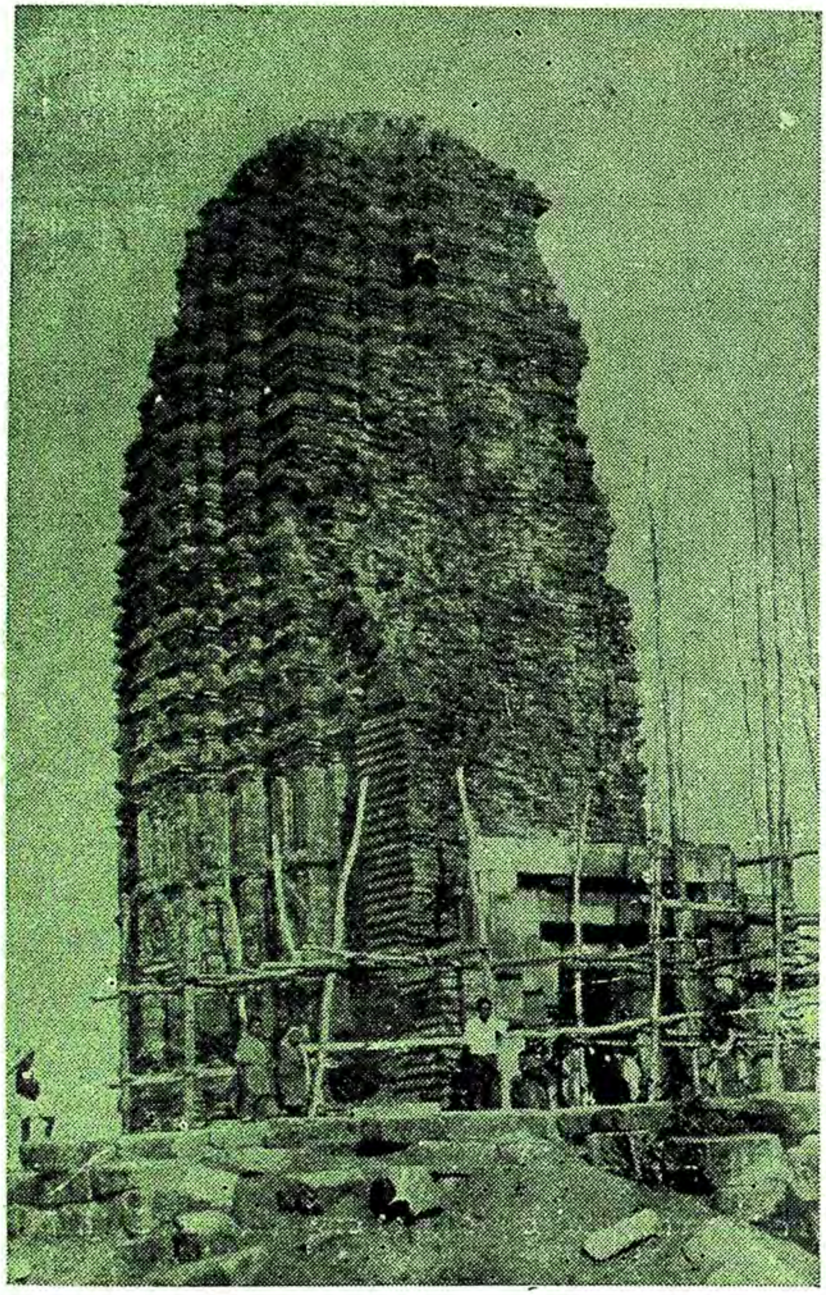
113. Swarnajalesvara temple, (after conservation).



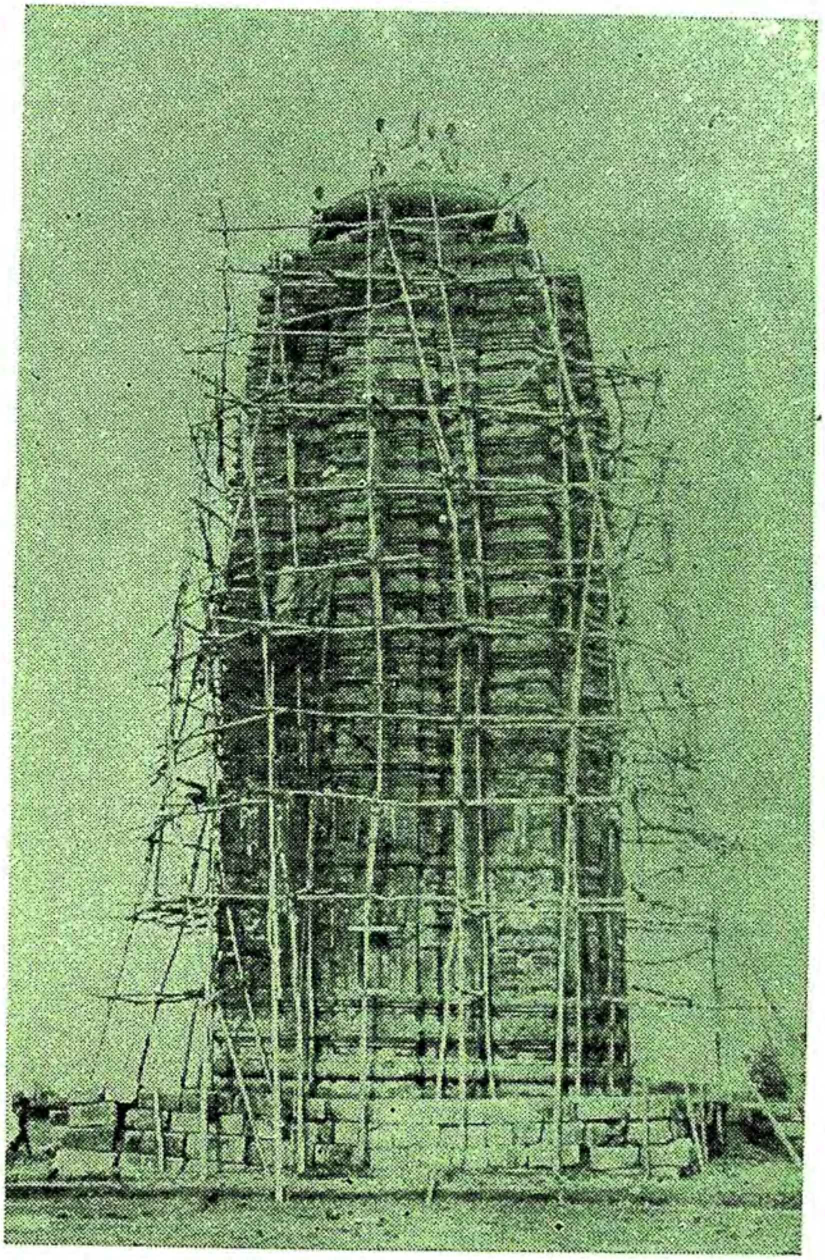
114. Chandi temple, (Kenduli before conservation).



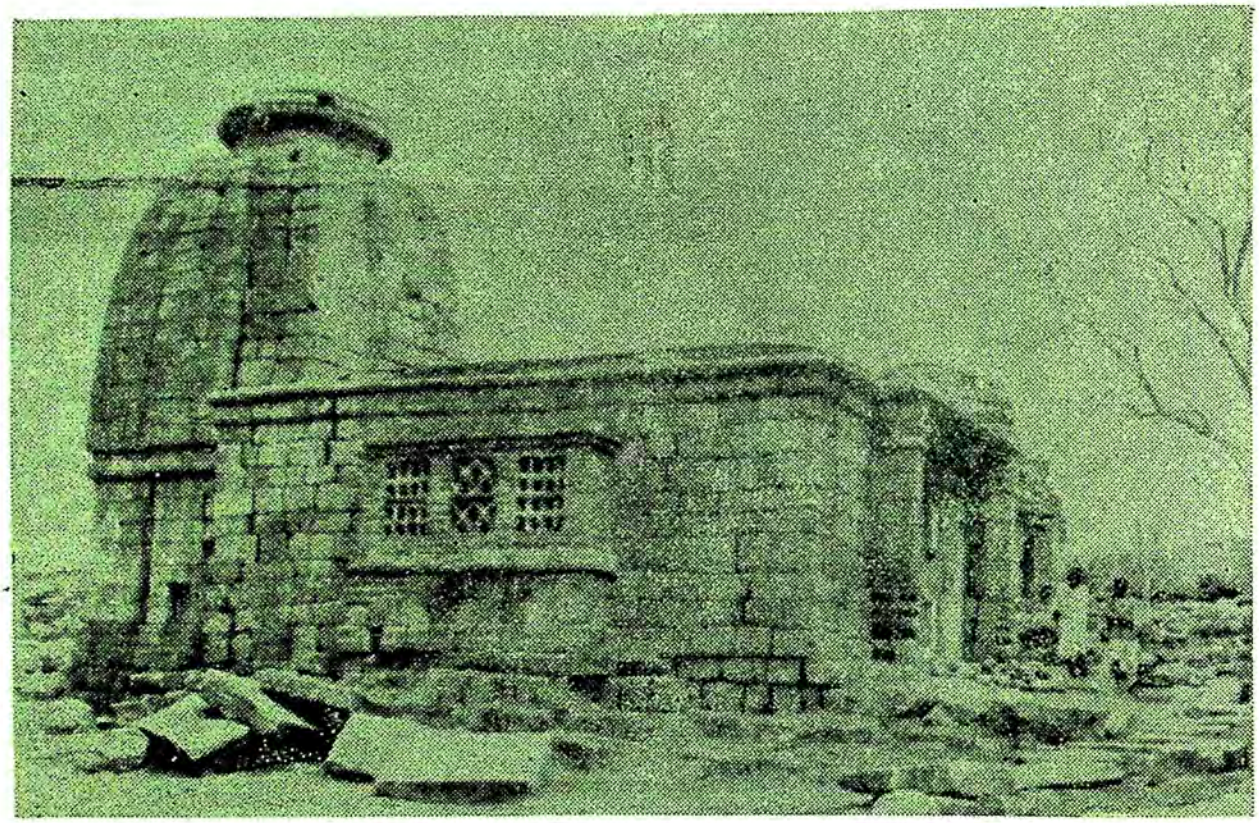
115 Chandi temple, (after conservation).



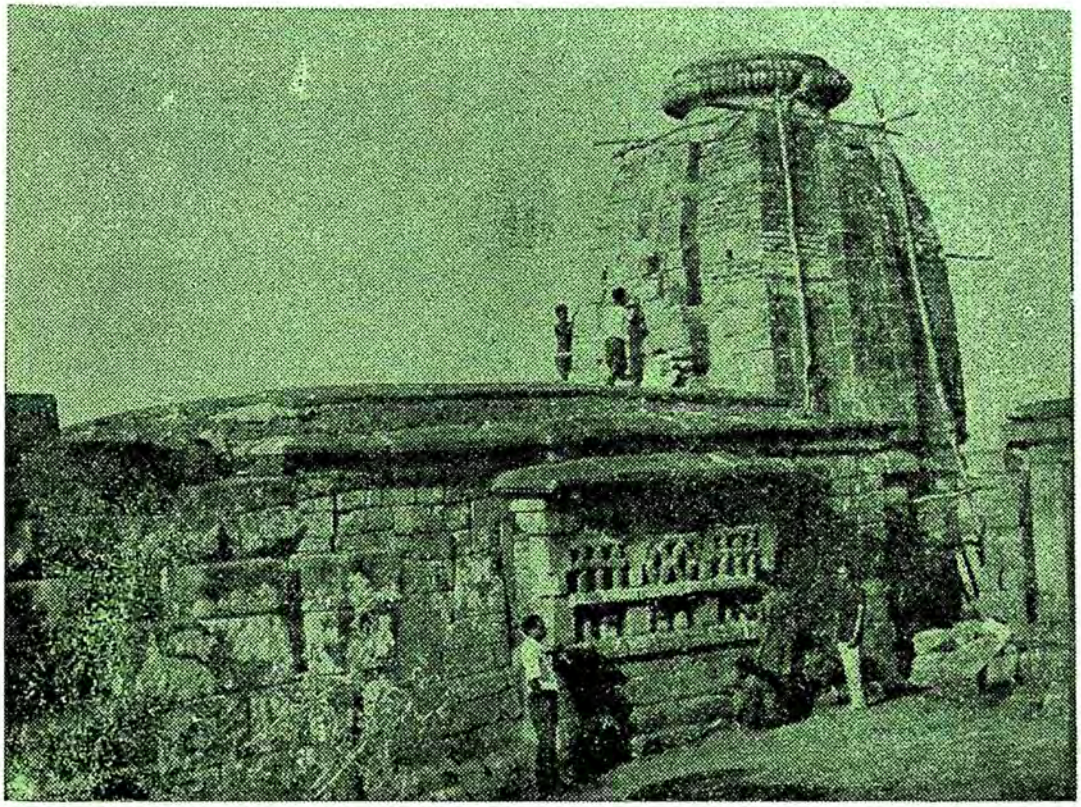
116. Indralath temple, Ranipur-Jharial (before conservation).



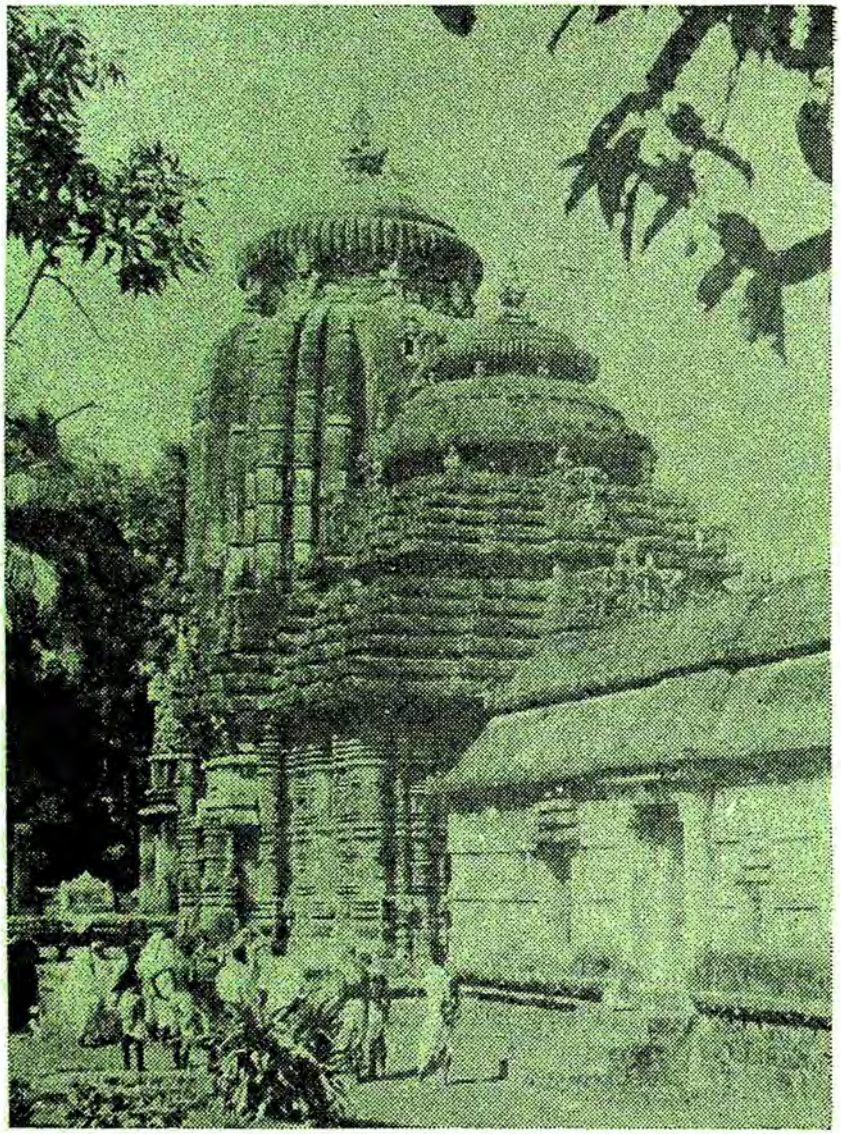
117. Indralath temple, Ranipur Jharial (during conservation).



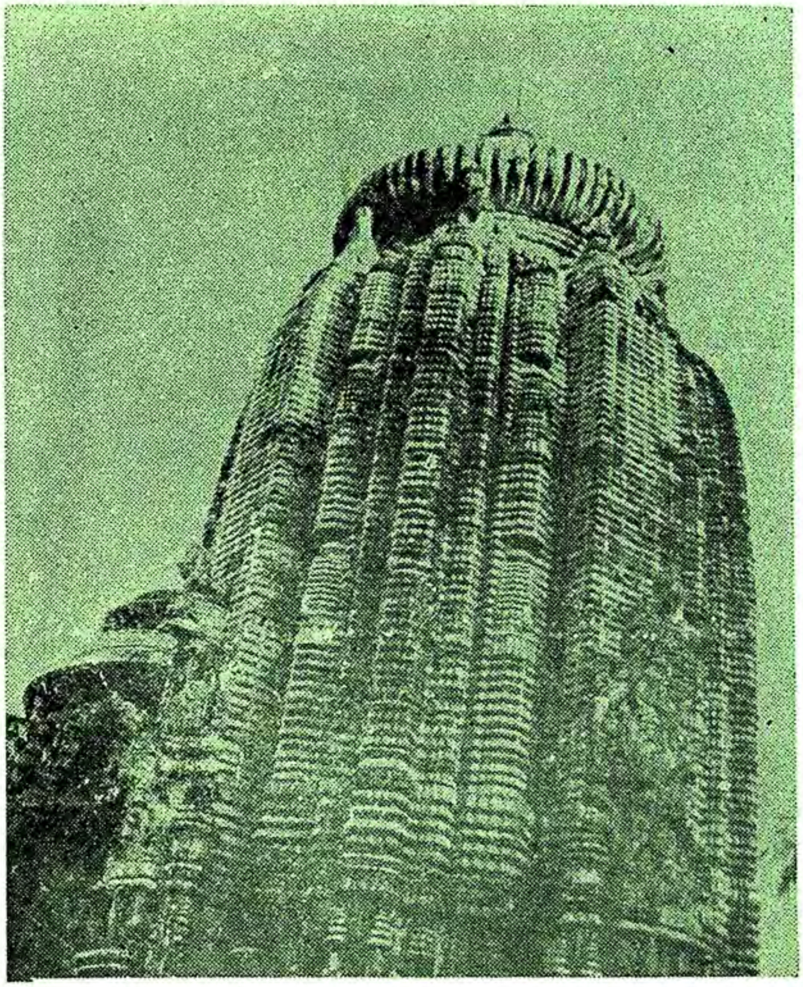
118. Somesvara temple, Ranipur Jharial (before conservation).



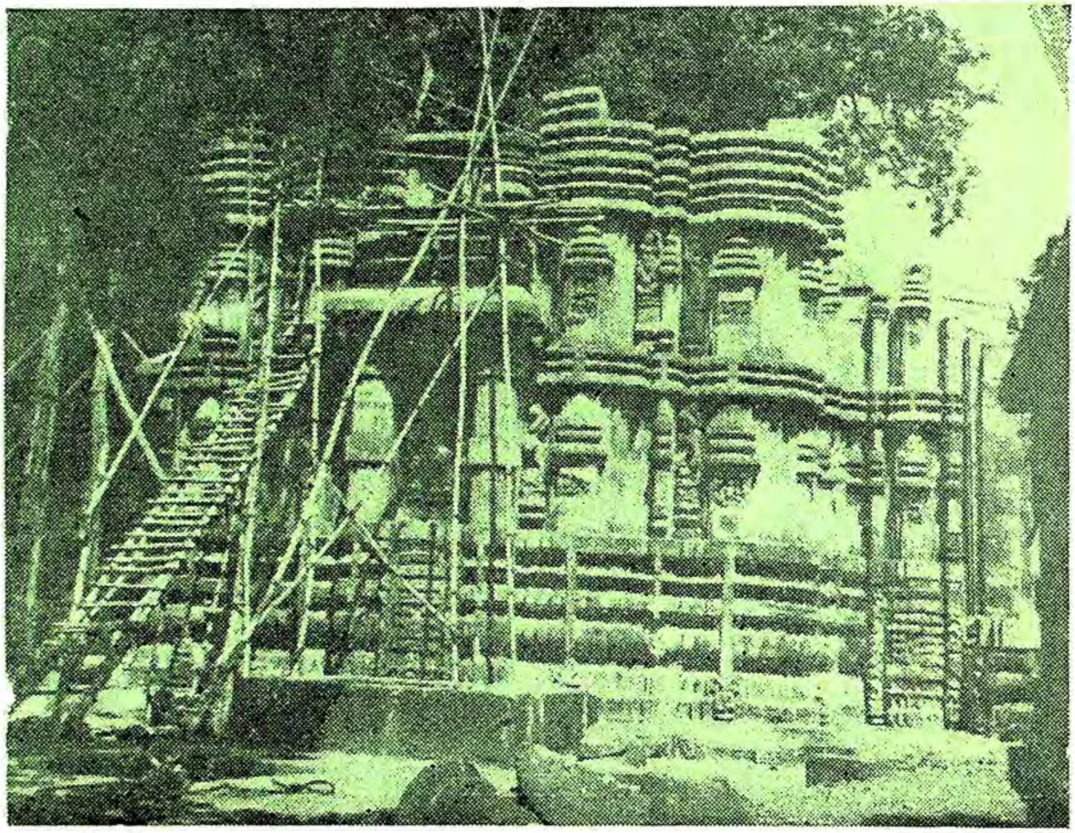
119. Somesvara temple, Ranipur-Jharial (during conservation).



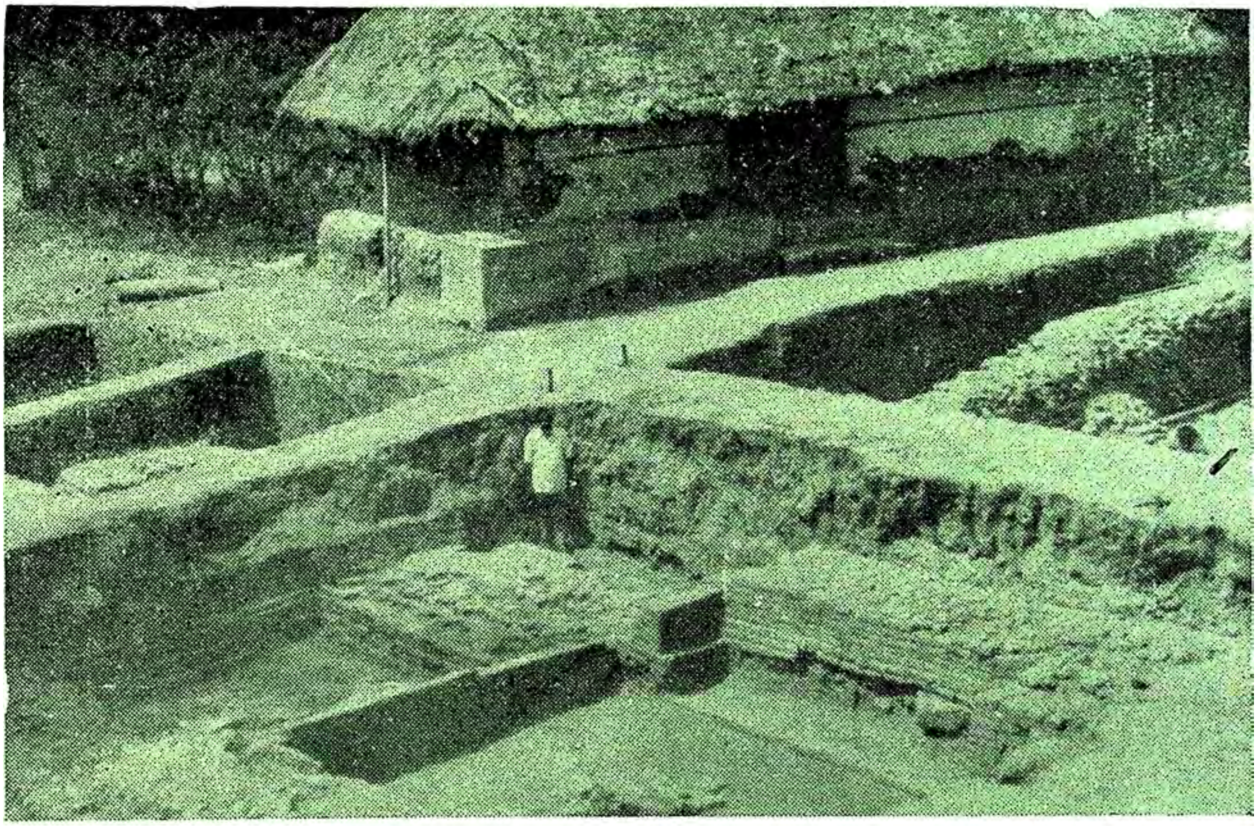
120. Madhavananda temple, (before deplastering), Madhava.



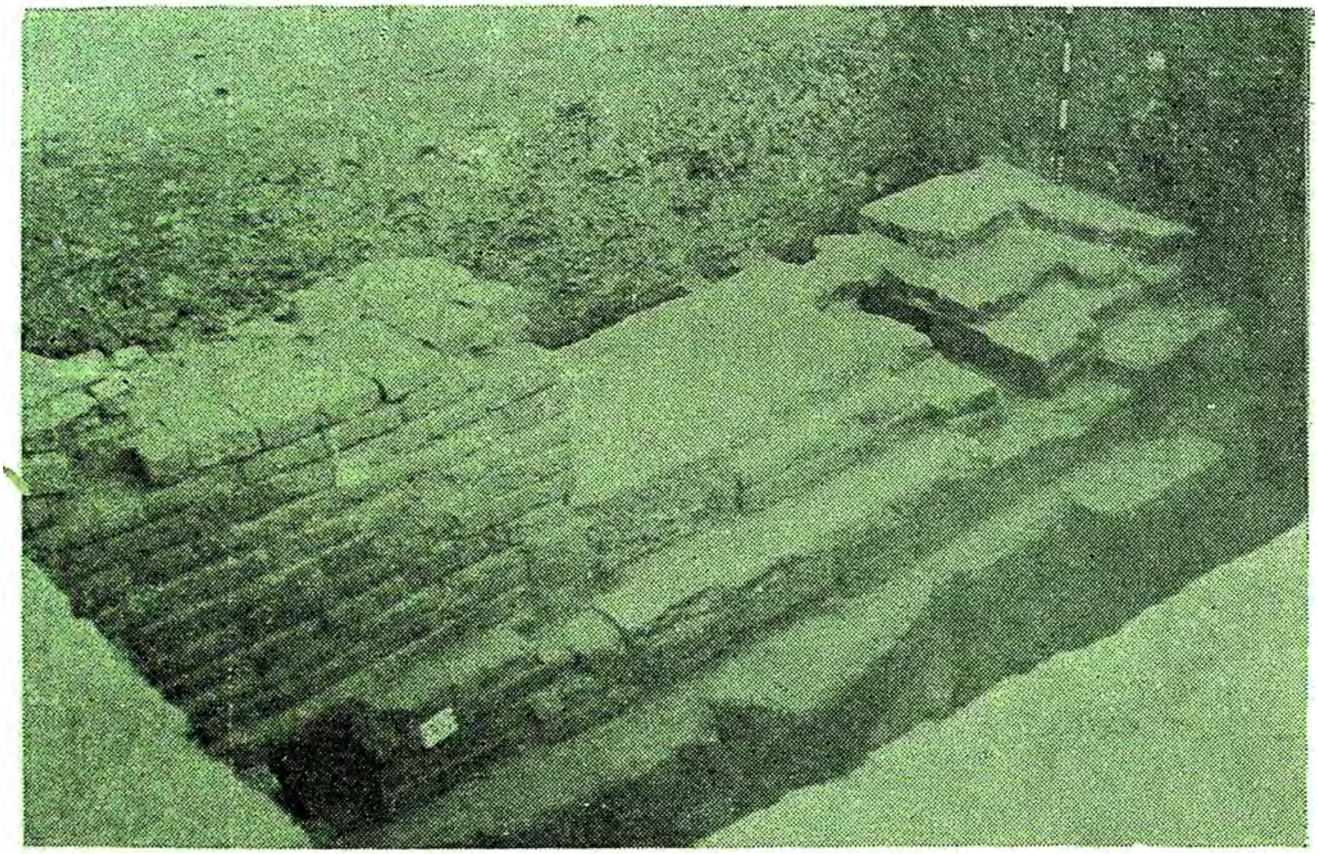
121 Sanctum of Madhavananda temple, (after deplastering).



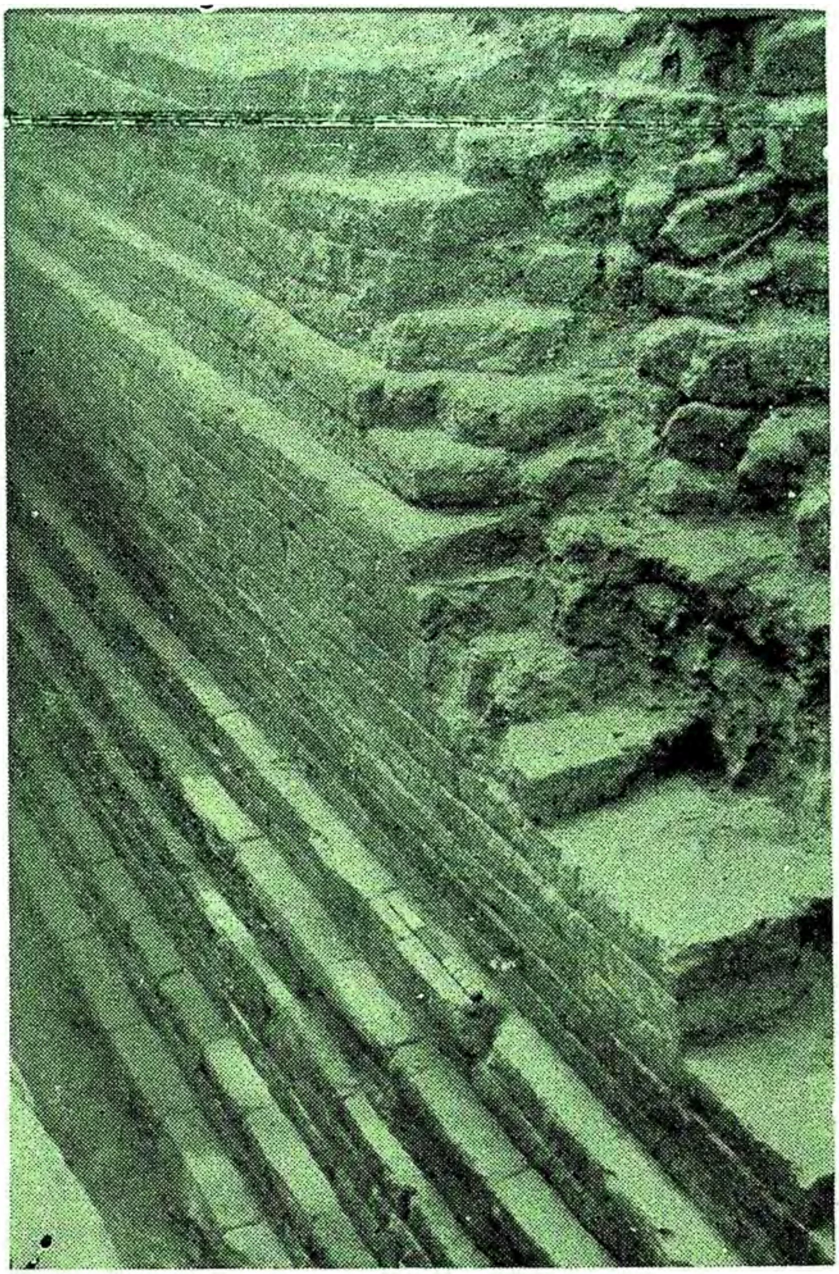
122 Renovation work in progress in Chandesvara temple, Chandesvara.



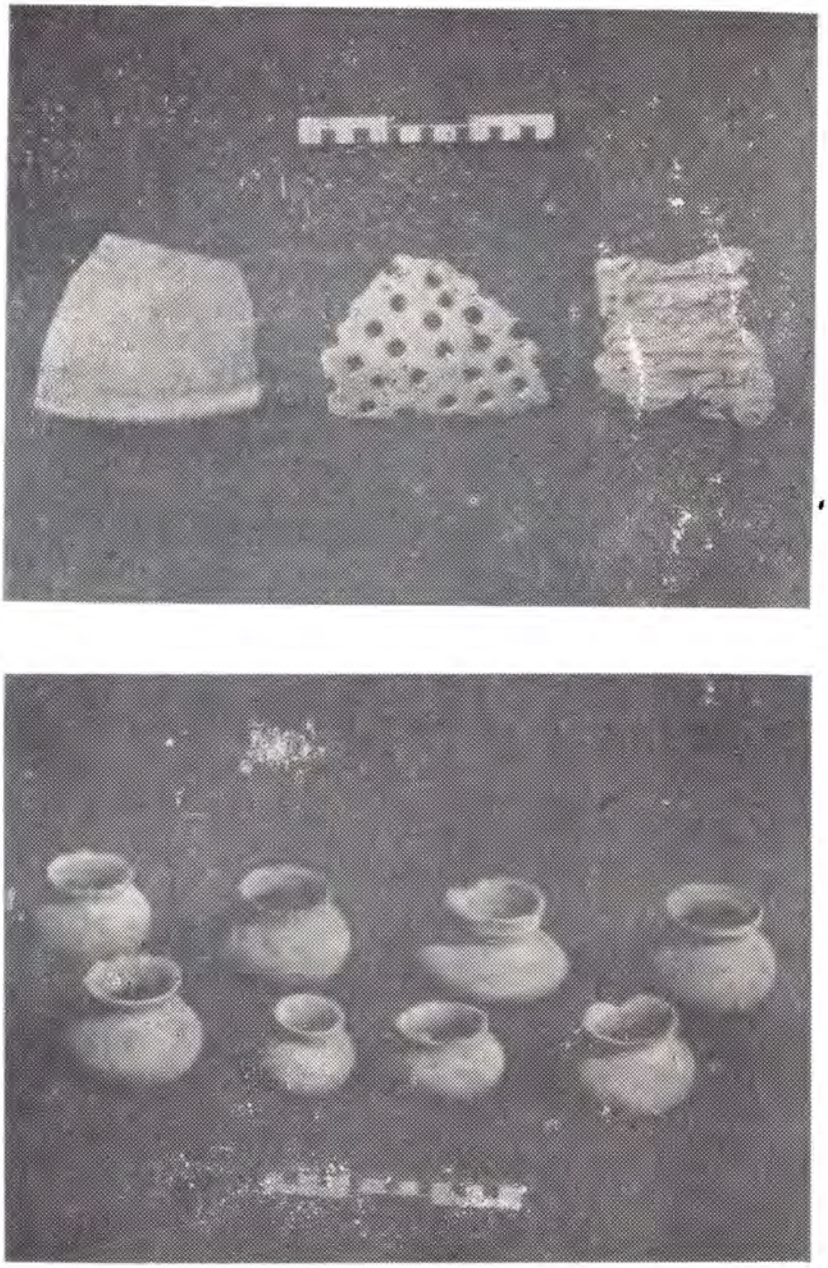
123 General view of excavation site at Kuruma.



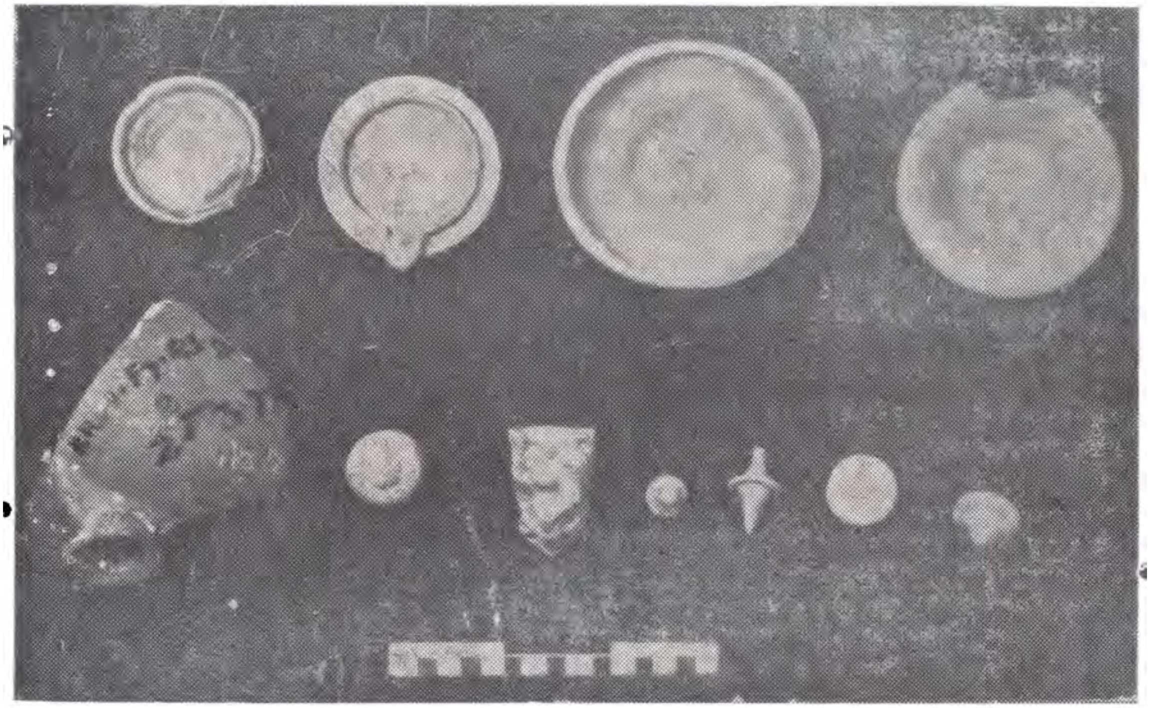
124. Excavated structures showing drainage system, Kuruma.



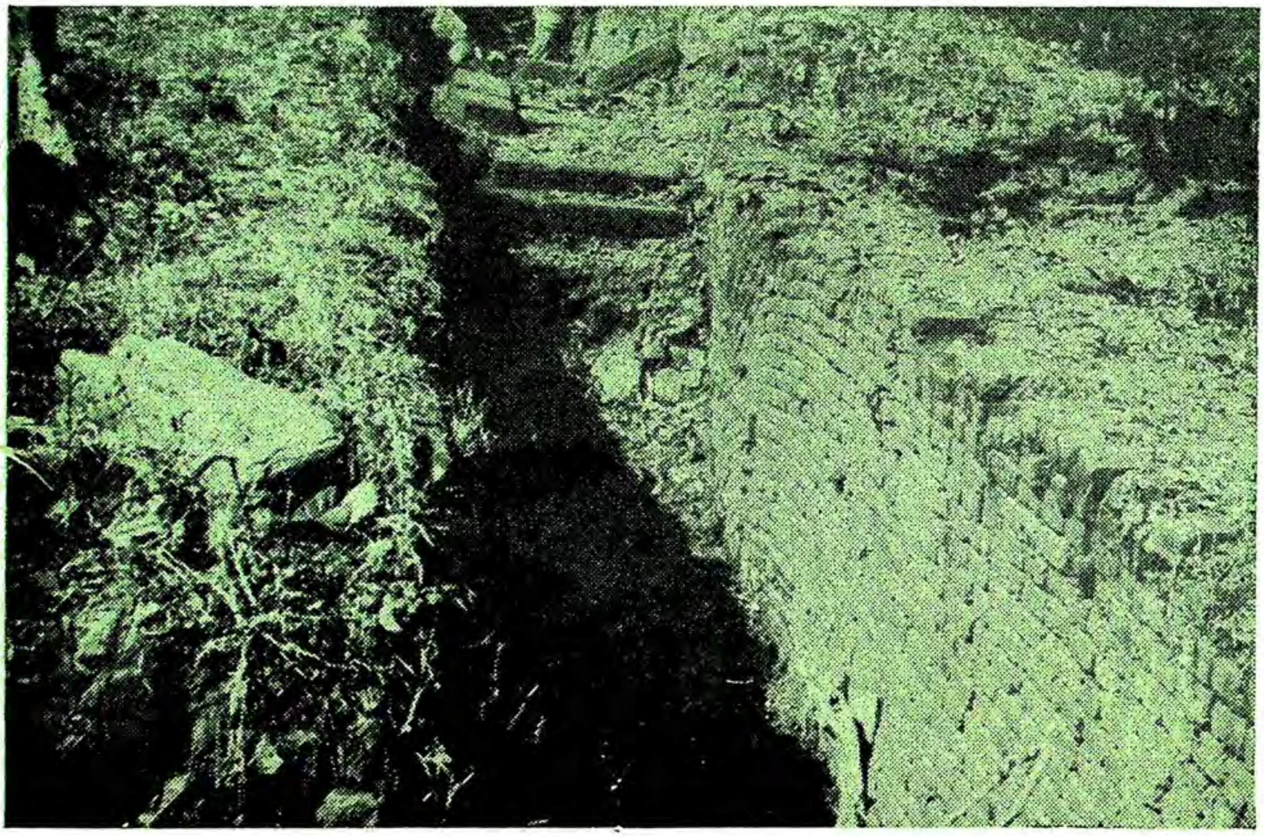
125. Excavated brick wall, western side of the monastery, Kuruma.



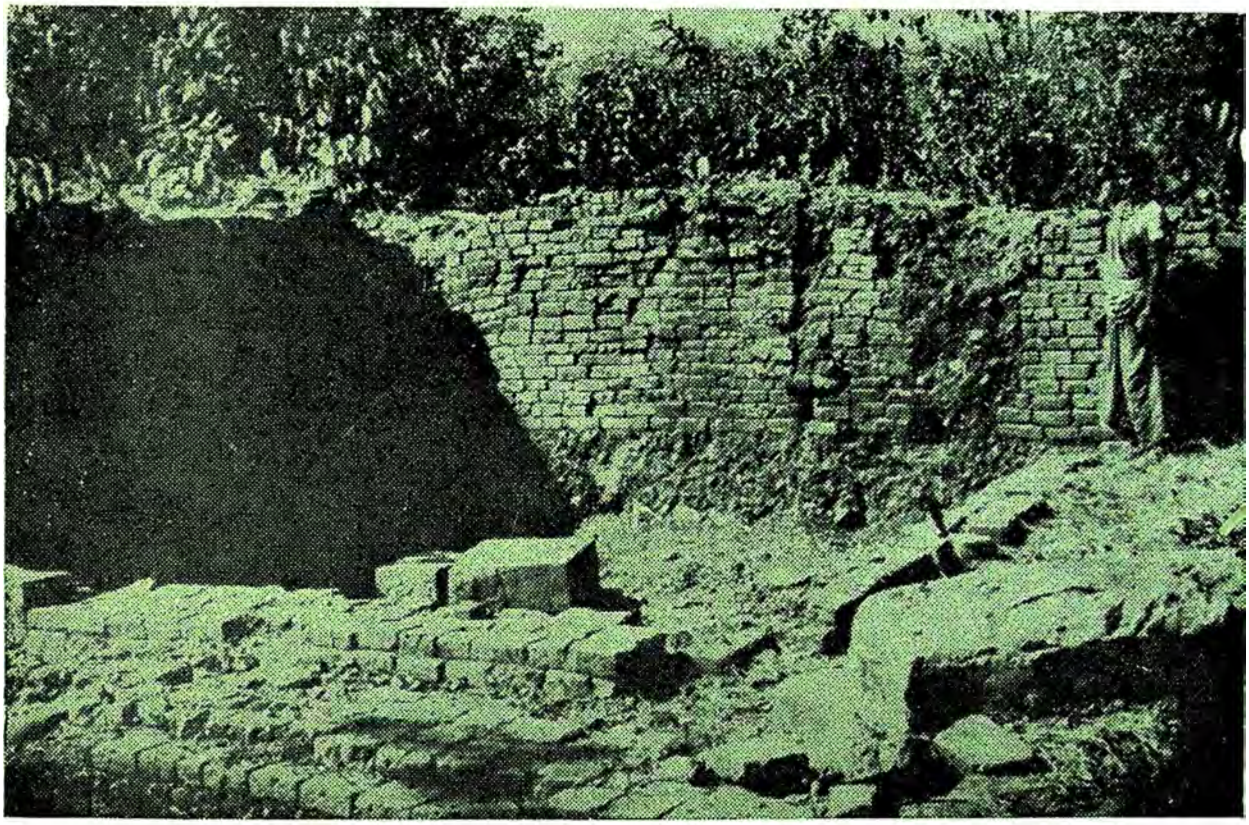
126-127
Pottery, Kuruma.



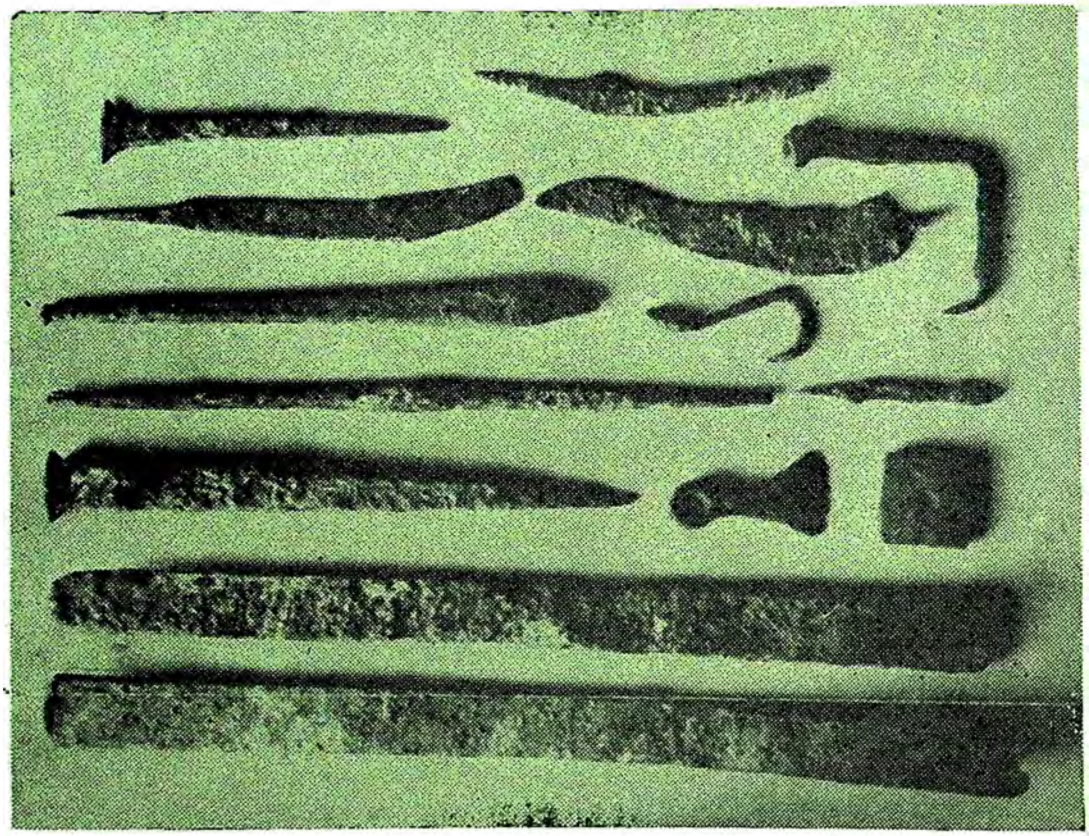
28. Inscribed potsherd terracotta objects, Kuruma.



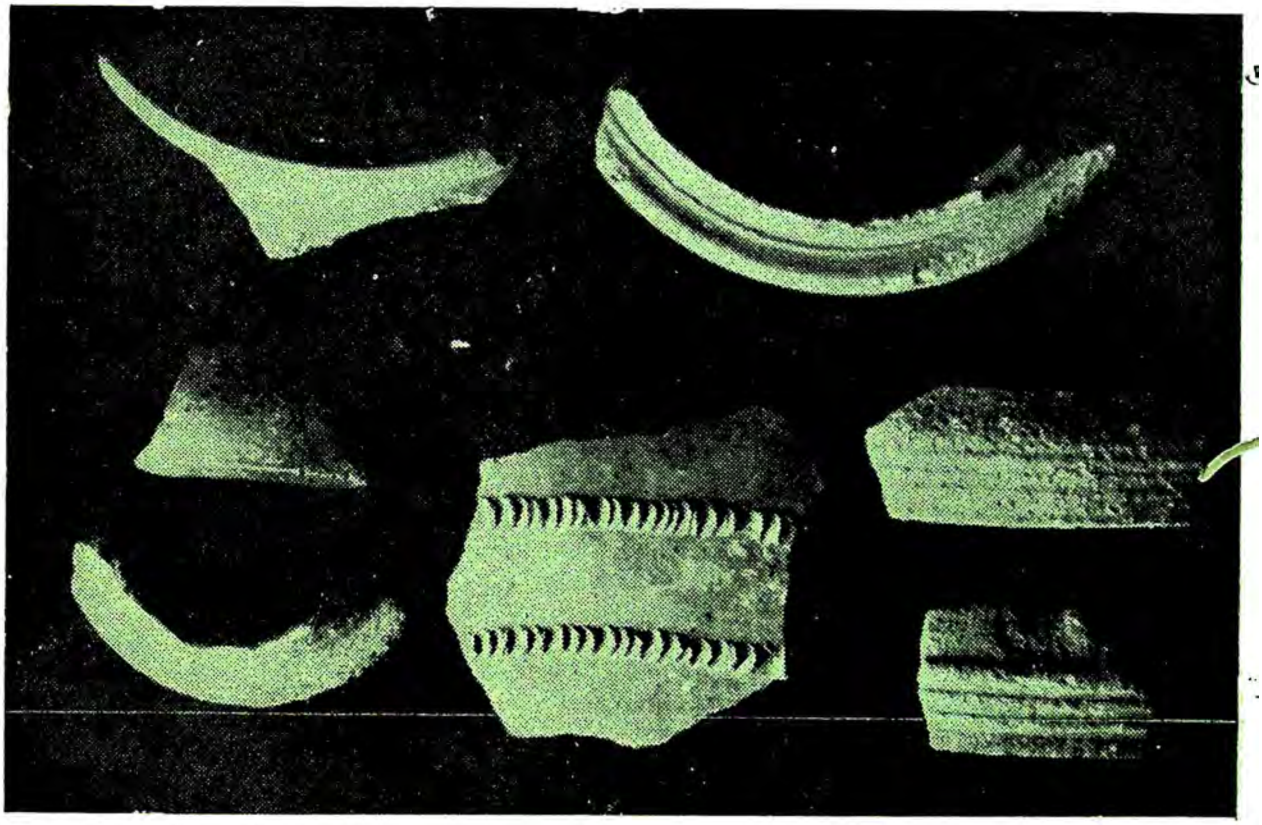
129. Excavated brick structures (outer wall) Maragoda.



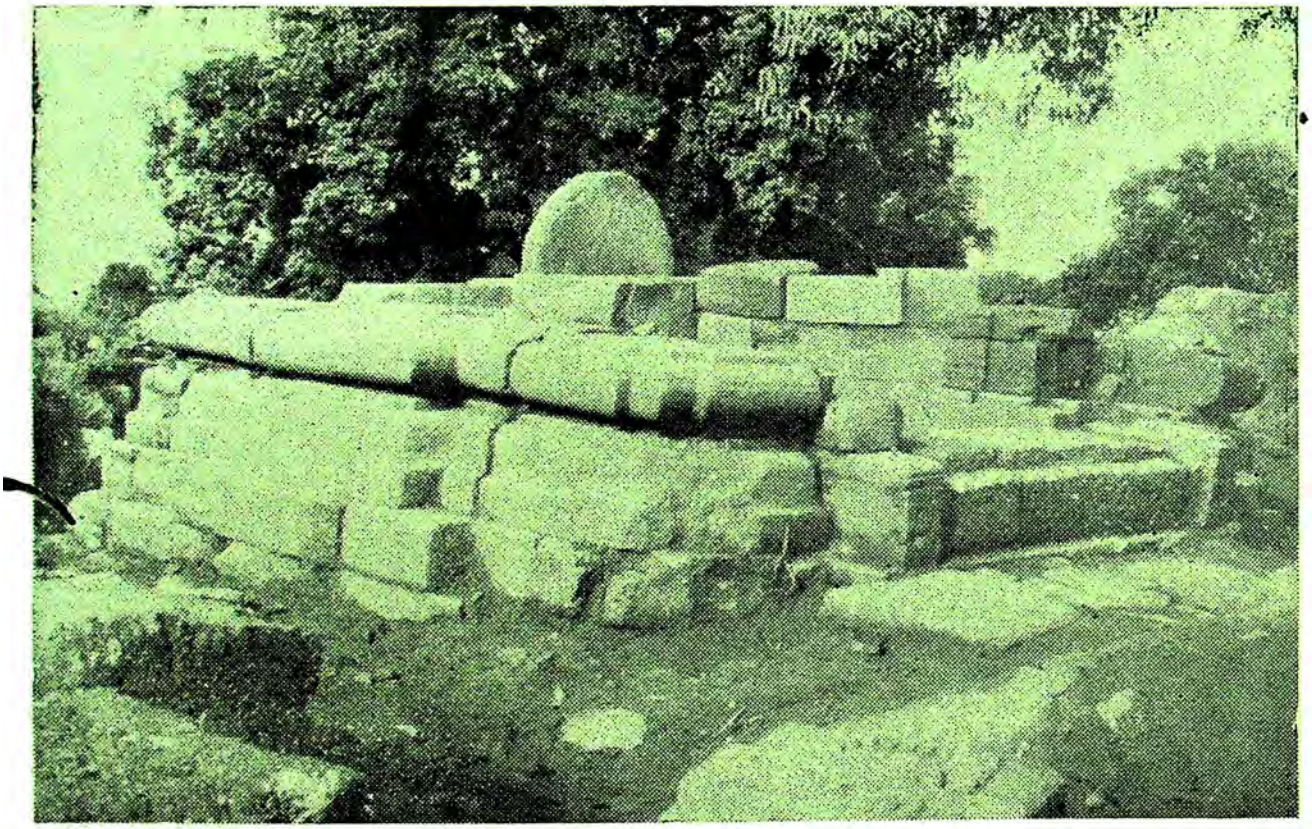
130. Excavated structures, Maragoda.



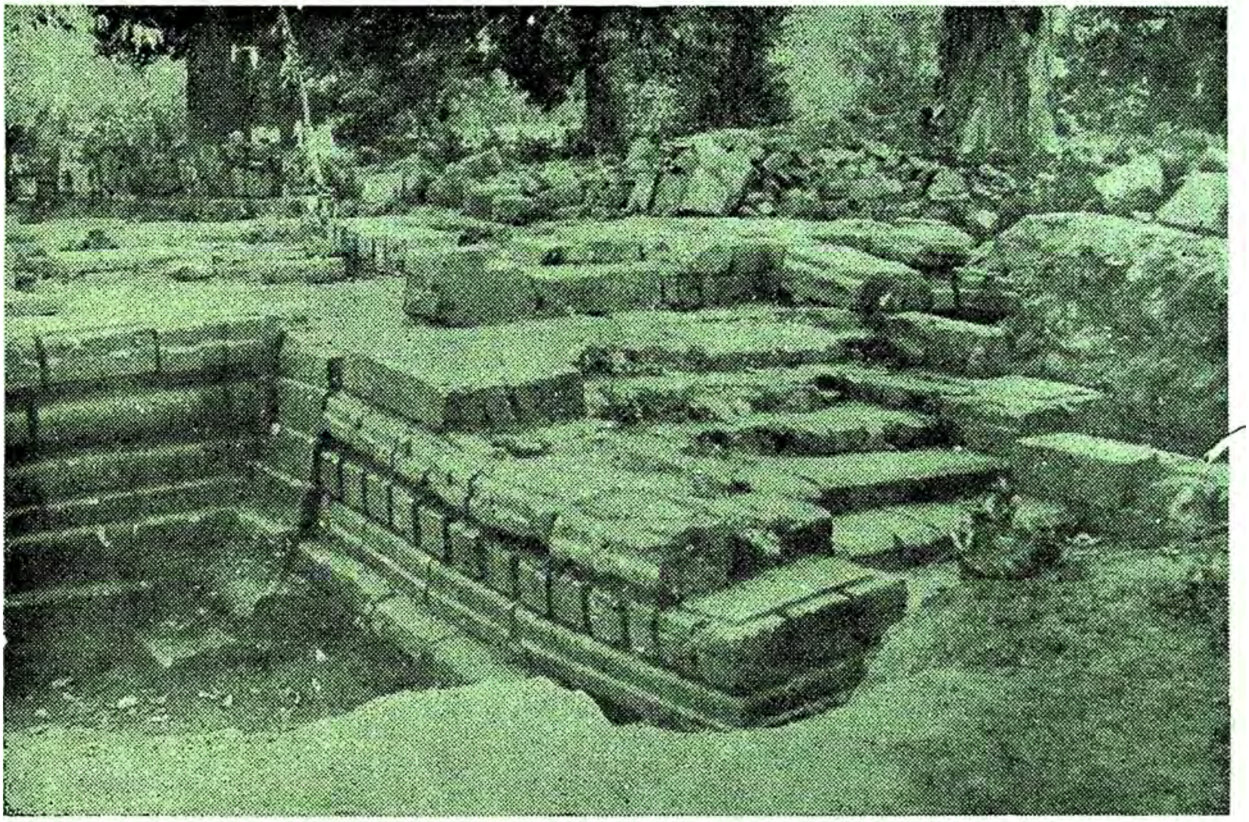
131. Iron objects from excavation site, Maragoda.



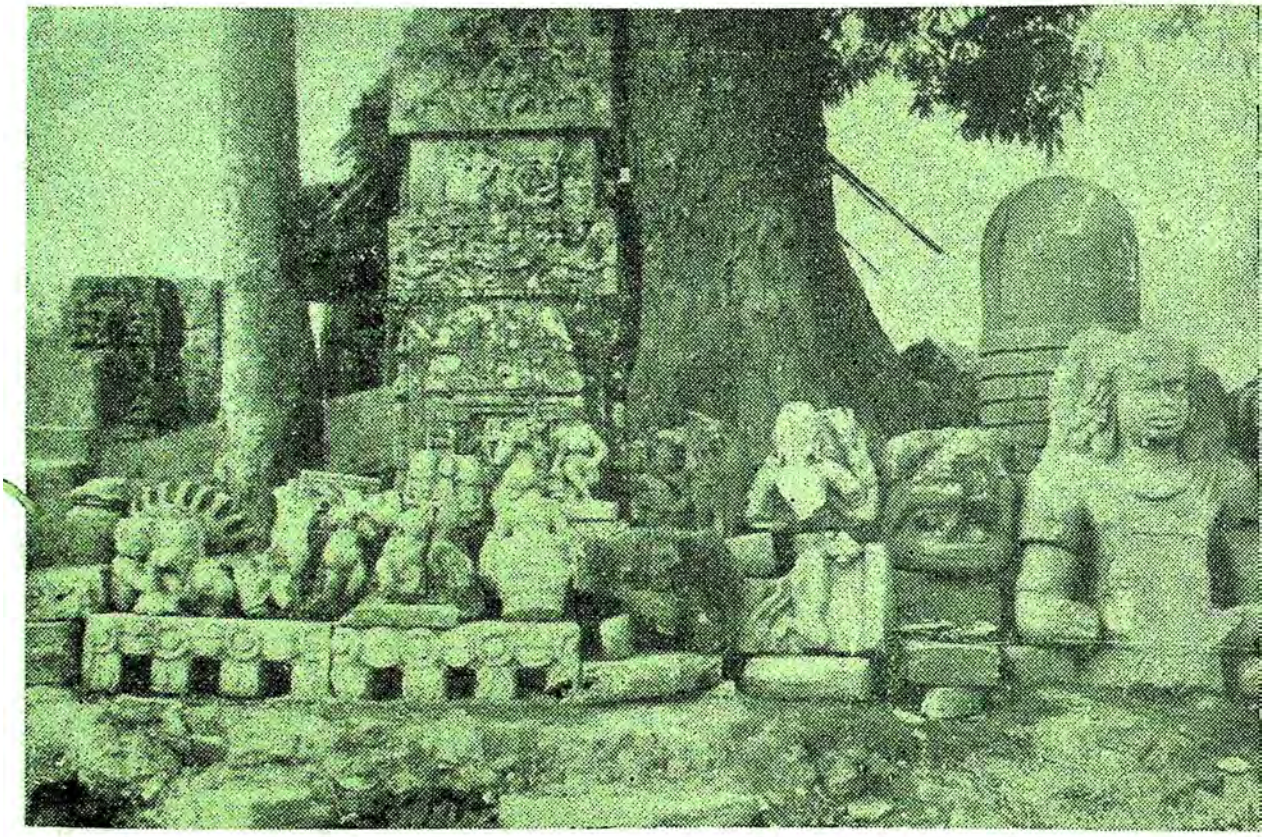
132. Pottery, Maragoda.



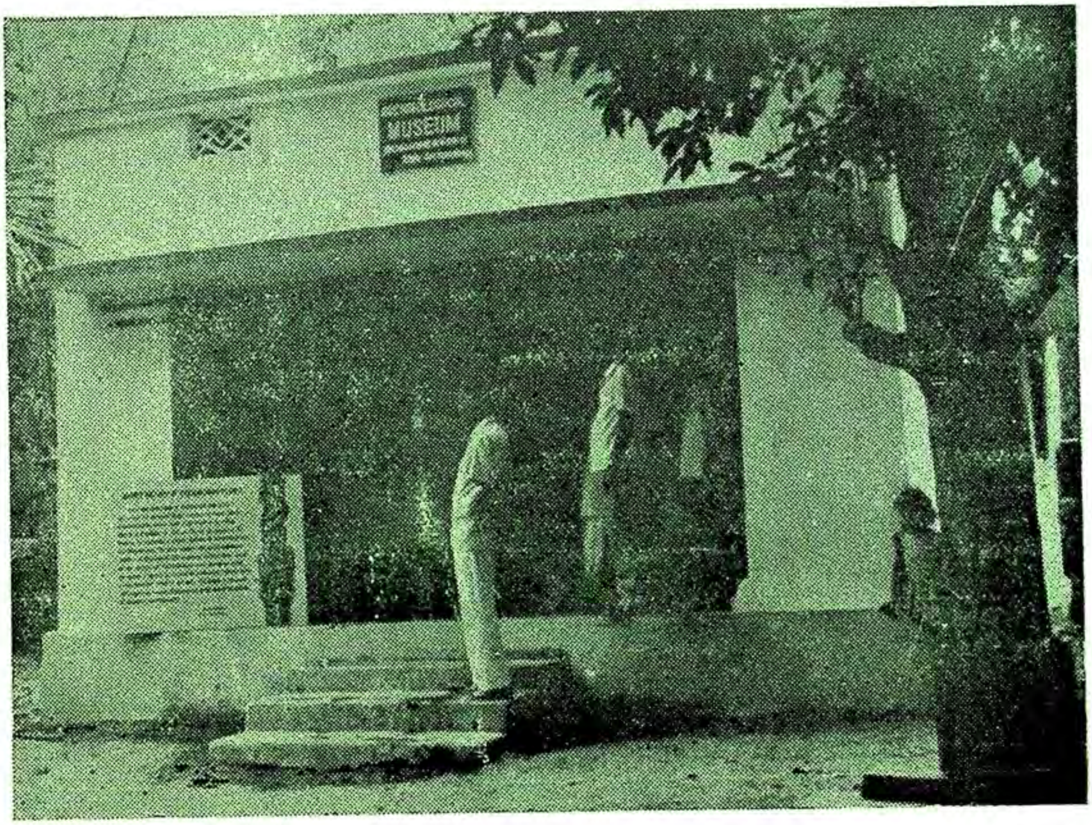
133. Exposed base of a corner shrine, Bankada excavation site, Punjiama.



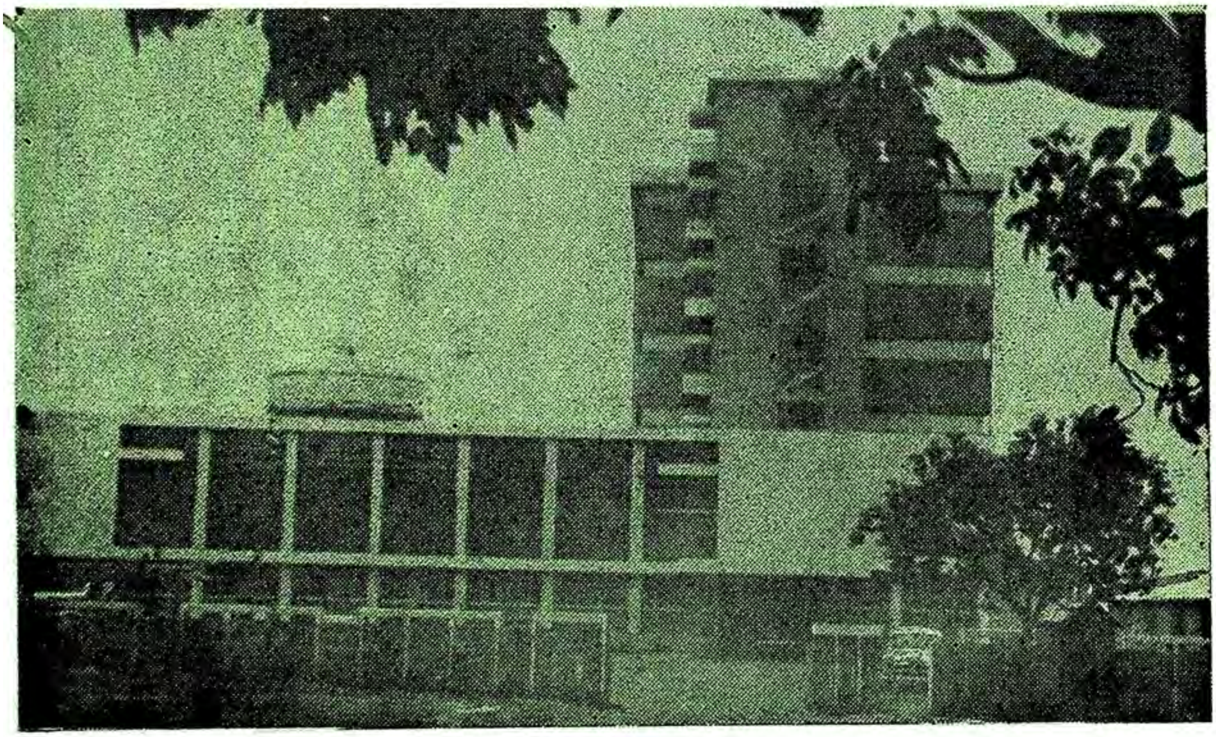
134. Passage leading to temple enclosure, Bankada excavation, Punjiama.



135. Exposed sculptures, Bankada exavation, Punjiama.

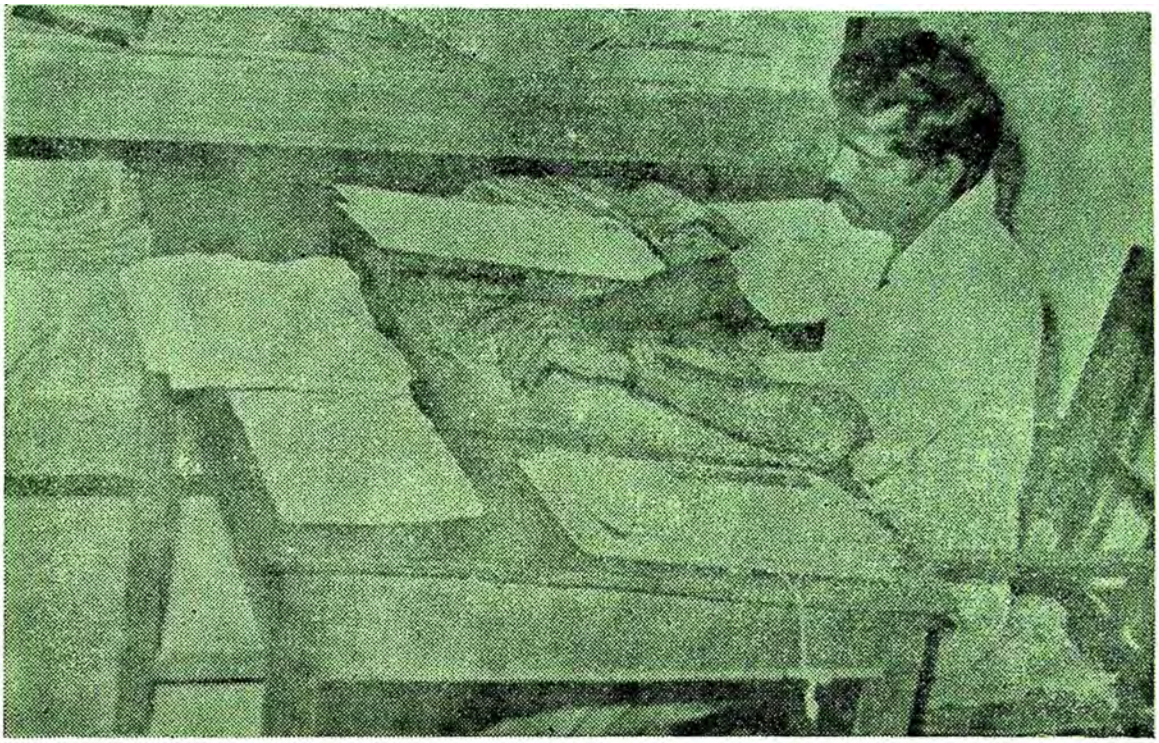


136. Archaeological site Museum, Sobhanesuara temple compound, Niali



137. Orissa State Archives Building.

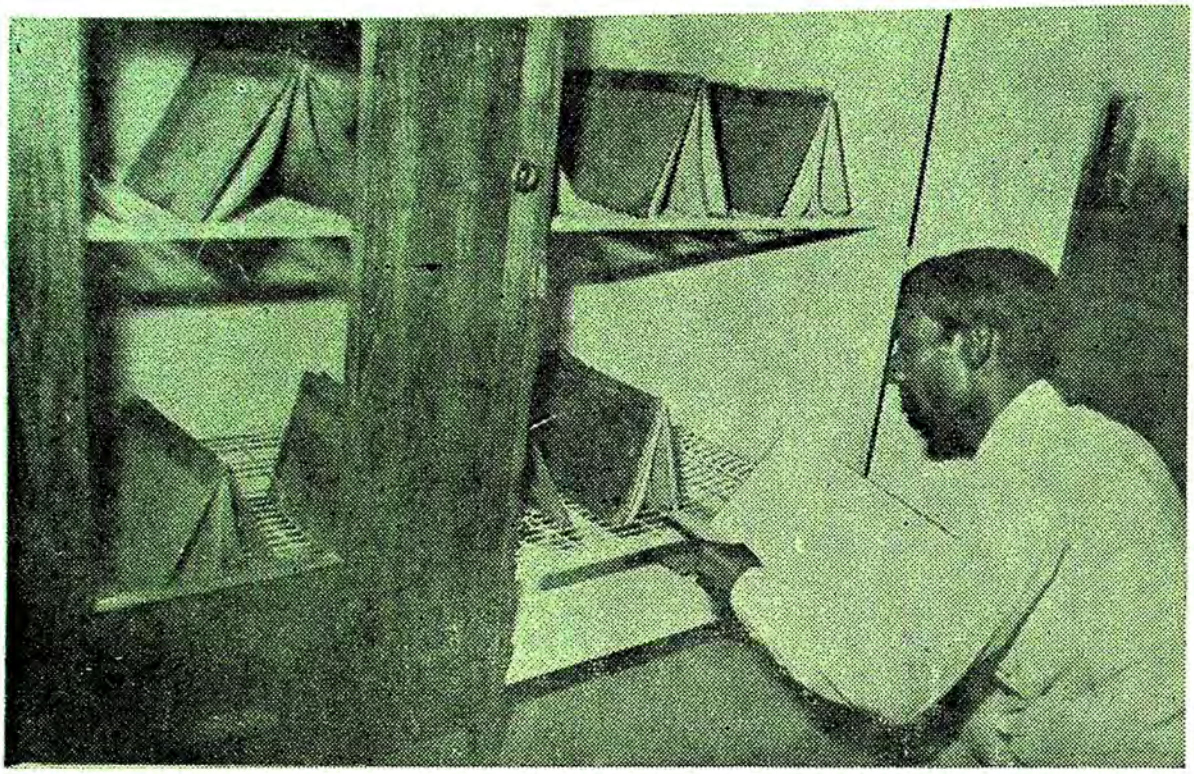
138



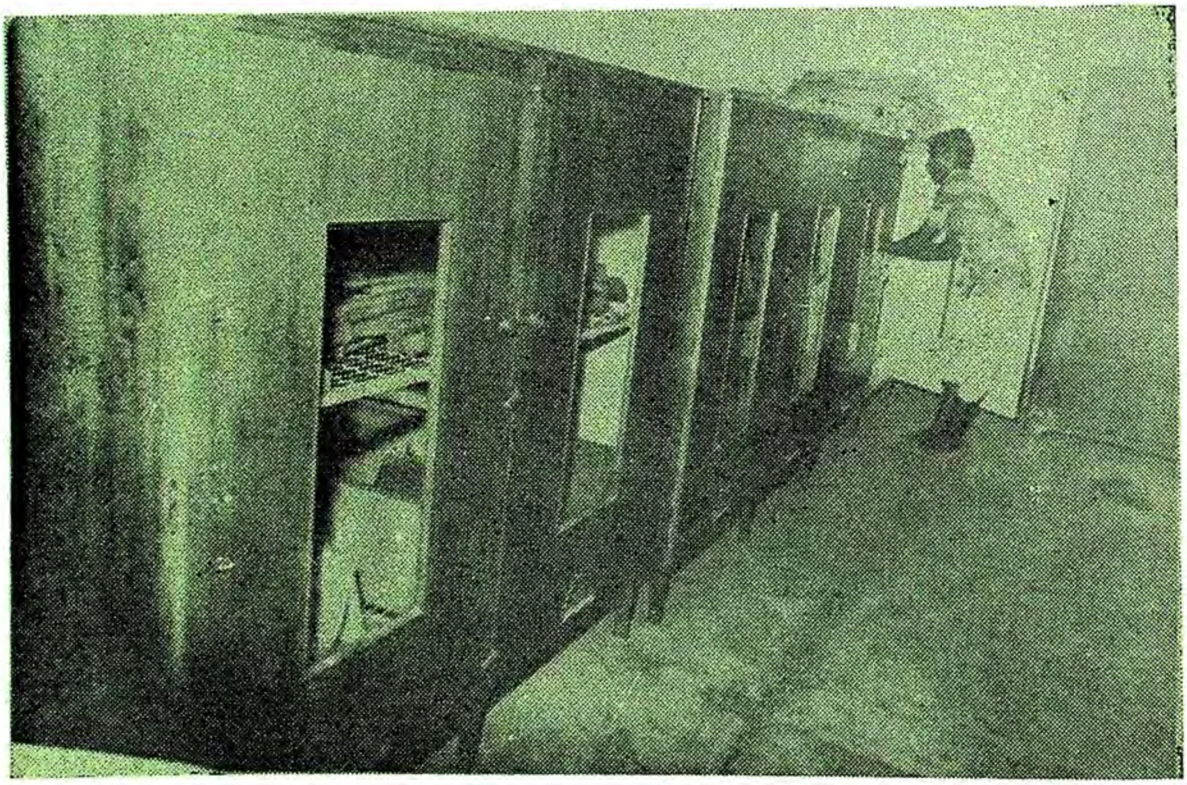
139

138, 139. Repair and rehabilitation of records.

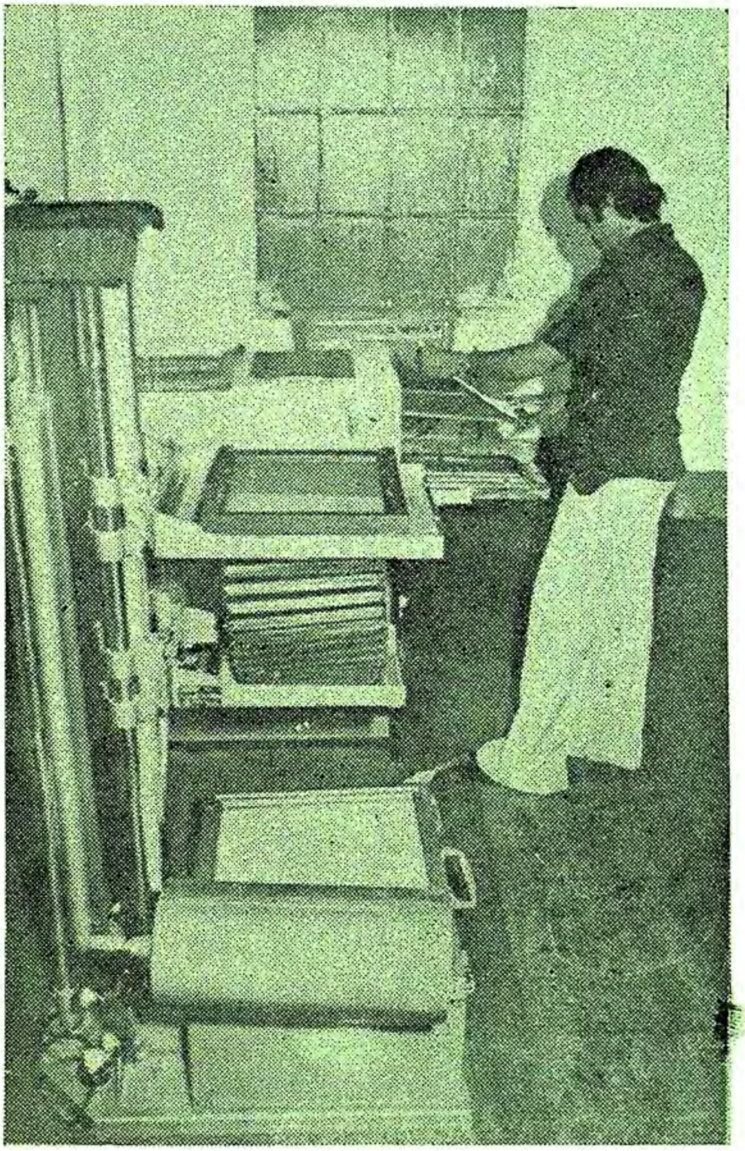
140



141



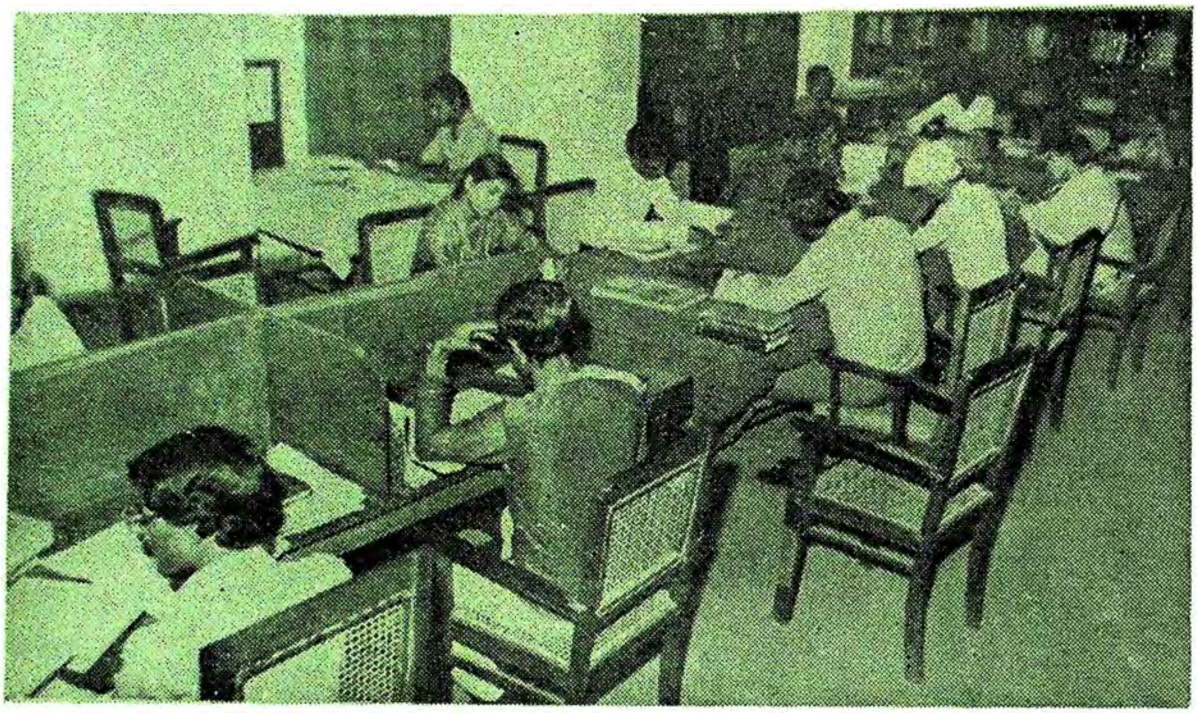
140, 141. Thymol fumigation chamber.



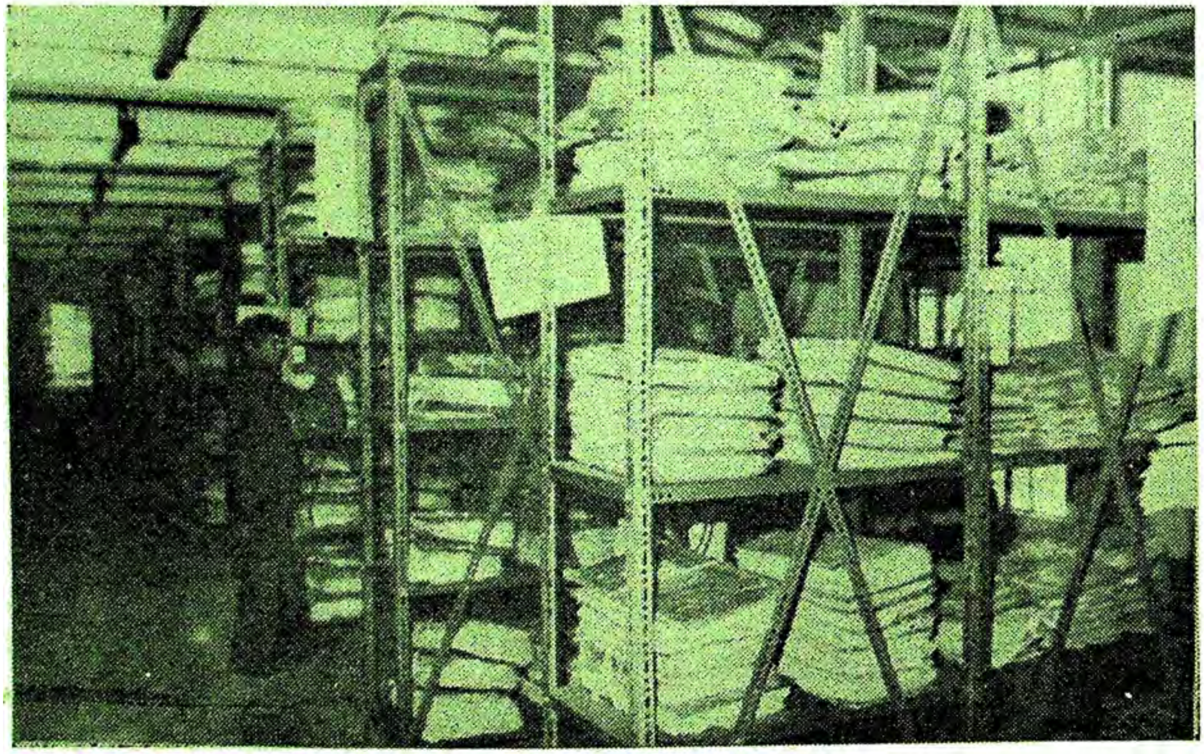
142. Operator preparing the xerox copies of the records.

143. Cleaning of records through scientific process.

144. A view of the Exhibition hall.

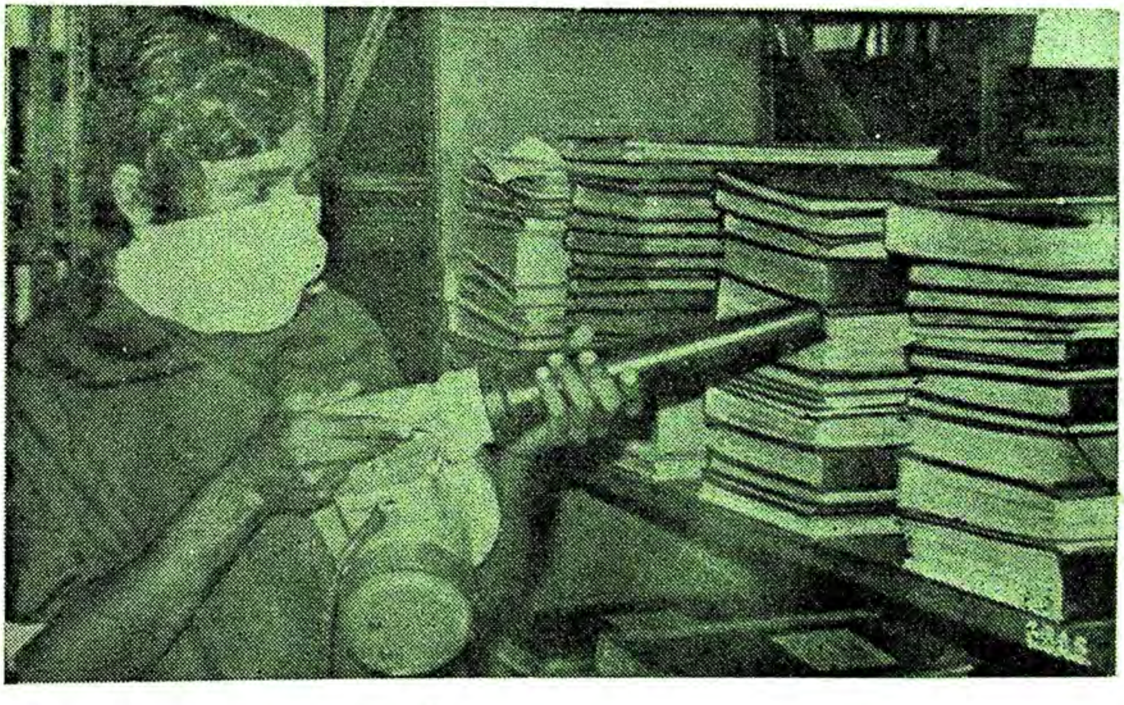


145. Scholars in the research library.

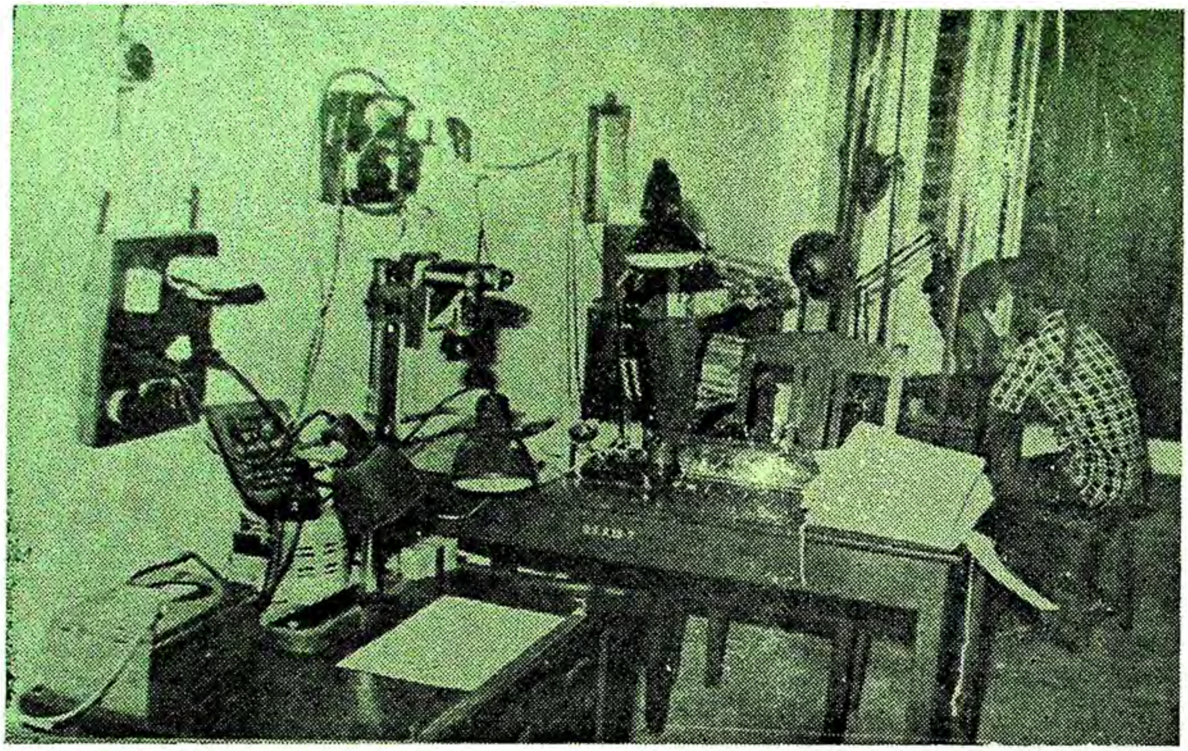


146. Stack area.

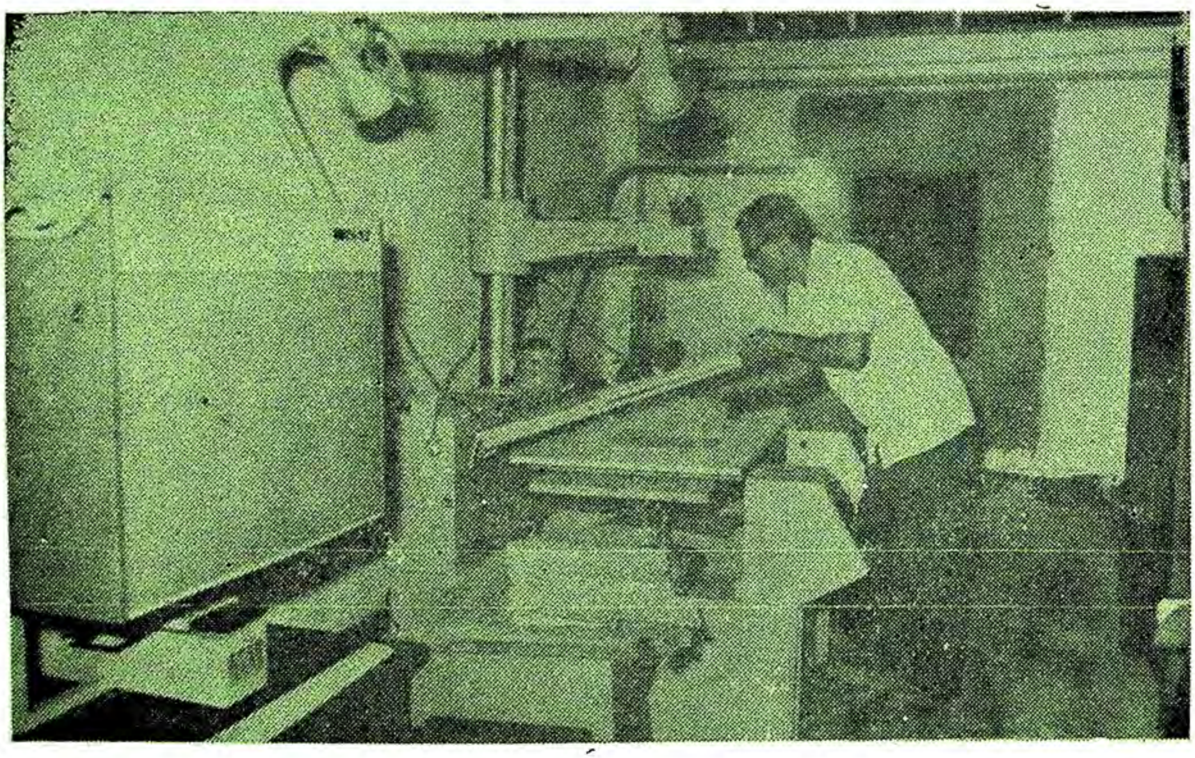
147. Arrangement of records.



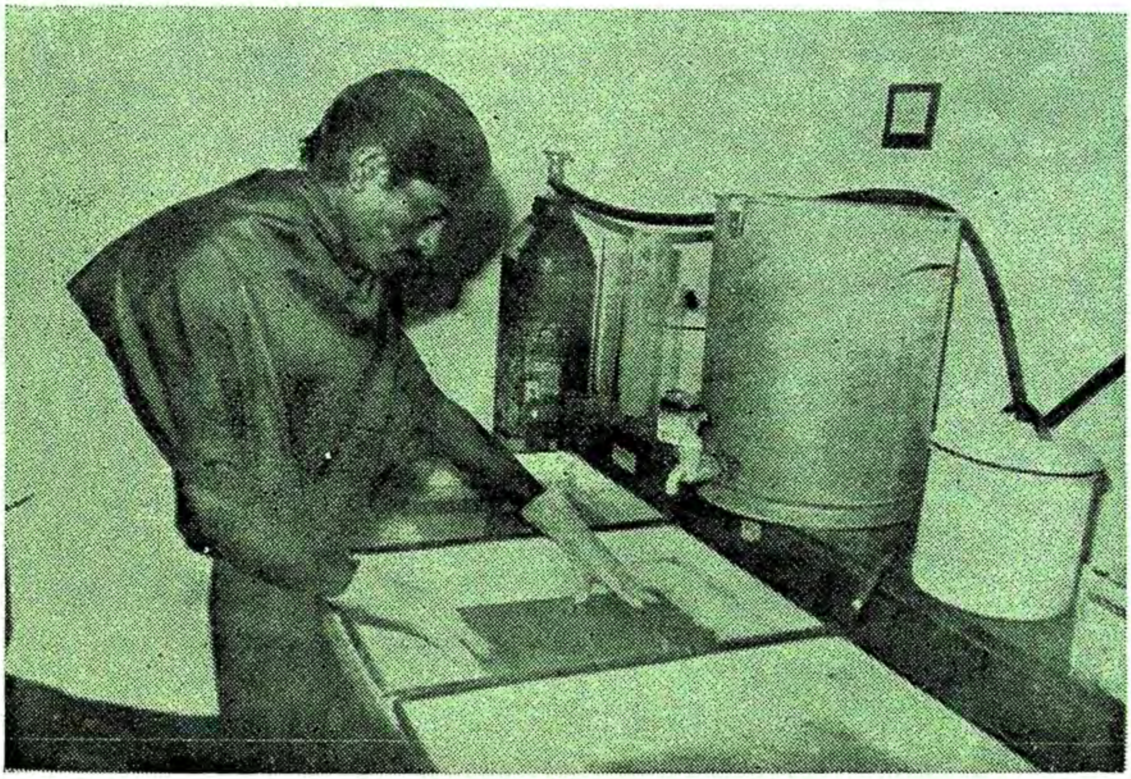
148. A dusting bearer at work.



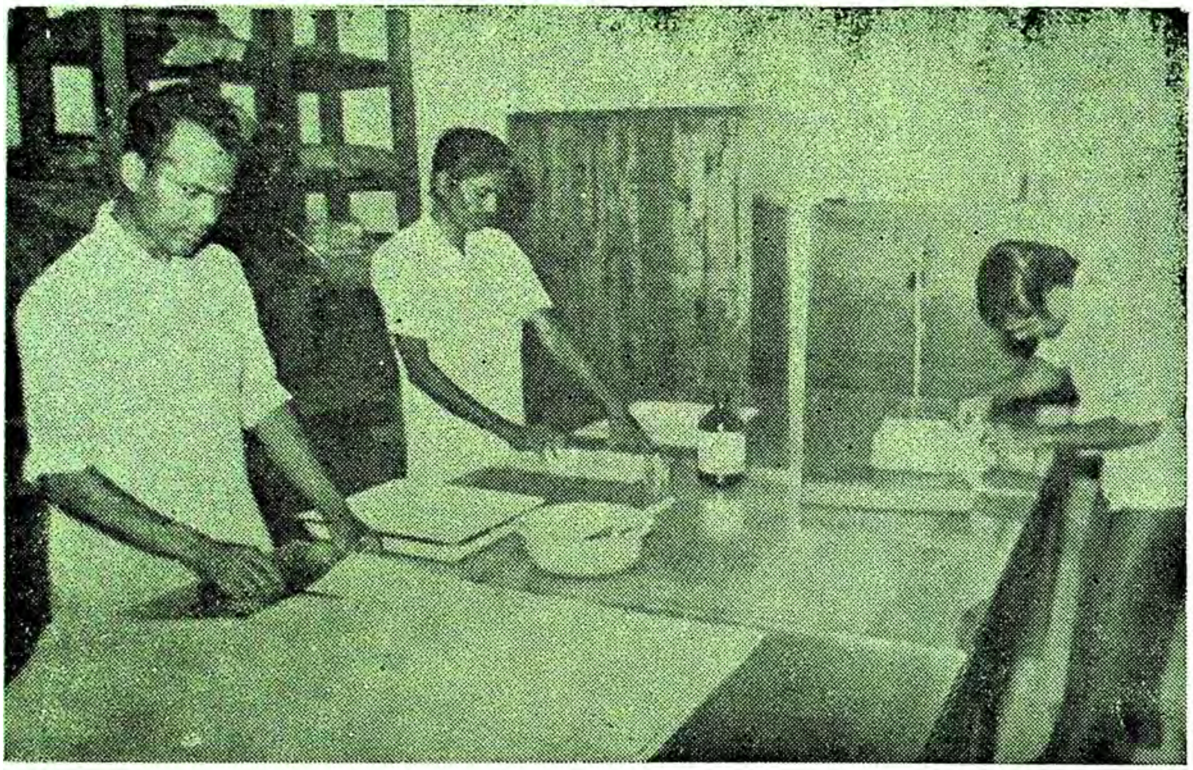
149. Photographic laboratory.



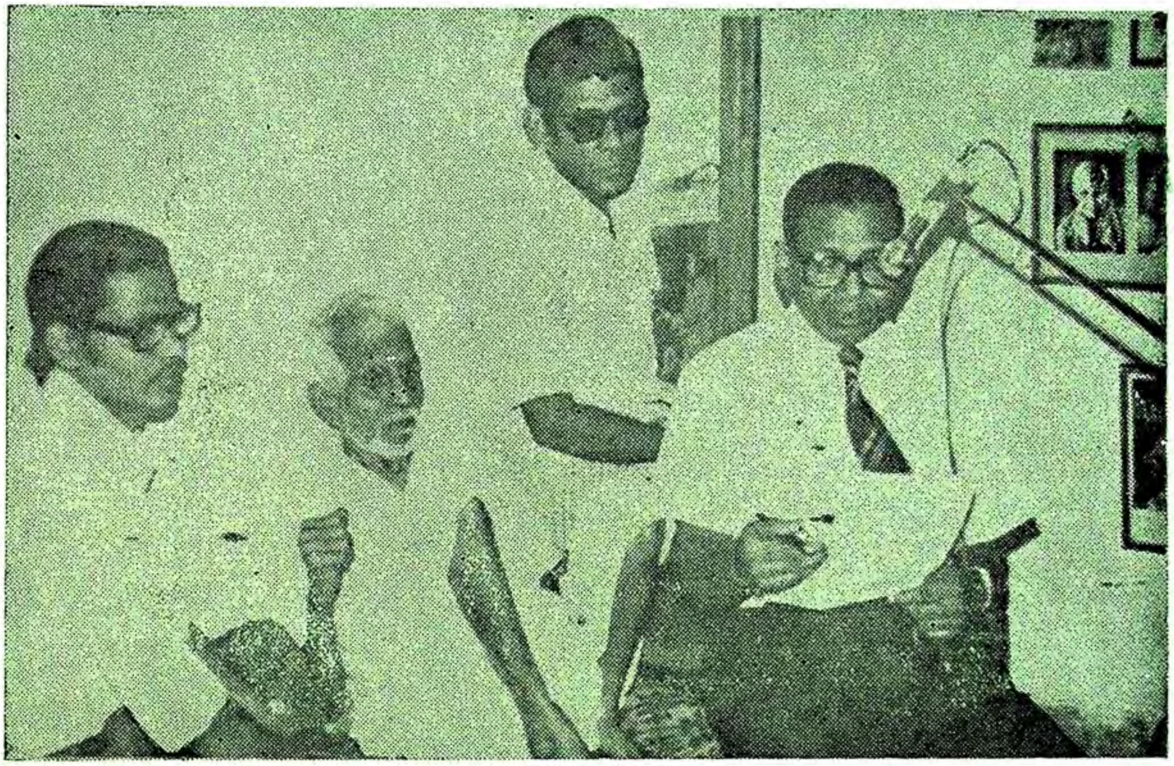
150. Photo duplication section



151. Deacidification of records.



152. Lamination of records.



153. Oral Archives.

154. Display of new acquisition.

APPENDICES

The first printed Annual Report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Orissa, Cuttack, for the year ending the 31st March 1941.

Origin and History.

The Ravenshaw College Museum was started as an adjunct of the Ravenshaw College Historical and Archaeological Society in the year 1931. The staff of the History department, under the inspiration of successive Principals, fed and nursed the infant institution till the year 1938, when the Government of Orissa transformed this nucleus into the Provincial Museum of Orissa and by Government order No. 180-E/XIV-E-7/39, dated the 6th, 8th January 1938, appointed a Committee of Management consisting of the Principal, the Head of Department of History and three professors of the Ravenshaw College.

Committee of Maeagement.

During the year under review the Committee consisted of the following members :·····

Principal P. Parija, M.A., (Cantab.), I E.S
President.

Rai Sahib A B, Mahanti, M A. (Cal.).

Mr. B. N. Rohatgi, M.A , B.L , B.Sc. (Lond).

Mr. J. N. Mahanti, M.A. (Cal.).

Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (Lond.)—*Secretary.*

The Committee held five meetings in all to discuss and decide some important aspects of the Museum.

The Museum continued to advance towards an all-round progress more rapidly than in the previous years. A closer contact was established between the Museum, the general public and the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. In order to popularise the objects of the Museum leaflets printed both in Oriya and English were published in the *Samai* and the *New Orissa* and several copies of the leaflets were also sent to officials and the public throughout the province in order to attract their attention. A good number of students belonging to different institutions of Cuttack visited the Museum in batches and they were shown round the Museum. The exhibits were explained to them and their misconception regarding the Museum as a mere store-house where all sorts of strange objects were accumulated just for the entertainment of the people was removed. They were impressed with the idea that museums render services of incalculable value to the nation in widening cultural outlook.

Working of the Museum.

A reorganisation involving a new classification and arrangement of the exhibits in the archaeological section was under-taken, especially in stone sculptures which were arranged in three groups in accordance with their locality, such as Gandhara Art, North Indian Art and Orissan Art and each group was further subdivided into Buddhist, Jaina and Brahmanical images. The terracotta objects were also arranged according to their place of find, age and type. Our grateful thanks are due to Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, the Director-General of Archaeology in India for having deputed Mr. J. K. Roy, Custodian, Nalanda Museum, for four weeks to help us in rearranging the archaeological section

All the exhibits were properly labelled bilingually in English and Oriya. A suitable catalogue is under preparation

We are also grateful to the Superintendent, Archaeological Section of the Indian Museum, who has identifed and classified, free of charge, all the coins in our Museum numbering 1,067, by order of the Director-General of Archaeology in India. The exhibits have been properly dusted, cleaned and the palm leaf manuscripts have been exposed to sun and air and treated with insecticide

Archaeloogy.

In all 229 objects were acquired for the archaeological section including stone sculptures, terrocotta and objects of fine arts, the details of which are shown in Appendices A to F.

Sculptures.—Twenty-one stone sculptures were acquired during year under report, of which a fragmentary stone slab bearing the figures of Buddhist emblems, a temple miniature depicting the Phallus worship and a sculpture depicting a dance with *Mridang* (tabour) and cymbals are important The last two sculptures were excavated in the village Sisupal near Bhubaneswar in the district of Puri and acquired for the Museum. A palaeolithic stone axe was presented by the Raja Sahib of Daspalla State. Two colossal images of Buddha and two images of Avalokitesvara Padmapani were presented by Sri Lokanath Nanda of Khadipada, Bhadrak, subdivision. These four images probably belong to the 7th Century A. D.

Terracotta—Thirty-four terracotta objects were added to this section, of which 31 Orissan ornaments and seals were presented by Sri Ganeswar Chhotrai, teacher, Lower Primary School, Sisupal, in the district of Puri. A glazed painted pitcher of rare type presented by the Headmaster, Kujang High English School and another, a flask, oval-shaped with a long neck and polished black, was presented by Sri Nityanand Sahu, student, First Year Class, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack

Twelve copper-plate grants were supplied on loan or acquired, the details of which are shown in Appendix D

Thirty manuscripts (including palm-leaf and paper) were received from different places of the province. of which an illuminated Gita-Govinda, an illustrated Bhagabat Puran and Rasapanchadhyaya are important and of rare value owing to the beautiful designs and paintings on palm-leaves. All the manuscripts are written in Oriya character, in Sanskrit or Oriya languages, and deal with art, literature, tantras, medicine, astrology, etc. The details of the manuscripts are shown in Appendix B.

One matchlock gun from Sambalpur and a big iron cannon from Katak fort were acquired in the year under report.

Five objects were added to the fine art section of the Museum, of which one is a beautiful Tibetan painting and another a modern painting representing the incarnations of Vishnu ; the third is the temple of Lord Jagannath drawn on a few pieces of palm-leaves strung together and the fourth a miniature Tajmahal of marble stone.

Plaster of Paris Casts —Eleven plaster of paris casts of Mohenjodaro objects were purchased from the Director-General of Archaeology in India in the year under report. Among the 125 miscellaneous objects acquired, one is a piece of stone that shakes when tilted.

Numismatics.

Two hundred and fifty-seven coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Provincial Museum, Orissa, during the year under review, 9 being gold, 66 silver, 10 billoz and 172 copper. Of them one gold coin was purchased from the Museum funds, 101 copper coins of the Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Scythian kings were supplied on loan from the Taxila Museum through the kindness of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, and the rest of the coins were received as gifts under treasure trove from the various Provincial and State Governments. The details of the coins are shown in Appendix C.

Museum Library.

In previous years the Museum suffered from want of a technical library and during the year under report the library was started for the use of the staff and the public interested in museology, archaeology, inconography, etc. The Museum library had a remarkable growth and has now 301 volumes. It is noteworthy that our library has been enlisted in the free distribution list of 9 institutions in India in respect of some of their publications, for which we must acknowledge with grateful thanks the patronage of the Director-General of Archaeology in India, the Director of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, the Keeper of Records of the Government of India, the Director of Archaeology, Gwalior, the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti and the Governments of Baroda, Madras, Mayurbhanj and Puddakkotai State. Out of 301 volumes of books and Journals, 59 volumes were purchased and the rest were presented. The details of this section are shown in Appendix E.

Tours.

Professor G. S. Das the Museum Secretary, toured, without charging any travelling expenses, through Khadipada, Dhamnagar and Dolsahi in Bhadrak subdivision, Kanika and Kendrapara in search of antiquities. The tour resulted in the discovery of a few colossal Buddhist images and their subsequent acquisition. Sri J. M. Das, the museum clerk, visited Khadipada, Bhubaneswar and Garedipanchan, and Bhikari Charan Pradhan, the peon, visited a few places in Khandpara State.

Visitors.

An increasing number of visitors visitsd the museum during the year under review. The popularity and the educative value of the museum can be judged from the fact of the visits of a large number of students in different batches belonging to various educational institutions of Orissa in charge of teachers. Mr. Mansfield, Rai Bahadur Samuel Das, Mr S. Solomon, Mr and Mrs Dalziel and Mr. S. C Tripathi visited the Museum.

Among the prominent visitors from outside the province, the following persons may be mentioned :—

Mr. A. Afzal, Secretary, Bengal Legislative Assembly

Mr. Humayun Kabir, M.L.A., Bengal.

Mr. D. N. Basu, Department of Health and Education, Government af India.

Mr. S. K. Roy. President and Founder of Varendra Museum Research Society.

Mr. P. K. Acharya, I E.S., Allahabad University.

The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central, Patna.

The Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Patna.

His Excellency the Governor of Orissa was shown a few illustrated manuscripts during his visit to the College.

Building.

The Museum is located in a building which was formerly used as the Muhammadan Hostel of the Ravenshaw College. The antiquities are housed in five rooms, each 29′ × 15′, one of which is used as the office room. The antiquities are exhibited in eight show cases and for the display of the stone images seven racks have been provided. There are four wooden almirahs for keeping the manuscripts. Besides these there are two iron almirahs for keeping the coins. Even the verandahs have been utilised for the display of the images. The Museum appears to be overcrowded and the construction of a separate building is an urgent necessity ·

Staff.

The staff consists of a clerk and a bearer who are paid from Government funds. The members of the Committee are all professors who are honorary part-time workers in the Museum. Professor G. S. Das, the Head of the History Department, continued to work as the

Our Cultural Heritage

Honorary Curator of the Museum in addition to his Honorary Secretaryship of the Managing Committee. The appointment of a whole-time trained Curator is an immediate and urgent necessity.

The statement of accounts is shown in Appendix F.

The Committee records its sense of appreciation of the hard work and devotion of the Secretary, Mr. G. S. Das, to the work of the Museum.

P. PARIJA
A. B. MAHANTI
B. N. ROHATGI
J. N. MAHANTI
G. S. DAS

Cuttack : *the 22nd April, 1941.*

APPENDIX A

Serial No	Description of the article	Locality	How acquired
1	Tibetan Painting—painting on a piece of cloth (28″× 30″). The painting depicts fine floral designs and Buddhist deities.		Presented by S.N. Mozumdar, Esq., I.C S. Cuttack.
2	A piece of rough sand stone (7″×4″×1.4″) .The stone is of pink colour and shakes when tilted slightly.		Presented by R. C, L. Hewit Esq., B.A., B.A.I., Superintending Engineer, Orissa, Cuttack.
3—5	Three images of Narayana—unfinished—carved on three pieces of flat Khadi stone.	Narendrapur, district Balasore	Presented by Sri Ramanath Mahapatra, student, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
6 8	Three images of Mahisamardini Durga—unfinished—carved on three pieces of flat Khadi stone.	Ditto	Ditto
9	Headless image of Srikrishna —standing in Tribhanga pose. It is made of black *Muguni* stone.	Sambalpur	Presented by Mr. Prahlad Pradhan, M.A., Sambalpur.
10	Matchlock gun	Ditto	Presented by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Sambalpur.
11—28	Eighteen photographs of stone images of the Provincial Museum, Orissa.		Presented by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Patna.
29	A piece of rough stone axe (7.3″×7″×1.6″).	Daspalla State	Presented by the Raja Sahib and Ruling Chief of Daspalla State.
30	Copper ring having two long pointed projections. The ring bears a small design of an ear.	Ditto	Ditto.

Serial No.	Description of the article	Locality	How acquired
31	Fragment of a bangle made of chalk stone—shaped circular flat.	Ditto	Ditto
32—48	Seventeen small stone beads of different shape and colour.	Village Sisupal, Bhubaneswar	Presented by Sri G. Chhotrai, Headmaster, L. P. School, Sisupal.
49—79	Thirty-one terra-cotta objects —designs of Orissan ornaments and seals.	Ditto	Ditto
80	Temple of Jagannath engraved on 12 pieces of palm leaves each 12" long strung one below the other.	Cuttack	Presented by Principal P Parija, I.E.S., Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
81	Brass seal of Shah Alam II	Ditto	Presented by Miss Sukhalata Ray, B.A. Cuttack.
82	Sandstone Leogryph figure	Ditto	Presented by Professor G. S Ray, M.A., B.L, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
83-84	Two fragments of some temple miniature.	Ditto	Ditto.
85	Piece of black rough stone 3' 1-7" in height. conical in shape : the base is 1' 2" gradually diminishing in breadth upwards, sculptured in the shape of a miniature Temple. On it there is the figure of a female devotee worshipping Linga (Phallus); mutilated figures of devotees are also visible below the main figure.	Sisupal, Bhubaneswar	Presented by Sri G. Chhotrai of Sisupal. Brought by Sri J, N. Das, the Museum clerk.

Serial No.	Description of the article.	Locality	How acquired.
86	Semi-circular sand stone slab 1' 8-3"× 11"× 10.3" -the upper portion of a pillar. The circular piece bears 12 images of females in the act of religious dance, striking gongs and beating Mridang (Tabour).	Ditto	Excavated and brought by Sri J. N. Das, the Museum clerk.
87—154	Sixty-eight stone beads of different shape and colour.	Ditto	Purchased.
155	Big iron cannon 9'-9" long, girth at the loading end 3'-6½" and girth at the discharging end 2'-2½" ; there is a mark "23-0-0" on it.	Cuttack Barabati Fort.	Presented by Mr Sohan Lal, Secretary, Cuttack Club, Cuttack,
156	Another brass seal of Shah Alam II.	Cuttack	Presented by Miss S. Ray, B.A., Cuttack.
157	Terra-cotta object, shaped in the design of an "Amalaki".	Ditto	Presented by Mr. E K. Madhaban. Cuttack.
158	Terra-cotta oval shaped black polished vessel having long neck. The neck of the vessel is broken.	Ditto	Presented by Sri Nityananda Sahu, Student, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
159	Painted and glazed terra-cotta pitcher of old make.	Kujang, Cuttack	Presented by the Headmaster. Bun Bihari H. E. School, Kujang.
160	Fossil Tarpa	Kashmir	Presented by P. Parija. Esq., M.A., I E.S., Cuttack.
161	Aluminium ore	Mayurbhanj State	Presented by Sri Kamini kanta Patnaik, Student, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
162	Miniature of Tajmahal made of white Italian marble.	Agra	Purchased

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description of the article	Locality.	How acquired
163-64	Two rice grains on which a *sloka* has been inscribed.	—	Presented by Pandit L. P. Pandey, the Secretary, Mahakosala Research Institute, C. P.
165	One modern painting representing the 10 incarnations of Vishnu.	Cuttack	Presented by Professor G. S. Das, Revenshaw College, Cuttack.
166	A colossal stone image of Buddha (5'x4'-9") seated in Bhumisparsa Mudra. The image is sculptured in three parts. The hind part of the head and face of the image are damaged.	Khadipada, Bhadrak subdivision, district Balasore.	Presented by Sri Lokenath Nanda, Khadipada.
167	Ditto of Buddha (4'-8"x4'-6") seated in Sikshya Mudra. The image is sculptured in parts. A few of these parts are missing from the base portion and shoulder of the image.	Ditto	Ditto
168	Stone image of Avalokiteswar, 4'-6½"x3¾"x1'-10") broken in four parts. The left side of the topmost portion is missing ; on the right there is a line of inscription written in Kutila script.	Ditto	Ditto
169	Stone image of Avalokiteswara, right hand broken. On the right edge of the image there is an inscription in Kutila script. The image is sculptured on a piece of flat stone (ht. 4'-7" x1'-11"x4").	Ditto	Ditto. The image was excavated and acquired for the Museum by the Museum clerk.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description of the article.	Locality	How acquired.
170—80	11 Plaster of Paris casts of Mohenjodaro objects— (*i*) Faience parrot, (*ii*) Faience monkey, (*iii*) Stone monkey, (*iv*) Crocodile Head, (*v*) Bronze figure of a dancing female, (*vi*) Bearded male figure of steatite of a noble with trifoil patterning of the robe, (*vii*) Limestone head of a bearded male figure with plaited hair, (*viii*) Head of a male or female figure of yellow limestone, (*ix*) Headless seated figure of alabaster, (*x*) Seated alabaster figure in half kneeling position with right knee raised, (*xi*) Ring stone from Taxila decorated with a band of figures of earth goddess alternating with honey suckle plant, etc.	Mohenjodaro	Purchased.
181—83	Three stone images representing a female warrior holding a sword in right hand and a shield in the left hand each 3′-5″x1′-4″ (Sati memorial stone ?).	Kauhara, Khandpara State.	Presented by the Raja Sahib and Ruling Chief, Khandpara State.
184	The upper portion of a stone pillar in which there is a line of inscription in Kutila Script.	Khadipada, district Balasore.	Presented by Sri Lokenath Nanda, Khadipada.
185	Miniature of Lingaraja temple Bhubaneswar—Size ht. 8″.	Bhubaneswar	Purchased.

APPENDIX A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Description of the article.	Locality	How acquired
186	Miniature of Bhagabati temple, Bhubaneswar—Size ht. 7″	Bhubaneswar	Purchased.
187	Modern terracotta figure—representing the goddess of harvest and farming.	Cuttack	Presented by the sculptor, Sri Kailash Chandra Senapati, Cuttack.

APPENDIX B.

Serial No.	Name of manuscripts.	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Devi Mahatmya —from	Markanda Purana.	Oriya	Sanskrit	Saptasati or Chandi.	Viswanthpur, district Puri.	On loan
2	Bhaktisara Pradarsini.	Viswanath	Do.	Do.	About Lord Krishna and Hindu Philosophy from Bhagabat, 10th Canto.	Kanas, district Puri.	Do.
3	Karma Sandarva —from	Bhagabat	Do.	Do.	Karma Joga...	Do.	Do.
4	Gruha Pratima Sanskara		Do.	Do.	How to purify images and houses.	Do.	Do. Written by Krushna Misra in 1326 Sal.
5	Nala Charita (Sans. Tika).	Gopinath Rath.	Do.	Do.	Sri Harsa's Naisadha.	Do.	On loan.
6	Brahma Sanhitaya		Do.	Do.	Questions from Brahma Sanhita, Radha Kavacha, Krishna Kavacha and Harinamartha Dipika.	Do,	Do.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of manuscripts.	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Place of find	How acquired.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Sutra Sara Vyakaran.		Oriya	Sanskrit with Oriya explanation upto Tadhita Prakaran.	Sanskrit Grammar	Kanas, Dist. Puri	On loan. Written by Hari Das.
8	Sangita Kaumudi	Nandikeswar	Do.	Sanskrit	On the art of music, Murchhana, Raga, Tala and Swara, etc., with Oriya songs.	Do.	On loan
9	Karma Bipaka	Mandhati, son of Madan.	Do.	Do.	Hindu Smruti	Viswanath pur, district Puri.	Do
10	(i) Chandraloka	Jayadeva···	Do.	Do.	Alankara	Biswanathpur, Dist. Puri.	Do.
10—*concld.*	(*ii*) Rasamanjari	Bhanudatta Misra	Do.	Do.	Alankara	Biswanathpur Dist. Puri	Do.
	(*iii*) Changu	Changu	Do.	Do.	Sanskrit Grammar	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of manuscripts	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Locality	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(*iv*) Baijala Karika (Prabodh).	Bijala Deva	Oriya	Sanskrit	Sanskrit Grammer	Biswanathpur Dist. Puri	On loan.
11	Judhu Gita	Chaitan Das	Do	Oriya	Description of a battle between Khallikote and Athgada.	Do	Do
12	Barsika Rasa	Banamali Samantrai, Village Chandiswar	Do	Do	Bidagdha Madhava by Rupa Goswami translated in Bengali mixed Oriya verse	Do	Do
13	Asta Kala	Chandrapani Patnaik	Do	Do	Krishna's love for Radha.	Kanas, Dt. Puri	Do
14	Basanta Rasa	Srichandan	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Gitagovinda	Jayadeva	Do	Do	Gitagovinda with Sankrit Tika	Cuttack	Presented by Rai Sahib A. B Mahanti, Cuttack

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of manuscripts	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Locality	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Illustrated Bhagabat	—	Oriya	Oriya	Bhagabat Purana explained in Oriya with illustrations	Banki, Cuttack	Purchased
17	Rasapanchadhyaya	Rasa Lila from Mohan Tantra	Do	Sanskrit	Love of Krishna for Radha	Jagatsingpur Cuttack	Do. Copied by Dinabandhu Dwija in 1318 Sal.
18	Itihasa	—	Do	Oriya	Religious stories in Oriya verse from Mahavarat	Sambalpur	Presented by Prof. G. S. Das, copied by Joy Krishna Panda in 1923.
19	Haribansha	Nilambar Das	Do	Do	Family history of Krishna from Bhagabat	Khurda, Dt. Puri	Presented by Prof. G. S Das, Cuttack. Copied by Antarjyami Mahanti in 1916
20	Vabisya Purana Malika	Jasabant Das	Do	Do	Prediction by the author	Sambalpur	Presented by Prof. G. S. Das, Cuttack. Copied by Pitambar Bohidar

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of manuscripts	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Locality	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	Satkarma Dipika	Krushnanand Vidyabagisa Bhattacharya	Oriya	Sanskrit	Tantras	Cuttack	Presented by Rai Bahadur C. M. Acharjya, Cuttack
	Paper Manuscripts						
22	Sri Pada Padma Sudhanidhi	—	Do	Oriya	Religions	—	Presented by Prof. G. S. Das
23	Mahima Bhajan	Jayadeva	Do	Do	A book on Alokh Dharma	—	Ditto.
24	Saraswat Gita	Ratna Das	Do	Do	From Bhagabat	—	Ditto.
25·26	Padapadma Sudhanidhi 2 parts.	—	Do.	Do.	Religious	—	Ditto
27	Lohi Gita	Jasobant Das	Do.	Do	A poem on Joga and Sarira Tatva.	--	Ditto.
28	Biography of Abdhut Baba.	Biswanath Das	Do.	Do.	—	—	Ditto.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of manuscripts	Author	In what character	In what language	Subject matter	Locality	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	Saraswat Gita	Chandra Das	Oriya	Oriya	—	—	Presented by Prof. G. S. Das
30	Rasakallola	Upendra Bhanja	Bengali	Do.	—	—	Presented by Miss S. Ray, B.A., Cuttack. Copied in Midnapore in the 18th Century.

APPENDIX C

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Silver	Shah Alam, II	Banaras Muhamadabad.	1210—26	Bahraich, U.P	Presented by the Additional Secretary to the Government of U. P. Lucknow.
2	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1213—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
3	Do	Ditto.	Ditto.	1216—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
4	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1218—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1222—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
6	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1224—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
7	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1225—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
8	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1228—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
9	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	1233—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
10	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	—26	Ditto.	Ditto.
11	Billon	Alauddin Musaud Shah.	—	—	Gonda, U. P.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Billon	Alauddin Musaud Shah.	—	—	Gonda, U. P.	Presented by the Additional Secretary to the Govt. of U P. Lucknow.
13	Do.	Ditto.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
14	Do.	Muhammad III Bin Tughlaq.	—	733-H	Lucknow, U. P	Ditto.
15	Do,	Ditto.	—	734-H	Ditto.	Ditto
16	Do.	Ditto	—	737-H	Ditto.	Ditto.
17	Do.	Ghyasuddin Tughlaq Shah I.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto
18-19	Silver	Bhojadeva Gurgara Pratihara, King of Kanauj	—	840-890	Etawah, U. P.	Ditto.
20-21	Do.	Sri Samanta Deva	—	—	Budaun, U. P.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Silver	Vigrahapala	—	10th Century	Budaun, U.P.	Presented by the Additional Secretary to the Govt. of U.P. Lucknow.
23	Do.	Shah Jhan	Patna	12?	Chindwara, C.P.	Presented by the Director of Industries, C. P. Nagpur.
24	Do.	Ditto.	Ditto.	19?	Ditto.	Ditto.
25	Do	Ditto	Surat	1047	Ditto.	Ditto
26	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	—17—	Ditto.	Ditto,
27	Do.	Ditto.	Do	20—	Ditto.	Ditto.
28	Do	Ditto.	Do.	21—	Ditto.	Ditto
29	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	1061	Ditto.	Ditto.
30	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	27	Ditto.	Ditto

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Silver	Shah Jahan	Surat	32	Chandwara, C.P.	Presented by the Director of Industries, C.P. Nagpur
32	Do.	Aurangzeb	Do	1071	Ditto.	Ditto.
33	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	7—1075	Ditto.	Ditto.
34	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	—1075	Ditto.	Ditto.
35	Do.	Ditto.	Do.	1075	Ditto.	Ditto.
36	Do.	Ditto.	Golkonda	1069	Ditto.	Ditto.
37	Gold	Prithvideva	—	—	Raipur, C. P.	Ditto.
38	Do.	Ditto.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
39	Do.	Jajalladeva	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
40	Do.	Ratnadeva	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint	Date	Place of find	How acquired.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	Copper	Shah Alam I	Ellichpur	—	Dirtrict Amraoti, Central Provinces.	Presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
42	Do.	Muhammad Shah	Do.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
43	Do.	Ahmad Shah	Do.	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
44	Silver	Shah Alam II	Farrukhabad	R. Y. 45	District Sialkot, Punjab.	Presentad by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey and Honorary Numismatist to the Government of the Punjab, Agra.
45	Do.	Muhammad Shah	Shahjahanabad, Daraul Khilafat	11 (—)	District Hissar	Ditto.
46	Billon	Muhammad Bin Sam.	—	—	Ferozpur	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No	Metal	King	Mint	Date	Place of find	How acquired.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Gold	Mysore Haider Varahas	—	—	District South Kanara	Presented by the Superintendent Government Museum, Madras.
48	Do.	Vijayanagara Venkata II-Ikkei-Sadasiva Varahas	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
49	Do	Venkata II Punch mark.	—	—	District Kurnool	Ditto.
50	Do.	Ditto.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
51	Silver	Moghal Indo-British Alamgir II	—	1172—6	District Ganjam	Ditto.
52	Do.	Ditto.	—	1172—6	Ditto.	Ditto.
53	Do.	Ditto	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
54	Do.	Kerala-Ravivarman Kula Sekhara Sangramadhira	—	C 1316 A D	District Ramnad	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55	Silver	Moghal Indo-British Alamgir II	—	1172—6	District Chittor	Presented by the Superintendent Government Museum, Madras
56-57	Do.	Moghal Indo-British Shah Alam II	Arcot	—6	District Coimbatore.	Ditto.
58	Billon	Delhi Sultan Tughlaq I	—	xx 6	District Godavari	Ditto.
59	Do.	Ditto.	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
60	Silver	Shah Alam	—	R. Y. 19	District Gaya	Presented by the Secretary, Patna Museum Coin Committee
61	Copper	Kushan—Kaniska	—	—	District Champaran.	Ditto.
62	Do.	King of Kalinga	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63—71	Copper	Local Taxila	—	—	Kunal Stupa, Spoil, Earth, and Street.	Received on loan from the Director General of Archaeology in India.
72	Do.	Menander	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
73—76	Do,	Hermaios	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
77	Do.	Manes	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
78—91	Do,	Azes I	—	—	Ditto	Ditto.
92—95	Do.	Azes with Aspavarma	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
96—105	Do.	Azes II	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
106—117	Do.	Gondopharcs	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
118—120	Copper	Rajuvula	—	—	Spoil earh	Received on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
121	Do.	Sotre Megas	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
122—124	Do	Hermaios with Kadphiscs	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
125—140	Do.	Kadphiscs	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
141—162	Do.	Vasudeva	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
163—166	Do.	Sassanian	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
167	Do.	Indo-Sassanian	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.
168—170	Do	Sassanian (thin type).	—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
171—190	Silver	Shah Alam	—	—	G. Udayagiri Ganjam.	Presented by the Collector of Ganjam.
191	Do.	Modern Chinese coin	—	—	—	Presented by Sri B Panda, Student, Ravenshaw College
192—241	Copper	Modern coins of Great Britain, Hongkong, Australia, Ceylon, U.S.A. Borneo etc.	—	—	—	Ditto.
242	Silver	Coronation of Rama (Raman taka)	—	—	—	Presented by K.C Puhan Rahama, Cuttack
243	Copper	Sikka of Viswanath Singh.	—	—	—	Presented by Pundit L. Mishra, Ganjam
244—245	Silver	Akhesahi	—	—	Jaisalmar	Presented by the Superintendent Archeaeological Department Jodhpur.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Metal	King	Mint.	Date	Place of find	How acquired
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
246	Gold	E. I. Company's coins issued in the name of Shah Alam II (19 San).	—	—	—	Purchased.
247—249	Silver	Modern coins	—	—	—	Presented by Kumari Minati Das, Cuttack.
250—257	Copper	Ditto.	—	—	—	Ditto.

APPENDIX D.

Serial No.	Description of the copper-plates	Locality	How acquired.
1	Set of Copper-plate inscriptions 3 in number strung together in a ring, each (3"x5.9"). The inscription consists of 34 lines in all of Kutila script.	Chatrapur, Ganjam.	Presented by Sri K. Brundaban Patra through Rai Sahib P. C. Das. Revenue Divisional Officer, Chatrapur.
2	Set of copper-plate inscriptions 3 in number, strung together in a circular ring, each (5.6"x2.5"). The inscription is written in 34 lines of Kutila script.	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Two sets of copper-plates, 6 in number, strung together in two metallic rings. One set (6"x3.4") bearing inscription of Kalinga script 24 lines, the other set (7.5"x3.2") bearing inscription of 18 lines.	Ganjam	On loan from the Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowment Committee, Orissa.

APPENDIX E

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired	Number of copies
1	Epigraphia Indica—Vols. III, IV, V, VI, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV.		Presented By Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, M.A., Director-General of Archaeology in India.	98
2	Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India Nos. 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56. 57, 58, 59 and 62.		Ditto.	41
3	Annual Report of the Dacca Museum for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40.		Presented by the Curator, Dacca Museum	2
4	Annual Report of the Victoria Albert Museum, Bombay, for 1938-39.		Presented by the Superintendent, Victoria Albert Museum, Bombay.	1
5	A Collection of Prakrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions.	Published by the Bhavnagar Archaeological Department.	Presented by the Secretary, Barton Museum, Kathiawar	1
6	Corpus Inscriptionum Bhavnagari.	Collected by the Antiquarian Department.	Ditto	1

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired	Number of copies
7	Administration Report of Puddakkotai State Musem for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40	—	Presented by the Curator, Puddakkotai State Museum	2
8	Booklets on the State Museum, Puddakkotai	—	Ditto.	2
9	Administration Report of the Summer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur, for 1939 and 1940.	—	Presented by the Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Summer Public Library, Government of Jodhpur.	2
10	Annual Raport of Mysore Government Museum. Bangalore, for 1939	—	Presented by tha Curator, Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore.	1
11	Annual Report of Curzon Museum, Muttra, for 1931, 1933, 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938.	—	Presented by the Curator, Curzon Museum. Muttra.	6
12	Report on Indian Museums and Booklets on Museum Publications by V. S. Agrawala	—	Ditto.	11
13	Triennial Report of the Central Museum, Nagpur, for the years 1934-37 and 1937-40.	—	Presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces Nagpur.	12

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired.	Number of copies
14	Annual Report of the Prince of Wales Museum for 1938-39, 1939-40 and Museum Publications.	—	Presented by the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.	7
15	Administration Report of the State Museum, Trivandrum, for 1937-38 and one Museum Guide.	—	Presented by the Curator, State Museum, Trivandrum.	
16	Annual Report of the Gwalior State Museum from the years 1923 to 1938.	—	Presented by the Director of Archaeology, Gwalior State.	15
17	Museum Publications — —	—	Ditto.	7
18	Annual Report of Watson Museum, Rajkot, for 1938-39. and Museum Publications.	—	Presented by the Curator, Watson Museum. Rajkot.	3
19	Museum Publication — —	—	Presented by the Curator, Peshawar Museum	
20	Nandapura — — —	By Kumar Bidyadhar Singh Deo, B.A. B.L , Jeypore	Presented by the author	1
21	Bhanja Pradipa for the year 1847	—	Presented by the Editor Mayurbhanj Chronicle Baripada.	4

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired	Number of copies
22	Mayurbhanj Chronicle for 1940	—	Presented by the Editor, Mayurbhanj Chronicle, Baripada.	2
23	Museum Publication — —	—	Presented by the Editor, Archaeological Society, Junagarh.	1
24	Ditto.	—	Presented by the Curator, Baroda State Museum.	4
25	Museum Bulletins of the Government Museum, Madras.	—	Presented by the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras	12
26	Museum Publication and Annual Report of the Provincial Museum. Lucknow, for 1940	—	Presented by the Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow	2
27	Catalogue of Coins of the Indian Museum, Vols. II and III	By Mr. H. N. Wright	Purchased — —	2
28	Innermost Asia, 4 Vols. —	By Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E.	Do.	4
29	Modern Vaishnavism —	By Prof. P. K. Mukherji, M.A.	Do.	1

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired	Number of copies
30	Jaina Iconography — —	By Mr. B. C. Bhattacharya.	Purchased — —	1
31	Hindu Iconography, Vol. I, Parts 1 and 2 Vol II, Parts 3 and 4	By Mr. T. A. Gopinath Rao	Do.	4
32	Indian Historical Records and Press List, etc.	Government of India Publications.	Do.	38
33	Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath	by Rai Bahadur D. R. Sahni, M. A.	Do.	1
34	Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol II;	—	Do.	1
35	Manual of Rules regarding Access to Archieves in India and Europe.	—	Presented by the Keeper of the Records to the Government of India.	1
36	Iconography of Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculptures in the Dacca Museum.	By N. K. Bhattsali	Purchased — —	1
37	Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro	By E. J. H. Macky	Do.	2

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the book	Author	How acquired	Number of copies
38	Indian Cultural Influence in Camodia.	By B. R. Chatterji	Purchased — —	1
39	Canons of Orissan Architecture	By N. K. Bose	Do	1
40	History of Orissa, 2 Vols. —	By R. D. Banerji	Do.	2

APPENDIX F.

Income	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure	Rs. a. p.	Remarks	Rs. a. p.
Government Grant for the year 1940-41		Establishment—		Income —	1,560 0 0
		Pay of the clerk at Rs 30 per month	360 0 0	Expenditure	1,560 0 0
For Establishment	504 0 0	Pay of the Bearer at Rs. 12 per month	144 0 0	Balance —	Nil
For Contingencies	1.056 0 0	Total —	504 0 0	Besides the Government grant the Museum possesses a sum of Rs. 1,224 1 3 as donations received from—	
Total	1,560 0 0	Contingencies—			
		Purchase of antiquities	291 7 6	the Maharaja Saheb of Jeypore	998 0 0
		Purchase of books	464 1 3		
		Transport charges	99 6 7	the Mahant Maharaj of Emar Math, Puri.	200 0 0
		Binding of books	57 5 0		
		Postage	90 1 6	Total —	1,198 0 0
		Miscellaneous	103 10 3	Interest —	26 1 3
		Total	1,056 0 0	Total —	1,224 1 3
		Establishment	504 0 0		
		Contigencies	1,056 0 0	The whole amount has been deposited in the Postal Savings Bank.	
		Total expenditure	1,560 0 0		

APPENDIX—II

STATE PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN ORISSA

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
CUTTACK DISTRICT				
1	Sahi-Mosque in Barabati Fort	Cuttack town	C. 17th century A. D.	Conserved
2	Padmapani Avalokiteswar image	Mahanga	C 9th century A. D	
3	Sovaneswar temple	Niali	C. 13th century A. D.	Conserved
4	Dasaswamedha Ghat	Jajpur	C. 9th century A. D.	Conserved
5	Manikeswar temple and Bhagabati temple	Sukleswar	C. 8th century A. D.	Conserved
6	Stone inscription of Gopinath Jew temple	Gopinathpur	C. 14th century A. D.	
7	Trilochaneswar temple	Kundeswar	C. 9th century A. D.	Conserved
8	Dadhibamana temple	Koilo (near Asureswar)	C. 17th century A D.	Conserved
9	Angeswar temple	Pitapada	C. 10th century A. D.	Conserved
10	Madhava temple	Madhava	C. 12th century A. D.	Conserved
11	Budhalinga temple	Chowdwar	C. 11th century A. D	Conserved

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
12	Kuttamachandi temple	Debidola	C. 14th century A. D.	Conserved
13	Juma Maszid	Dariapur	C. 17th century A. D.	Conserved
14	(a) Nilamadhava Jew temple (image) (b) Trivikrama-Vishnu (c) Narasimha-Vishnu (d) Varaha-Vishnu	Sasanapada	C. 10th century A. D.	Conserved
15	Panchupandava temple	Dhanisha	C. 10th century A D.	Conserved
16	(a) Siva-Tandava (b) Dasabhuja Mahisamardini Durga (c) Astabhuja Mahisamardini Durga (d) Mangala (e) Dasabhuja Chamunda (f) Ganesa (g) Different aspects of Vishnu (h) Achyuta (i) Hrusikesha (j) Parasurama (k) Trivikrama-Vishnu (l) Surya (m) Narasimha-Vishnu (n) Panel of Bhakta Prahallad (o) Ananta Sayee Vishnu (p) Ganesa	Tirthamatha	C. 8th century A.D.	In progress
17	Sopneswar temple	Adasapur	C. 7th century A.D.	Conserved
18	Bokhari Sahib Mosque	Barabati Fort	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
19	Laxminarayan temple	Patapur	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
20	Teligarh	Near Jajpur	C. 9th century A.D.	
21	Brahma temple	Niali	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
22	Kaleswar temple	Kalakha	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
23	Sopneswar temple	Purunabasudeipur	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
24	Uttareswar temple	Agrahat	C. 11th century A.D.	
25	Viraja temple	Jajpur	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
26	Varahanath temple	Jajpur	C. 17th century A.D.	
27	Kapileswar Mahadeva temple	Kopala	C. 17th century A D.	Conserved
28	Two images	Haripur	C. 13th century A.D	Conserved
29	Bhadreswar temple	Bhadreswar	C. 13th century A.D.	Conserved
30	Viswanath temple	Krishnaprasada-Garh	C. 10th century A.D.	
31	Siddhaswar temple	Naraja	C. 12th century A.D.	
32	Saptamatruka Images and Ajaikapada-Bhairava image	Sathalapur	C. 9th century A.D.	In progress
33	Laxmi-Varaha temple (Varahanath)	Aul	C. 13th century A.D.	
34	Sarala Thakurani temple	Jhankada	C 17th century A.D.	Conserved
35	Nandikeswar temple	Nandigram	C. 10th century A.D.	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
36	Amaravati fort	Chhatia	C. 11th century A.D.	
37	Baladev Jew temple	Kendrapara	C. 17th century A.D	
38	Javaneswar temple and Trutiyadeva temple	Subarnapur	C. 13th century A.D.	
39	Suvarneswar temple	Sakuntalapur	C. 13th century A.D.	In Progress.
40	Khireswar Mahadeva temple	Badakhira	C. 17th century A.D.	
41	Brahmavana	Near Salipur	C. 10th century A.D.	
42	Durga temple	Motia	C. 10th century A.D.	
43	Golakabihari temple	Korua	C. 17th century A D.	
44	Pareswar temple	Paradeep-garh	C. 13th century A.D.	
45	Sisu-Ananta	Odisa	C. 17th century A.D.	
PURI DISTRICT				
46	Swarnajaleswar temple	Bhubaneswar	C. 7th century A.D.	Conserved
47	Gatiswar temple	Algum	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved.
48	Bhairangeswara temple	Dhauli	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved.
49	Laxminarayana temple	Chaurasi	C. 13th century A.D.	Conserved.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
50	Kuruma	(near Konark)	C. 10th century A.D.	Conserved
51	Amareswar temple	Amareswar	C. 12th century A.D.	Conserved
52	Sabhamandap	Tulasipur	C. 10th century A.D.	Conserved
53	Somanath temple	Bishnupur	C. 12th century A.D.	Conserved
54	Dhabaleswar temple	Dhauli	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved
55	Panchupandava Cave-Badagada-	Bhubaneswar	C. 9th century A.D.	
56	Raja-Nahara	Bhubaneswar	C. 11th century A.D.	
57	Laxmaneswar group of temples (Satrughneswar, Bharateswar and Lakshmaneswar)	Bhubaneswar	C. 7th century A.D.	Conserved
58	Javana Haridas temple	Balisahi	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
59	Somanath temple	Birabhadrapur	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
60	Chandeswar temple	Chandeswar	C. 11th century A.D	In progress
61	Gangeswari temple	Bayalisabati (near Gop)	C. 9th century A.D.	
62	Rama Chandi temple	Barisha	C. 10th century A. D.	
63	Chandi temple	Kenduli	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
64	Iswaradeva temple	Jiunti	C. 10th century A.D.	Conserved
65	Harihara Dev temple	Nairi	C. 16th century A.D	Conserved
66	Gambhira	Puri Town	C. 17th century A.D	Conserved
67	Dakshineswar temple	Samantarapur	C. 13th century A.D.	
68	Mangala temple	Kakatapur	C. 17th century A.D.	
69	Buddhanath temple	Garadipanchana	C. 11th century A.D.	In progress
70	Allaranath temple	Brahmagiri	C. 16th century A.D.	
71	Akhandaleswar temple	Prataparudrapur	C. 13th century A.D.	Conserved
72	Gopinath temple	Kakudia	C. 12th century A.D.	In progress
73	Sakhigopal temple	Sakhigopal	C. 17th century A.D.	In progress
74	Siddha Ganesha temple	Dhauli	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved
75	Bhagabati temple	Banapur	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
76	Mohini temple	Bhubaneswar	C. 9th century A. D.	Conserved
77	Dwarabasini temple	Bhubaneswar	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved
78	Three images (a) Basudeva (b) Ananta (c) Subhadra	Turintira	C. 13th century A.D.	

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
79	Bualigarh	near Bhubaneswar	C. 12th century A.D.	
80	Bhawani Sankara temple	Bhubaneswar	C. 8th century A.D.	
81	Sikhara Chandi temple	Patia-Killa	C. 7th century A.D.	
82	Nilamadhava temple	Kantilo	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
83	Ramanidhi Dev temple	Rameswar	C. 16th century A.D.	Conserved
84	Jagatramohana temple	Rameswar	C. 13th century A.D.	
85	Bankadagarh	Banpur (reserve forest)	C. 8th century A.D.	
86	Bani Vakreswara temple	Sauria	C. 17th century A.D.	
87	Somanath temple	Ghoradia	C. 9th century A.D.	
88	Laxmi Nrusimha temple	Kalyanapur	C. 9th century A.D.	
89	Grameswara temple	Lataharana	C. 17th century A.D.	
90	Somanath temple	Budhapada	C. 11th century A.D.	
91	Lakheswara temple	Barimunda	C. 12th century A.D.	
92	Kunjabehari temple	Raktapatta	C. 16th century A.D.	
93	Khurda-Garh	Khurda	C. 17th century A.D.	
94	Bibhisaneswar temple	Bhubaneswar	C. 13th century A.D.	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
95	Gopinath temple	Sarakana	C. 16th century A.D.	
96	Yakshya image at Badagada	Bhubaneswar	C. 17th century A.D	
97	Chandeswar temple	Kurala	C. 17th century A.D.	
98	Buddhist Images	Badatara	C. 9th century A.D.	
BALASORE DISTRICT				
99	Stone images	Ayodhya	C. 9th century A. D.	Construction of Sculpture shed in progress.
100	Raibania fort	Raibania	C. 17th century A.D.	
101	Stone images	Kaupur	C. 9th century A.D.	Construction of Sculpture shed in progress.
102	Kumareswar temple	Guamala	C. 11th century A.D.	In Progress.
103	Akhandalamani temple	Aredi	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved.
104	Birendhinarayana temple	Pallia	C. 9th century A.D.	
105	Dapanayakani temple	near Tihidi	C. 18th century A.D.	
106	Satabhauni temple	Haripur	C. 13th century A D.	
107	Bhadrakali temple	Bhadrak	C. 12th century A. D.	In progress

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
108	Brahmani temple	Avana	C. 9th century A.D.	
109	Gauranga temple	Gaurangapur	C. 17th century A. D.	
110	Rameswar temple	Ramakrishnapur	C. 16th century A. D.	
111	Rameswar temple	Rahandia	C. 17th century A.D.	
112	Buddha image	Bonth	C. 10th century A.D.	
113	Nahakani temple	Bodaka	C. 18th century A.D.	
GANJAM DISTRICT				
114	Cementry at Ganjam Fort	Ganjam	C. 16th century A.D.	Conserved
115	Ganjam Fort	Ganjam	C. 16th century A.D.	Conserved
116	Hanuman temple	Paralakhemundi	C. 17th century A. D.	Conserved
117	Group of Siva temple	Badagaon	C. 8th century A. D.	
118	Ramapada temple	Jirabadi (near Bhanjanagar)	C. 18th century A.D.	In progress
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT				
119	Nrusimhanath temple	Paikamala	C. 12th century A.D.	Conserved

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
	KORAPUT DISTRICT			
120	Pataleswara group of temples	Paikapada	C. 8th century A.D.	Conserved
121	Mallikeswar & Nilakantheswar temple	Jogamunda Hill (Padmapur)	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved
122	Bhairava temple	Boriguma	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
123	Batrisasimhamsana	Nandapur	C. 16th century A.D.	In progress
124	Ganesa temple	Nandapur	C. 9th century A.D.	
125	Bhairavi temple (group of temples)	Nandapur	C. 9th century A.D.	
126	Sarveswara temple	Nandapur		
	DHENKANAL DISTRICT			
127	Swapaneswar temple	Kualo	C 7th century A.D.	In progress
128	Jiminia Hillock	near Angul	C. 20th century A.D.	
129	Vishnu image	Bhimakunda	C. 10th century A.D.	
130	Vishnu image	Saranga	C. 10th century A.D.	
131	Buddhist Remains	Jadiamba	C. 10th century A.D	

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
KEONJHAR DISTRICT				
132	Kosaleswar temple	Deogaon	C. 17th century A. D.	Conserved
133	Baladeva Jew temple	Keonjhargarh	C. 17th century A. D.	Conserved
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT				
134	Jamsara Garh	near Rourkela	C. 10th century A. D.	
135	Belsaragarh	near Sundargarh		
PHULBANI DISTRICT				
136	Stone image of Buddha	Boudh	C. 9th century A. D.	Conserved
BOLANGIR DISTRICT				
137	Kosaleswara temple	Vaidyanath	C. 8th century A.D.	Conserved
138	Indralath temple	Ranipurjharial	C. 9th century A. D.	Conserved
139	Somesvara temple	Ranipurjharial	C. 8th century A. D.	Conserved
KALAHANDI DISTRICT				
140	Dadhibaman temple	Khariar	C. 17th century A.D.	Conserved
141	Patalesvara temple	Budhikomna	C. 9th century A.D.	Conserved

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Monuments and sites	Place	Period of the monuments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
142	Jagannatha temple	Komna	C. 17th century A.D.	
143	Joginath	Khariar		
144	Raktambari temple	Khariar	C. 14th century A. D.	
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT				
145	Kichakesvari temple	Khiching	C. 16th century A.D.	
146	Isanesvara temple	Rairangapur	C. 16th century A. D	

APPENDIX—III

CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS IN ORISSA

Sl. No.		Location
	CUTTACK DISTRICT	
1.	Ruined fortress	Agrahat, Bandala, Chaudwar, Chhatia Govind-Jew, Patna,
2.	Kapileswar and Kundaraswar temple	Jaj Bhairab, Kapileswar, Kundaraswar, Mundkal.
3.	Ruins of the Buddhist temple and images	Bhadreswar
4.	Old Udayagiri Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions etc. of Buddhistic age, on the top, there is a Math and a small temple of Mahakal,	Chandia
5.	Ancient monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateway, etc. save the Mosque.	Cuttack
6.	Churangagarh fort locally known as Sarangagarh excluding the area acquired by the State Govt.	Dadhapatna
7.	Four colossal images in the compound of the Sub-divisional Officers quarters.	Jajpur
8.	Three Buddhist temples and images	Lalitagiri
9.	Three Buddhistic images	Jajpur.
10.	Hill containing many valuable sculptures and images	Ratnagiri
11.	Maratha bridge locally known as the Atharanalla (egighteen arched bridge) and also as Tentulimal Bridge	Siriapur
12.	Monolith called Chandeswar pillar	Siriapur
13.	Simhanatha Mahadeva temple	Simhanath Pith-Mouza

Sl. No.		Location
14.	Panchupandava temple	Marura Dhanamandal
15.	Durga temple	Rameswar
16.	Ancient sites	Baneswarnasi Padamal pattana
17.	Udayagiri hill	
	PURI DISTRICT	
18.	Bhaskereswar temple	Baragada
19.	Bramheswar temple with its minor shrines in compound	-do-
20.	Nabakeswar temple	-do-
21.	Rameswar temple	-do-
22.	Megheswar temple with its minor shrines	-do-
23.	Ananta Basudev temple	Bhubaneswar (Old town)
24.	Vakreswar temple	Bhubaneswar
25.	Vaital temple	-do-
26.	Chitrakarini temple	Bhubaneswar
27.	Jameswara temple with its minor shrines	-do-
28.	Lord Lingaraj temple with all the minor-temples in the compound namely : (i) Amania well ; (ii) Astamurti (iii) Chandeswar Dev (iv) Gopaluni temple, (v) Ladukeswar temple, (vii) Sabitri Devi temple, (viii) Sankareswar temple (ix) Sathidebi temple.	-do-
29.	Maitreswar temple with all the minor temples in the compound	-do-
30.	Markandeswar temple	-do

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Sl. No.		Location
31.	Mukteswar temple with this minor shrines excluding Marichakunda	Bhubaneswar
32.	Parasurameswar temple	-do-
33.	Raja-Rani temple	-do-
34.	Sahasra-Linga tank	-do-
35.	Sari temple No. 1	-do-
36.	Siddheswar temple	-do-
37.	Churangagarh fort excluding the area acquired by the State Government	Churanga Balunka-Krishnagarh
38.	Rock inscription of the edicts of Ashoka and the sculptures of elephant	Dhauli
39.	Small rock-cut cell with a niche and an inscription of Santikara	-do-
40.	Chausathi Yogini temple (known as Mahamaya temple)	Hirapur
41.	All ancient caves, structures and other monuments or remains situated on the Udayagiri and Khandagiri hills and also the temple in front of the Barabhuji and the Trisula caves	Jagamara
42.	Ancient monuments of the Black Pagoda and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices,. images, structures, basements, pillars, carvings, gate-way etc.	Konark
43.	Bridge of eighteen openings over the Madhupur stream known as Athara Nala Bridge, Puri.	Puri
44.	Ancient remains inside and outside the rampart	Sisupalagarh
45.	Varahi temple	Chaurasi
46.	Sisireswara temple	Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.		Location
47.	Dakshya-Prajapati temple	Raghunathpur
48.	Shri Jagannath temple and subsidiary shrines	Puri
49.	Vikramkhol rock inscriptions	Vikramkhol
	GANJAM DISTRICT	
50.	Gangadhara-Swami temple	Kettakelia
51.	Jagadiswara-Swami temple	-do-
52.	Fort	Ganjam
53.	Bhima temple	Mahendragiri
54.	Kunti temple	-do-
55.	Youdhisthira temple	-do-
56.	Asoka rock inscription at Jaugada	Pandya
	MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT	
57.	Pre-historic sites	Baidyapur
58.	Ruins of ancient fort	Haripur
59.	Pre-historic sites	Kunchai
60.	Pre-historic sites	Kuliana
	PHULBANI DISTRICT	
61.	Temple of Nilamadhava & Siddheswar	Gandharadi
62.	Paschima-Somanatha, Bhubaneswar and Kapileswar temples	Boudh town
	KEONJHAR DISTRICT	
63	Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana-Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains	Sitabhanji Danguaposi
	SAMBALPUR DISTRICT	
64.	Vikramakhol rock inscriptions	Vikram-Khol
	BOLANGIR DISTRICT	
65.	Chausathi-Yogini temple together with three minor shrines. at Jharial	Ranipurjharial

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